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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh westerly winds.

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TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES, With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c.; cash cotton, 8¼c.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—A committee of the Assembly reported favorably the Treat bill, imposing a tax on deposits in savings banks which exceed $1,000. A number of bills were passed in the Assembly.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—In the Clark Senatorial contest yesterday, the defense began its case. The Philippine Commission's report was sent to Congress. Senator Pettigrew was prevented by the presiding officer from having the statement of Aguinaldo printed in The Record. The House passed the bill granting Cuban vessels most favored nation treatment. Quay's case will be taken up Wednesday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—It is rumored in London that Lord Roberts has asked for 90,000 more men, and that they will be sent. It is also said that impressments may be made. A rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers has not been confirmed. While nothing has been heard direct from Gen. Buller's headquarters, it is believed that he is now carrying out an important move on the Upper Tugela. The Archbishop of Sweden is dead. Recent reports received at Paris confirm the rumors of a Soudanese rebellion in Khartoum.—Pages 2 and 7.

Page 1.

It is asserted that if the Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill becomes law subjects of Japan will have equal rights with Americans in the matter of bounties.

The purchaser of the Standard Gas stock of Russell Sage and other large holdings, known to have recently changed hands, was William C. Whitney. He now controls the gas situation, it is declared, and may bring the gas war to an end.

Many complaints have come to THE TIMES office about the open way the policy sharks are now operating in the city. Capt. Haughey, from whose precinct the most persistent of the complaints come, says the police are practically powerless under the present law.

Page 3.

The fight between the Jenkins and Lord families at Clifton, S. I., relative to the Lord stable has broken out afresh.

Gen. Hadley, the Lay Director of the United States Church Army, has resigned and the work in this city will be abandoned for a time at least.

Page 5.

The report of the Philippine Commission has been made public.

There was a lively meeting of the creditors of F. Tennyson Neely yesterday, in the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise.

Page 7.

Thomas R. Bard was nominated for the California Senatorship.

Complete returns of the Republican enrollment made during the four days of registration preceding the last election show a big increase over the enrollment for the same period of 1898.

Policemen Mahoney and Mallon, up to last night attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, may be dismissed from the force as the result of charges made against them by Miss Eva Glover, who is connected with the Friendly Aid Society.

Page 9.

President Perkins of the Importers and Traders' National Bank says that the Schroeter transaction, involving alleged fraud in the use of spurious Virginia bonds, the charge being brought by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., was "square" and that the bank will meet the charge in court.

Page 12.

Contractor McDonald said yesterday he had decided to apply to the Rapid Transit Board for more time in which to qualify. Mr. Orr said he would probably not get ten days more.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who has resigned as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, admits that he has refused to officiate at the baptism of infants for months past.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SCHOOL FIRE CAUSES PANIC.

Flames Cut Off Escape by Stairway and Many Children Are Hurt at Trenton, N. J.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Flames broke out in the cellar of the Livingston Public School to-day when the afternoon session was partly over and the alarm was not given until after the fire had obtained considerable headway. The children responded promptly to the fire drill commands, and all went well until it was found that the fire had eaten its way from the cellar up under the stairway and was burning the stairs.

The teachers and children on the first floor had little trouble in getting out, but those on the second floor were imprisoned with the fire burning between them and the doorway below, and a panic ensued. The only recourse was to jump from the windows. A big crowd gathered around the building within a few moments, and from the near-by houses quickly carried blankets, quilts, and comfortables. These were held beneath the windows, and into them the children jumped. About 125 made the leap, most of them landing safely.

Alice Shaw, ten years old, jumped too soon and fell on the hard ground and her skull was fractured. She will probably die. Three others either wholly or partly missed the blankets and struck the ground. Their injuries required their removal to a hospital, but they will recover. Many who struck the blankets bounded off, and striking the ground, received severe bruises and cuts. There were no fire escapes upon the building.

The school was badly damaged by the fire, the origin of which is not known.

MR. PREVOST'S ELECTION.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Referring to the election of Vice President Prevost of the Pennnsylvania Railroad to a Directorship in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Mr. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt, said to-day to a reporter of THE TIMES:

"Mr. Prevost is the first official of the Pennsylvania Railroad to be elected a Director of the Baltimore and Ohio. The sole and entire significance of his election is that the Pennsylvania Railroad, having recently acquired very large interests in the Baltimore and Ohio, naturally desired representation in the directorate. For this reason Mr. Prevost was selected to fill the seat vacated by Gen. Fitzgerald."

"I cannot confirm the report that Mr. Prevost is also to be elected to the directorate of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. There is no vacancy on that board at present, but when one does occur the Pennsylvania Railroad will seek representation in that body also. Whether Mr. Prevost will be selected, or some other official, I cannot, of course, predict."

No Strike on the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—The Grievance Committee and the Grand Chiefs of trainmen and conductors of the employes of the Great Northern Railroad opened the vote to-day on the question of a general strike. The vote was against the proposition, and the men returned home.

POLICY EVIL FLOURISHING

Many Complaints Come from Capt. Haughey's Precinct.

DECLARES HE IS POWERLESS

Writer Carries His Office in His Hat—Capt. Goddard Has a Remedy in an Amendment to the Law.

Many complaints have lately come to THE NEW YORK TIMES about the almost open way the policy sharks are now operating in this city and the seeming indifference of the police to the operations that go on almost under their eyes. The most persistent of these complaints have come from residents of the section lying between Second and Lexington Avenues and Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Third Street, a district comprised in the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, the station house of which is in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and is presided over by Capt. Haughey.

This district is full of cheap tenements, especially on Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, between Second and Lexington Avenues, where many negroes reside, and it is said here, as is always the case in cheap tenement districts, the policy shark has found his richest harvest.

Policy playing has never, even during the sporadic crusades that have been initiated against it, been stamped out. Even the police admit that it exists, and that they are practically helpless to move against it. It is claimed as a fact by those who have studied the situation that the police have never tried to eradicate the evil for the reason that the game is backed by persons of political influence and that the same persons who are known to manage the police end of other gambling concessions are large interested in policy as well.

Whatever may be the reasons for police lethargy, it is a generally admitted fact that the policy writer and backer is now reaping an uninterrupted harvest, and the manner in which the writer conducts the game nowadays makes it very hard, under the law as it exists at present, to catch him in the act, and if he is caught, a fine, which the backer pays, is imposed and the game goes on as usual.

Formerly the policy writer had his shop where he conducted business, and it was not hard to locate him on account of the steady stream of abject looking men, bedraggled women, and unkempt children who were continually going to and coming from the shop.

When a place like this was spotted by a citizen and the fact was reported to the police, the commanding officer in the precinct used to go to the writer and warn him to close up. This he did at once, only to open up again in the neighborhood, and it did not take long to apprise the customers of the change.

But the policy writer nowadays works his scheme in another way. Instead of having his customers come to him, he goes to them. He does away with the item of rent for his shop, he minimizes the chances of detection, and he brings the game so close to the policy fiends that there is no chance for escape.

A man or woman who has acquired the policy-playing habit, and it is asserted that there are many of these to whom the vice is as fatal as opium smoking is to the opium fiend, may make up his or her mind to quit, but with the writer at the door it is hard for a person habituated to the vice to resist, and, knowing this, the writer makes it as easy for the victim as possible.

The writer therefore makes his daily rounds of the tenement houses in his district. He knows the weaknesses of his victims and plays upon them, and it was learned yesterday that there are in the district given above some half dozen writers who knock with great regularity every morning at the victim's door, gets from him or her the gig to be played, writes the slip in the victim's house, and collects the few pennies. It is said that in many instances, babies, scarcely able to lisp the numbers, meet the writer at the door and tell him the numbers and hand him the pennies.

That the police know of this method of operation is shown by the statement Capt. Haughey made to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, when the complaints from citizens in his precinct were shown to him. The latest complaint is dated Feb. 1, and says:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible through your valuable paper to put a stop to, or have raided, the policy shops that exist in the neighborhood of Second, Third, and Lexington Avenues, from Ninety-seventh to One Hundred and Third Street, some even in the rooms of tenants? It is useless to speak to the police in the district. This has been tried several times. Negroes and whites are both issuing policy slips and are continually playing policy before the eyes of children and the respectable families of the neighborhood.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

Capt. Haughey, when he first saw the communication, said it was probably written by some one who had a personal spite against him and wanted to get him out of the precinct. "If there is any policy being written," he said, "the writers are carrying their slips in their hats. A man might go up to your room and make out a slip and get your money, and no one but you and he would be any the wiser.

"The player is not going to give the writer away, and no one sees him doing business, so I don't see what we can do. Would there be any aid to us by a change in the law? Well, I'm not here to criticise the laws or to comment on them. That's for the Judges. We do the best we can to enforce the laws as we find them."

Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, has been an active foe of the policy writer and backer for years. He has had many passages with precinct commanders, notably Capts. Delaney and Martens, and has been more or less successful for the time in breaking up the game in his district, outside of which his operations do not extend.

It was through his efforts that several policy writers were sent to prison a few weeks ago, the first time that such a punishment has been inflicted. He said yesterday that wherever the policy playing vice took root there a plague spot was made, and pauperism became rampant.

Few things, he maintained, would do as much toward decreasing pauperism as the incarceration of the policy writer and backer, and through Theron G. Strong Capt. Goddard has had introduced in the Legislature a bill making it a misdemeanor for the first offense and a felony thereafter to have policy writing materials in one's possession.

"Under the law as it now exists," said Capt. Goddard, "it has been extremely hard to catch the writer, because he had to be taken in the act of receiving money for a play, or while actually writing one. If this bill passes, it will have the same effect as the bill that provides for the punishment for having burglars' tools in one's possession. If, then, the police can be stirred up the writers will have to explain their possession of policy books and slips or take the consequences.

"It is within my knowledge that the police know the writers and claim that arrests are innocuous because the writers cannot be caught in the act. That they know who the writers are is proved by the fact that whenever there is a special outcry the police go out at once and run in a few writers, who are thereupon brought to court and promptly discharged for want of evidence.

"There will be a hearing on this bill in Albany on Feb. 7, when ex-Judge Olcott, Gen. Andrews, Theron G. Strong, Alexander Mason, Magistrate Cornell, and I will be there to speak in favor of it.

"This is not a crusade on my part against gambling, although I do not say that I would not join one if it was properly planned and conducted, but it is a crusade against a vice that produces direct pauperism. I have had a great deal of experience with it, and I am heartily with THE NEW YORK TIMES in any effort to stamp out a vice that produces such baneful results."

Lake Shore Limited.
Every day leaves New York 5:30 P. M., arrives Cleveland next morning for breakfast and Chicago little palatable doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS UNEASY

They Feat that Senator Jones's Reputed Connection with Trusts Will Hurt the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Democrats from the cotton States are getting uneasy over the position which will be occupied in the coming campaign by Senator Jones of Arkansas as Chairman of the National Committee, particularly if one of the principal issues shall be the question of trusts. Some of the Southerners are hearing from their constituents that Senator Jones is a trust magnate, and that the party will be in an uncomfortable position if it makes an anti-trust campaign when its helmsman is identified with the evils complained of.

The attack seems to be of the same sort as that recently made against Senator Morgan of Alabama. Mr. Jones's relations with trusts are said to be limited to the holding of stock in the round cotton bale concern.

It is reported that some of the Southern Congressmen laid the situation before Col. Bryan during his recent visit, and that the Democratic leader gave them cold comfort and seemed to be amused at the idea of Senator Jones as an octopus.

NO LITERARY COMMITTEE YET.

Republicans Uncertain as to What Issues Democrats Will Raise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Owing to the uncertainty as to the form in which the Democrats intend to make their campaign against the Administration, the Republican Literature Committee will not be organized for some time, perhaps not until after the National Convention has been held. Little literature will be issued until then.

There is no certainty whether the Democratic campaign will be made principally on the old Chicago platform ideas or on more modern questions. The preliminary literary work on the Republican side is being looked after by William H. Hissey of Ohio, who did similar work for the State Committee during the last campaign. He recently came to Washington at the invitation of Senator Hanna.

THE KENDALS SUBSCRIBE.

Give $1,000 for the War Benefit Performance at the Empire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have subscribed $1,000 for the performance to be given at the Empire Theatre, New York, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of American soldiers and sailors killed in the war with Spain and of British soldiers who have fallen in the present war in South Africa.

PLANS OF THE BRICK TRUST.

Withdrawals of Capitalists Force Changes, but Project Is Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—The plans of the promoters of the Hudson River Brick Trust have been modified by the decision of a number of capitalists interested to withdraw from the scheme, giving as a reason that they could use their money more profitably in other directions. All insist that the Brick Trust can be made very successful, but it is asserted that the changed condition of financial affairs since last December affords opportunities in other directions. All have retired except Oakleigh Thorne and his uncle, Samuel Thorne, and perhaps Capt. Hayes.

Those named have abundant capital to carry out their plans. It is possible that they will not take in all the plants originally contemplated, but enough of the best will surely be included to show profits from the start. The yards of Charles A. Schultz at Kingston will be taken, and the remainder of his money will be paid to him next week.

It is stated that Oakleigh Thorne made the mistake of accepting the word of some of the members of his syndicate instead of having them put down their subscriptions in writing.

LIBBY CREEK MINE ATTACHED.

Montana Concern in the Hands of a Sheriff—May Start Up Again.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBBY, Mont., Feb. 2.—Deputy Sheriff Andrew Swaney this morning served attachment papers on the Libby Creek Mining Company. The plaintiff is the Gates Iron Works Company of Chicago. All the machinery and other improvements which the Libby Creek Mining Company put on the Buzz Saw Mine during the past Summer, are now in the hands of the Sheriff.

It has been known for some time that the company was in financial difficulties, and its failure to meet a payment which came due to-day places the mine again in the hands of the original owners. It is said that the company has made two payments amounting to $30,000 on the property, and that in addition has expended in the neighborhood of $150,000 in putting in machinery and other improvements for the operation of the mine.

The mine has been in operation only a short time, and but a few carloads of concentrates were shipped to the smelter. It is not thought that the mine will lie idle for any length of time. The mine is owned by New York and Chicago capitalists.

RIGHT TO ERECT SKYSCRAPERS.

Suit Against Safe Deposit Company That Put Up a Tall Building.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Whether skyscrapers that are owned by corporations chartered to operate safety deposit vaults do not exceed the terms of such charters is a question which it is proposed to test through a petition filed in the Circuit Court by Charles E. Rector, the New York restaurant man, who asks the court to appoint a receiver for the Hartford Deposit Company, owners of the Hartford Building.

The petition is made on the ground that the company has exceeded its charter by renting offices instead of confining its business to the building and operating of deposit vaults. Promoters of other buildings which are conducted in Chicago by corporations that organized to build vaults are watching with interest for developments in the proceeding.

Mr. Rector is a stockholder in the building to the extent of $5,500. The court is asked to appoint a receiver to sell the building. Mr. Rector may recover the value of his stock, with all dividends previously declared.

ANTHONY DECKER CAUGHT.

Believed to be Responsible for Counterfeit Canadian Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 2.—The arrest of Anthony Decker in Baltimore last evening by the Secret Service of the United States, acting under request from the Canadian Government police, concludes one of the most successful counterfeiting schemes of the decade. Decker had assumed the name of A. Rose, and, it is alleged, although none of the plates were found in his possession, that he was the man who was responsible for the counterfeit one-dollar Dominion bills with which this country was flooded prior to May of last year.

Steps will be taken to extradite Decker, who will probably be tried in Woodstock, where his son, who had also assumed the name of Rose, was arrested yesterday by Detective Perkinson of the Dominion police. In the possession of the latter were found press plates for five-dollar Molsons Bank bills, dies for portions of bills, and six cans of coloring material.

Most Superb Day Train in the World.
The "Royal Limited" leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

MR. WHITNEY HOLDS KEY TO GAS WAR

Sage and Other Standard Stock Purchased by Him.

DEFEATS THE ROCKEFELLERS

Vantage Ground Secured, He Got His Own Price for the Power Company Shares.

The purchaser of the Standard Gas Light Company stock which Russell Sage, then its President, sold over five weeks ago, was William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney controls not only this block, of some 5,700 shares, but the former Andrews estate holdings, amounting to about 12,000 shares, and other lots which swell the total to between 25,000 and 30,000 shares. He is now by all odds the largest stockholder in the Standard Company, will put his own representative into the President's chair next April, and is confidently said to hold the key of the entire gas war situation in his hands.

These developments have been for weeks kept concealed from almost everybody but Mr. Whitney's business associates. The public has been completely in the dark, and always prone to credit the Rockefellers with being the purchasers of the large blocks of Standard stock which were known to have changed hands. On the day of the panic, Dec. 23, 1899, the day when rumors were rife that Mr. Whitney had been "hard hit," he put over $1,000,000 in the shape of a certified check into the hands of Dwight Braman of the Boston Stock brokerage firm of Dwight Braman & Co., and Mr. Braman bought for him Mr. Sage's stock. Mr. Braman later purchased the Andrews and other holdings for Mr. Whitney.

Another fact that came to light yesterday was that the sale of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company (owned by Mr. Whitney, and Thomas F. Ryan, Anthony N. Brady, and others of his associates in the Whitney syndicate) to the Consolidated Gas Company, which was paid for almost wholly by the issue of the Consolidated Gas Company's interest-bearing notes, was made some time after Mr. Whitney's purchase of Standard stock, and was in a large measure due to it. The Rockefellers and other interests behind the Consolidated Gas Company saw that Mr. Whitney, by doing what they had in vain tried to do, had got a vantage position in the gas war, and they suggested a combination. According to Dwight Braman, Mr. Whitney, instead of selling out his power company stock at a loss, in other words, being forced to do it because of misfortunes caused by the panic, got his own price for it.

MAY END GAS WAR.

As Mr. Whitney is now in the Consolidated Gas Company board with Mr. Ryan and Mr. Brady, and will soon enter the Standard Company's board, a merger of those two corporations is naturally expected, and if it takes place it will undoubtedly hasten the termination of the gas war. Mr. Braman, who lives in this city during the Winter, was seen at the Hotel Cambridge last night and made the following statement regarding the situation:

"The so-called mysterious purchase of the entire stock of Russell Sage in the Standard Gas Light Company of New York was made by me for William C. Whitney on the day of the panic in Wall Street last December. Mr. Whitney alone, I found, had sufficient pluck and power that day to grasp the situation when financial affairs were at their darkest.

"This gas war in New York has been going on for many months, and not only are the entire people of New York vitally interested in the matter, but millions of dollars have been wasted belonging to the shareholders, with no result, but with Mr. Whitney holding the key of the situation which all others had failed to obtain, a fair solution now of the difficult question may be attained. Several million dollars' worth of the stock has been acquired, and what took unlimited pluck and courage, with unlimited and powerful resources, has been obtained by Mr. Whitney unknown to any one."

PERSUADED MR. WHITNEY.

Mr. Braman, when asked how he came to take hold of the matter, said that he was himself interested in the Standard Gas Light Company. He then explained that his interest had been acquired in the purchases made for Mr. Whitney. He had reasons for desiring to see the gas war ended and had induced Mr. Whitney to buy the Sage stock, believing that such a purchase would greatly improve matters.

"We have had to transfer the stock to other names to cover up the transaction," said Mr. Braman. "The entire block bought for Mr. Whitney is something less than 30,000 shares. Of these about 15,000 are common and the rest preferred. The entire stock issue of the company is a little over 93,000 shares, common and preferred. The company issued 6,000 shares of preferred stock, and sold them at par to pay the expenses of the gas war, and even then had to skip a dividend. Well, the stock I own is a small part of the block bought for Mr. Whitney, but the whole thing is controlled by him under an agreement by us, and I presume he will let his friends in on some of the stock."

"Can you say whether you paid 140 for Mr. Sage's common, and 170 for his preferred stock?" Mr. Braman was asked.

"Well, those are guesses," he said. "I do not want to discuss that. But we paid a good price for it. We paid more for it than we paid for subsequently acquired holdings, because Mr. Sage was President of the company and an important man, and we had to have his stock. The Rockefellers tried to buy his stock for about the same price, and couldn't do it. But I am a pretty good friend of Mr. Sage, and managed to get it. Mr. Sage had to deliver, under the contract, more stock than his own holdings, and he had to go into the market and buy the extra stock to turn over to us. We got about 7,000 shares in all from him. We got some of the other Standard stock much lower, securing common stock at par and preferred as low as 120. Of course, if we had bought the stock in the open market we should have run the price way up in bidding for it."

MR. WHITNEY GOT HIS PRICE.

"Did Mr. Whitney sell his power company holdings at a figure above the market price?" Mr. Braman was asked.

"Oh, yes," said he, "he got his own price for it."

"Will his purchases end the war?"

"The prospects are certainly good. Mr. Whitney is a fair-minded man. Now that he controls the Standard—for the next largest stockholder only has 3,000 shares—things ought to come to a good business basis. He will treat other shareholders fairly. No negotiations have been begun on the strength of his purchase of Standard stock, but now that it becomes publicly known, the other people interested will come to terms, I think."

Mr. Braman, when questioned on the possibility of a merger, said: "I think there ought to be one big company which would manufacture gas and electric power also."

He said that the Protective Committee of the Standard Gas Light Company knew nothing of Mr. Whitney's purchase.

The Directors of the Standard Company held another special meeting yesterday, the second in eight days, and elected Vice President Frank Tilford President pro tem. Oliver S. Carter, one of the Protective Committee, was elected a Vice President, the others being Mr. Tilford and Charles Dana.

ATTACKS THE CONSOLIDATED.

George A. Lamb served the papers yesterday in the stockholders' suit he is bringing to set aside the recent annual election of the Consolidated Gas Company. The petitioner, his client, is Charles C. Bull of the law firm of Bull & Edgar, 27 William Street. Mr. Bull is Secretary of the Calumet Club, and one of its Governors.

The papers included, besides the petition, affidavits by William W. Lyon, who attended the aforesaid meeting, and by Mr. Lamb. The case will come before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., at 10:30 o'clock on Feb. 14. The attorneys for the company are Turner, McClure & Rolston, and Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.

Mr. Lamb's affidavit goes at length into the merits of the case. Speaking of the absorption by the Consolidated Gas Company of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, the corporate name of which he shortens in his affidavit, he avers:

"The capital stock of this company was almost as large as that of the Consolidated Gas Company, and, in addition, it had, what the Consolidated Gas Company had not, a bonded indebtedness, which bonded indebtedness amounted to over thirty million dollars. That, in addition, it was notorious in the community that the New York Electric Light, Heat and Power Company had been capitalized on a basis of great extravagance, its common stock representing neither property nor money, and its acquisition by the Consolidated Gas Company constituted a serious menace to the future and prosperity of that company. In support of this assertion to your deponent, the instance of the purchase of the securities of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was cited, in which the New York Electric Light gave over twenty millions of its bonds in exchange for less than ten millions of the common stock of the Edison Company, the amount of the bonds being many millions in excess of the market value of the Edison stock.

Mr. Lamb says that he represented sixteen stockholders at the meeting by proxy and acted as adviser to others personally present. He charges that the "ruffianism and disorder" at the meeting had been prearranged by the Directors to avoid discussion, and that "the object of the conspiracy" was to compel the stockholders of the company to "give value to certain worthless stock, which nobody pretends to have been issued either for property or for cash, and which by its very presence as collateral security to the loans of a prominent banking institution of this State had brought upon it discredit and embarrassment."

This refers to the $2,000,000 of Consolidated interest-bearing notes, issued in payment for New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power stock, and on which the State Trust Company loaned $2,000,000.

The petitioner asks that the election be declared void and a new one ordered.

LIGHTING COMPANIES MERGE.

Certificates Filed Covering Seven Concerns in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Certificates of merger of six lighting companies in New York City with the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. They are the North River Electric Light and Power Company, the New York Heat, Light and Power Company, Manhatan Lighting Company, Mount Morris Electric Light Company, Borough of Manhattan Electric Company, and Block Lighting and Power Company No. 1.

The New York Gas and Electric Light Heat, and Power Company in each case takes all the stock, assets, and franchises of each company and assumes its obligations.

The capital stock taken from each company is as follows:

North River Electric Light and Power Company	$400,000
New York Light, Heat and Power Company	375,000
Manhattan Lighting Company	250,000
Mount Morris Electric Light Company	1,500,000
Block Lighting and Power Company, No. 1	98,000
Borough of Manhattan Electric Company	1,000,000

Announcement of the merging of the six above-mentioned lighting companies with the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was made last February, when the company filed a mortgage of $15,000,000 on its property at Ninety-seventh Street and East River, to secure a bond issue with which to acquire the smaller corporations.

YOUNG GARFIELD IN REVOLT.

Senator Hanna Will Suppress Him for Fighting the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Hanna is said to have sent orders to Ohio that James R. Garfield must be suppressed. Mr. Garfield, who is the son of the late President, has been posing as an anti-Cox leader, and has recently undertaken to capture the scalp of E. O. Philips, who represents in Congress the Twentieth Ohio District, which includes a large part of the City of Cleveland.

Garfield has made such a vigorous fight that Mr. Philips has appealed to Hanna for aid.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL IN DANGER.

Alleged Discovery Made that Japan Under the New Treaty Would Have Equal Rights Under the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There have been many indications of late that the chances for passage of the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill are not good, and that its promoters are growing anxious about it. Soon after the meeting of Congress a determination was discovered among Western members to favor a form of subsidy different from that proposed by Senator Hanna and Representative Payne, the offer being to grant bounties on cargoes exported in American ships instead of paying subsidies to American ships on the basis of miles sailed and the tonnage of the vessels making the sailings. This has been found, however, to be wholly impracticable.

Representative Stevens of Minnesota is credited with having made the discovery that under the last treaty with Japan and with other nations we are precluded from granting subsidies to ships of American owners under the terms of the proposed Hanna bill, unless we also grant them to Japan. The impression is that the discovery is merely that of a promise to grant to all treaty nations the bounties paid to vessels of the United States on cargoes of native products.

Senator Cushman K. Davis said to-night that a memorandum had been handed to him during the day pointing out that there was some inconsistency between the Hanna-Payne bill and the last treaty entered into with Japan. "I have not read it yet," said Senator Davis, "and I do not know exactly what the alleged inconsistency is supposed to be. I believe it is in the provision in the treaty with regard to equality of privileges in the matter of bounties. I have put the memorandum aside, intending to examine it carefully to-morrow."

Representative Payne said that he had no idea what the claim of conflict between the treaty and the Subsidy bill rests upon, as he has heard nothing of the memorandum, although he had heard in an indirect way that an attack was to be made upon the bill based upon the commercial treaty with Japan. He knew of no conflict between the provisions of the treaty and those of the bill.

"The Subsidy bill," declared Mr. Payne, emphatically, "will not be withdrawn."

STEAMSHIP IN DISTRESS.

Spanish Vessel with Broken Rudder Anchored Off Sandy Hook.

Pilot Ryerson, who came in on the steamer Hispania late last night, reported that a Spanish steamer was anchored four miles southeast of Scotland Lightship with her rudder broken. Ryerson said the vessel was unmanageable, and that she was in need of assistance.

Fastest to Palm Beach and Miami, Fla.
Through Pullman car leaving New York daily 8:55 A. M. via Penn. R. R., arrives Palm Beach and Miami next evening. Only line one night out. 2 other trains. Apply Atlantic Coast Line, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

KENTUCKY ON THE VERGE OF CONFLICT

It Is Feared Clash of Arms Cannot Be Averted.

DEMOCRATS HOLD A SESSION

Meet Secretly and Again Declare Goebel Is Governor.

RESORT TO THE COURTS

Granting of an Injunction Against Taylor To-day May Precipitate the Trouble—Republicans Will Ignore Court's Order.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—The first clash between the executive and judicial powers of the State occurred to-day. A still greater clash is imminent to-morrow, and beyond to-morrow lies a sea with skies so lowering and so stormy that no politician of either party can predict where it will carry the Kentucky ship of state.

There is the chance that things will, as Congressman June Gayle expresses it, "drift around all right," but there are other chances also, and if things are to "drift around all right," they must strike a counter current, and strike it soon.

There can no longer be any concealment of the fact that affairs are bordering on conflict in arms, and the beginning of the crisis is at hand. It may be that the political difficulties will be settled by the courts of law, but the blood of men is hot in Kentucky now, and legal process may provide a remedy too dilatory to please a few of the more impatient, and it is in the power of these to create a world of woe at almost any time.

The clash of to-day came when an officer of the Circuit Court of Franklin County was arrested by the military while attempting to serve notice of a legal proceeding on Gov. Taylor. The clash of to-morrow may come when the officers of that court attempt to enforce the rulings of its Presiding Judge.

BECKHAM TO BE IN CONTROL.

J. C. W. Beckham will to-morrow be Acting Governor in place of Goebel, who is incapacitated from performing the duties of the office. A physician's certificate was made out to-night, declaring that Mr. Goebel was unable and will for some time be unable to act, and, by virtue of this, the reins of power will be placed in the hands of Mr. Beckham, who will immediately exercise all the functions of the position.

He will have the power, according to the Democrats, of appointing all officers that are selected by the Governor, and he will probably make these appointments without delay. The first announcement to be made will probably be that of Gen. John B. Castleman of Louisville as Adjutant General. It is stated positively by the Democratic leaders that Gen. Castleman will accept the position as soon as it is offered to him, and it will be offered without delay, now that it is definitely known that he will accept it.

Behind this Judge the Democrats will have to-morrow for the first time the active executive head in the person of Acting Governor Beckham, and from the Democratic standpoint, a regularly appointed Adjutant General, whose orders the troops now encamped around the Capitol building are bound to obey. If they decline to obey, the new Adjutant General will, the Democrats claim, have the power to organize military forces of his own and proceed against all people who defy the authority of his office and that of the Governor of the State, whom he represents.

CIVIL WAR FEARED.

On the other hand, the Republicans are fixed in their attitude that there is an insurrection in the State; that Beckham and the actions of his Adjutant General and his orders are those of people acting in opposition to law. They believe that they alone are in the right, and, as there can be but one right and all else wrong, those who show resistance to the proclamation of Gov. Taylor are in rebellion against the Commonwealth. They will resist any attempt of any kind to remove them from their position around the Capitol, meeting force with force, and that means civil war.

The first clash of to-day came when Alonzo Walker, a stenographer employed by the Democratic attorneys, was placed under arrest in the Capitol grounds, charged with conduct tending to incite mutiny and riot. The conduct consisted in pinning to the door of the private office of Gov. Taylor a notice that to-morrow morning the Democratic attorneys would appear before Judge Cantrell of the Circuit Court and ask for an injunction restraining Gov. Taylor from all interference with the movements of the Legislature and from his announced attempt to remove it to London, in this State. Walker was at once placed in custody by orders of Col. Roger Williams, the commanding officer of the forces now gathered around the Capitol.

INJUNCTION WILL ISSUE.

To-morrow the injunction will be asked, and there is no doubt that it will be granted.

Judge Cantrell has the reputation of being a man who will attempt by all means in his power to enforce the rulings handed down from his bench. He will most certainly use all the power in his hands to secure the operation of his injunction. It is equally certain that the Republicans will pay no attention to Judge Cantrell, or his writs. The Democrats claim that the action of the Republicans in arresting Walker, while he was attempting to carry out the orders of the court, has placed them in contempt of court, and they will make all that is possible of the point.

Gov. Taylor this morning ordered that nobody should be admitted to the grounds of the Capitol under any circumstances. The passes which heretofore have entitled soldiers to go through the lines were taken up as soon as presented. The object of the new order was to prevent any civilian from serving any legal papers upon him. But these precautions failed.

TAYLOR WILL PERSEVERE.

Gov. Taylor gives no intimation of abrogating his proclamation calling for the Legislature to assemble at London. He is making all arrangements for the session there. Many Republicans went home last night and this morning, all intending to go to London Monday.

"It is probable that a quorum will not be present at the opening session of the Legislature," said Representative Yarberry, "but there will be before Tuesday night, of that you can rest assured."

He spoke with great confidence and created the impression that appears to be prevalent that the Republicans have something in reserve. Every effort to discover what the Republicans propose to do is baffled either by the restrictions against speaking placed around those in authority or reticence on their part.

Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus at London Monday. Senator Barrett of Louisville will preside.

DEMOCRATS MEET.

Despite all precautions taken and threats made by Gov. Taylor and his sympathizers, the Democratic members of the Legislature this afternoon effected a regular organization for the first time since the swearing in of William Goebel. A secret session of the members of both houses was held in one of the parlors of the Capitol Hotel, at which the election of Mr. Goebel as Governor and J. C. W. Beckham as Lieutenant Governor was reaffirmed, first in separate sessions of the House and Senate, and afterward in a joint session. Preceding this action the members of the Senate elected as President pro tem. Senator Carter, who was nominated for that position at yesterday's caucus.

Immediately after this action the oath was again administered to Mr. Goebel, this time by Judge Cantrell.

A committee of the members of the House, composed of Representatives Finn, Lafferty, and Cochran, was also appointed to draw up a set of resolutions showing the condition of affairs as it exists at the State capital to-day, and covering thoughly the Democratic side of the controversy. These resolutions will be formally presented to the next session of the Democratic members of the Legislature, to be held Monday.

The session, which lasted for nearly two hours, was kept as secret as possible for fear of interference. No further sessions will be held until Monday, an adjournment being taken until that time, and probably no further attempt will be made to hold sessions in the State House.

After ratifying their former action in regard to the Governorship and Lieutenant Governorship, considerable discussion took place as to the plan of action to be taken regarding the session of the Legislature called by Gov. Taylor at London next Tuesday. Though none of those who attended the caucus cared to discuss the matter, it seems to be well understood among the Democratic members of the Legislature that the session in London will be ignored altogether by them, and that no Democrat will attend "until compelled to do so."

The Democratic committee, composed of Representatives Finn, Lafferty, and Cochran, appointed at the afternoon session of the Legislature held in the Capitol Hotel to prepare an address to the public, issued a statement to-night on behalf of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

After reviewing the history of the present trouble, the appeal says in conclusion:

"In this awful crisis, the representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky present this memorial to the citizens of the State and the Union, and ask their earnest co-operation in a peaceful settlement of this conflict by law and through the lawful and Constitutional channel—the courts of the State.

"We call upon the people of this State, without regard to party affiliation, to assemble in the various county seats, in mass convention, and announce whether this conflict shall be settled by law or force."

TAYLOR TO GO TO LONDON.

Two companies of infantry left here today

was filed in the Circuit Court this morning, and states that the motion will be made to-morrow morning, and is as follows:

"W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier:

"You, and each of you, are hereby notified that on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, we will ask for an order of injunction restraining you and each of you, and all others, from interfering with meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in any manner whatever, or from assembling said Legislature at the City of London, Laurel County, Ky., upon petition this day filed in the Franklin Circuit Court, and from committing any of the wrongs or unlawful acts therein set forth.

"Said motion will be made before the Hon. James E. Cantrell of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, in the Circuit Court Room, in the Court House at Frankfort, Ky., at or about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M."

The petition, signed by all the Democratic members of the Legislature, was also filed in the Circuit Court. After stating that all the signers had duly qualified either as Representatives or Senators, and had entered upon the discharge of their duties as such, the petition states:

"That when they were engaged in the discharge of their duties according to law, the defendant, W. S. Taylor, on the 30th day of January, 1900, without right or authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution of Kentucky, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, with force and arms, and with a regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, dispersed the General Assembly, of which these plaintiffs were members, and forcibly took possession of the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stationed armed men therein, and has since prohibited these plaintiffs from assembling in the Capitol building in their respective chambers and assembling in joint session therein, and has interfered with the discharge of their duties, and is still interfering and threatening to interfere with these plaintiffs in the performance of their legal duties.

"That the said Taylor has, without right or authority of law, called the Legislature to meet in London, Laurel County, Ky., on the sixth day of February, 1900, a place remote from the seat of government, the said London being a small village situated in a sparsely populated part of the State, with no buildings or rooms or houses sufficient to accommodate the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, in which to perform their legal duties.

"That he has stationed about the Capitol building and in the Senate Chamber and in the hall of the House of Representatives armed men, and has collected a large number of armed men who are now encamped in the Capitol Square to prevent these plaintiffs from meeting and discharging their duties as representatives of the people, and is threatening by force and violence and said unlawful methods to continue in the future to prevent them from assembling and discharging their duties as such representatives.

"They state that the aforesaid unlawful acts by the said Taylor are against the will and consent of each house of the General Assembly and the members thereof. They say that the two houses had not disagreed in respect to the time of adjournment, nor had they disagreed in reference to adjournment at all, but at the time of the aforesaid unlawful and violent interference they were peaceably engaged in the discharge of their duties as Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth of the State of Kentucky."

The plaintiffs then quote the provision of the Constitution of the State of Kentucky which Gov. Taylor claims gave him the power to adjourn the Legislature. The petition then continues:

"The plaintiffs now state that they had not in any manner disagreed as to the adjournment of either house, nor had they in any respect been guilty of any dereliction of duty, nor had they failed or refused to faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the General Assembly and their respective offices. But they say notwithstanding said fact the defendants are now threatening by a force of arms and other violent methods to force the Legislature to meet at London, Laurel County, Ky., and still refuse and threaten to prevent a meeting of the General Assembly in their respective chambers at the State Capitol or anywhere in the City of Frankfort, the seat of government of this Commonwealth, and unless enjoined and restrained by the orders of this honorable court they will prevent the meeting of the General Assembly at the place designated by the Constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth.

"The plaintiffs further aver that, denying the right of the defendant to make the adjournment of the General Assembly without their consent, they, the plaintiffs, have repeatedly made effort to enter the hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber at regular hours, for transacting their business, and have been met with a large military force, acting under the order of the defendant, W. S. Taylor, and his Adjutant General, and prohibited from entering into either house for the purpose of discharging their duties. They further say that the seat of government had not become dangerous from an enemy or from any contagion, nor had it become dangerous from any cause save the lawlessness brought about by the defendant's own unlawful and wrongful acts.

"If the defendants are permitted to continue in the exercise of these unlawful acts, great and irreparable injury will result, not only to the State, but to these plaintiffs.

"The acts and doings of the defendant are in plain violation of the Constitution, of the rights of each and all of these plaintiffs, and destructive of that department of the Government that is intrusted with the sole power of passing and enacting such laws as may be deemed best for the public interest.

"We therefore ask an immediate injunction enjoining and restraining the defendants and all others from removing or attempting to remove this legislative body to the City of London, or elsewhere than the Capitol of Frankfort, and, furthermore, that the defendants and all others be enjoined and restrained from preventing by a force, military or otherwise, the plaintiffs from entering into the public building known as the State House, in order that they may discharge their official duties to their constituents and to the State."

TAYLOR'S LAWYERS CONFER.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—It is understood that an important conference of Gov. Taylor's attorneys is being held here to-night. In the conference are said to be ex-Gov. Bradley, Judge Yost, Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, A. E. Willson, and others. It is reported that they are discussing the advisability of asking for an injunction here in the Federal court restraining Goebel from attempting to usurp the powers of Governor.

TROOPS TENDERED TO GOEBEL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from numerous points in Kentucky report the tender of troops, if needed to sustain the Goebel Government. Among them is the offer of Col. Gaither of Harrodsburg, heretofore a strong anti-Goebel man. At Richmond, Ky., Dr. Frazee, one of Morgan's Cavalry, in a few hours enlisted fifty men. Similar offers come from scores of other towns, none of which has been accepted.

ANOTHER KILLING IN KENTUCKY

W. S. Wright Shot from Ambush Near His Home in Letcher County.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Feb. 2.—W. S. Wright, a lifelong Democrat and former member of the Legislature from Letcher County, has been shot and killed. Despite reports to the contrary, the killing was not due to the strained political feeling existing in Kentucky, though that may possibly have hastened the end.

For several years strained relations had existed between Wright and the Reynolds brothers, and their friends had been drawn into it. There had been several shooting engagements, but in the main the mountain method was pursued, and barns and other property of the partisans destroyed. There had not even been a serious wound inflicted until yesterday, when Wright, who was the representative of a large lumber firm, was riding out from his home in the direction of his work. He was shot from ambush and fell from his horse, dead, having been shot in the back of the head. Several other bullets entered his body.

Mr Wright's last participation in politics was five years ago, when he was defeated for County Judge by the Republican candidate by a small vote.

To-morrow.

Among the attractive features in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, February 4th, will be a page of special contributions by well-known men on topics of present interest. They will include the following: Religion and the Nervous Temperament, by Dr. Charles L. Dana, Professor of Nervous Diseases, Cornell Medical College; The Motor Vehicle of the Near Future, by John Brisben Walker, editor of The Cosmopolitan; Features of the Mortgage Tax Bill, by Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University; What Is an Adequate Waterway? being a discussion of the canal problem of this State, by Edward P. North, member American Society Civil Engineers. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of entertaining miscellaneous matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Sunday, three cents. Daily, one cent.—Adv.

NO FEDERAL HELP FOR GOV. TAYLOR

The President Sees No Need to Interfere in Kentucky.

OFFICIAL NOTICE GIVEN OUT

Hoped That a Peaceable Solution Will Be Arrived At.

At the Same Time Members of the Cabinet Fear the Trouble May Affect the National Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Nearly the entire time of the Cabinet meeting to-day was taken up in a discussion of the situation in Kentucky and the rights and duties of the President in connection therewith. Almost immediately upon the receipt of Gov. Taylor's message last night, the President took up the question and consulted authorities on points with which he was not familiar. A decision was reached, and when Senator-elect Blackburn, with Representatives Rhea, Allen, Gilbert, Smith, and Wheeler, called this morning to protest against Federal interference in Kentucky, the President promptly gave them to understand that he had already reached a conclusion on the subject, and that he had found that the situation did not warrant the Federal authorities in interfering.

This decision was announced to the Cabinet immediately upon its convening. Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Root, and the other lawyers of the Cabinet sustained the President's conclusions. The law which must govern in this case authorizes Federal action only when the Legislature is not in session and cannot be convened. Gov. Taylor's message does not intimate that the Legislature of the State cannot be promptly convened, nor does he show that the conditions in Frankfort are such as would justify Federal intervention. The President and the members of his Cabinet, without exception, recognize the fact that the Legislature of the State of Kentucky by a majority thereof is the sole judge of which of the two contestants was elected Governor of the State at the recent election.

After the Cabinet meeting the following statement was made:

"The President has decided that no case has yet arisen to justify the intervention of the National Government in Kentucky, and he has so informed the Governor."

Some significance may attach to the use of the word "Governor" in this statement, inasmuch as the reply was directed to Taylor.

The members of the Cabinet, while advising non-interference, deprecate the situation in Kentucky and are filled with anxiety for the outcome. It is realized that the conditions are fast outgrowing what was in the beginning regarded merely as a local Kentucky row. As one of the members of the Administration put it to-day, the consequences of this crisis may have a very serious bearing upon the National Government itself if they are carried along to the November elections. Should it happen that the result of those elections depends upon Kentucky's vote, there is a prospect of most serious trouble, with the State dominated by lawless elements and the law itself vague. If the National authorities could be induced by any consideration to enter the dispute, it would be with the purpose of endeavoring to so define the law in Kentucky as to obviate all chance of a miscarriage of the popular will as expressed at the polls next November.

A member of the Cabinet called attention to the fact that Gov. Taylor's appeal, as set out in the newspapers, (for he had not seen the paper,) did not call for troops, but merely asked recognition as Governor of Kentucky. Now, it was not quite clear to this official how the President, no matter how well disposed toward Gov. Taylor, could extend recognition to him save by honoring an appeal for troops. The points at which the Federal and State Governments come in contact are so few that the opportunity is not always open for any official exchange that would serve the purpose of Gov. Taylor.

While the Kentucky delegation was with the President to-day, Senator Lindsay arrived and was immediately ushered into the President's private office.

Senator-elect Blackburn and Representative Rhea acted as spokesmen for the party. They explained their deep solicitude lest a collision should occur between the warring elements in Kentucky and made the report that Gov. Taylor had solicited Federal intervention the text of their protest. They assured the President that the law and Constitution of Kentucky had been strictly followed by the Democrats in the contest over the Governorship and that they proposed to stand by the law. The crisis that had arisen they desired should be met in the courts and determined by the law. The Democrats they asserted, would abstain from violence. They simply desired a lawful and orderly settlement of the controversy. Federal intervention would only aggravate matters, intensifying the excitement, and almost certainly lead to trouble, and perhaps loss of life. They earnestly appealed to the President to avert such a calamity by abstaining from interference of any sort.

Mr. Blackburn and Representative Rhea said that they were going to Kentucky to counsel peace and obedience to the law. Senator Lindsay indorsed what his colleagues had said about the Democrats acting within the law and Constitution no matter how much men might differ as to the wisdom and justice of the merits of the contest. The despatch of Federal troops to Kentucky, he said, would, in his opinion, create anarchy and chaos.

The President in reply expressed his great anxiety over the situation, his profoundest wish that violence be avoided, and that the contest should be legally determined. He assured the delegation that he deplored the situation, and that Federal interference would come only as the last resort, after having been invoked by the proper authorities under the law and Constitution.

Senator Lindsay remained with the President a quarter of an hour after the delegation had left. On leaving the White House he said that it was the opinion of the authorities that a case had not been made out which would warrant Federal interference in Kentucky, and that he (Lindsay) was disposed to share that view. The Senator said, further, that he did not believe there would be any more bloodshed, and that before the week closed the present difficulties would be amicably settled, or in a fair way of settlement.

Upon being asked to-day why the Democrats of Kentucky had refused to leave the settlement of the controversy to the United States Supreme Court, Senator Lindsay, who is an eminent lawyer, replied that doubtless it was because they considered that the United States court had no jurisdiction. He added that the State court did have jurisdiction, and as it was supposed to be friendly it was not reasonable to ask the Kentucky Democrats to go to an outside court which had no jurisdiction, and concerning whose predilections or prejudices nothing was known.

Senator Deboe said that when he left Kentucky, just before the shooting occurred, he had every reason to believe that a peaceful solution would be secured. He had a plan to secure the intervention of Senators on both sides of the Chamber, and had received assurances that led him to believe this plan would settle the entire dispute. He feels now, however, that the plan is upset by the shooting, and that nothing can now be done in that line.

STATE LOST TO REPUBLICANS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Whatever may be the hope of the Republicans in Kentucky there is no sort of doubt that the Washington Administration has come to the conclusion that Gov. Taylor has blundered desperately and destroyed the prospect that he had a few days ago to throw the odium of the scandalous situation at Frankfort completely upon the Democrats. Up to the moment that Gov. Taylor substantially prorogued the Legislature, and then prevented it from meeting by force of arms, he had kept himself in position to demand and receive the sympathy, at least, of the President, and such assistance as might properly have been extended to him in his effort to maintain order.

The people had elected him by a much larger majority than the election returns showed Notwithstanding the efforts of election officers to make a return that would give Goebel the seat, the State Election Board, a creation of the Goebel law and of a Goebel Legislature, declared Taylor to have been elected, and he was sworn in. Repudiating the action of their own Election Board, the Democrats in the Legislature, having a majority, set up a contest and decided that Taylor was not elected.

Right here it is maintained by those who had up to that time sustained Taylor, the Republican Governor was right.

When the Republican Governor found that he was likely to be in need of Federal support he sent his appeal to the President, the form of which is yet carefully guarded for some unexplained reason. The President showed to him in the reply that went to Frankfort to-day that he had blocked his own wheel. The law says that troops can be sent to the support of a Governor of a state only when the Legislature cannot be convened. The Legislature of Kentucky can be convened if Taylor will permit it to be convened.

The conditions under which troops could be called for have been prevented by the action of Taylor. It is believed that he must see at once that he has spoiled his own case as completely as possible. There are Kentuckians here who have sympathized with Taylor and who yet believe that he was elected. They say that there is now no outcome of the muddle except to allow the Legislature to meet and carry out its programme. If this course had been permitted when it was attempted a few days ago, it is believed that the opposition to Goebel could safely have gone to the State with every prospect of winning it, not only next Fall, but in the next contest for Governor.

The mistake of Taylor or his advisers, the shooting of Goebel, and the inevitable rejection of Taylor's appeal to the President, will undoubtedly, in the estimation of Kentuckians who do not like Goebel or Goebelism, give Kentucky to the Democrats in November.

GOEBEL GAINS STRENGTH

Physicians Hold Out Hopes of Ultimate Recovery — An Operation May Be Necessary.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—The condition of William Goebel is to-night considered better than at any time since he was shot. The iron will and the determination of the wounded man that he will not die by an assassin's bullet is, however, still considered the main factor in sustaining him, but to-night the attending physicians, for the first time, hold out some hope for his ultimate recovery. Mr. Goebel secured some sleep during the day, which increased his strength perceptibly, and, though unfavorable symptoms showed themselves at times, the sick man always rallied well.

Compared with twenty-four hours ago, his condition shows a decided improvement, his temperature being more nearly normal, though some fever still shows itself. His pulse and respiration are still high, but his kidneys, the condition of which last night was regarded as the most unfavorable symptom, are performing their functions in a more normal manner, thus obviating in a degree the danger of uraemic poisoning.

During the day Mr. Goebel complained somewhat of bed soreness, and he was turned partly on his side to relieve the strained muscles. This for a time had an unfavorable effect, but he soon rallied and shortly afterward fell into a light sleep. His temperature to-night is 100½, his respiration 38, and pulse 120. Should the wounded man succeed in passing through to-night well, his physicians express the hope that his recovery, though necessarily slow, will be sure.

"At present Gov. Goebel breathes altogether from his left lung," said Dr. Williams to-night. "Clotted blood has almost entirely coated his wounded right lung, which of course forms a natural bandage and prevents further bleeding, but later will prove somewhat a source of danger. The clotted blood will decompose in about eight days, and then it may be necessary to remove a section of a rib in order to remove the decomposed blood. The wound will then be drained, and the danger then will be from secondary hemorrhages."

BELIEVES WHITTAKER GUILTY.

Constable Says Supposed Assassin of Goebel Wanted to Bribe Him—Prisoner Denies the Charge.

FRANKFORT Feb. 2.—Constable Harrod, the officer who took Harland Whittaker, the alleged assassin of Goebel, to Louisville, has given out what is regarded as evidence pointing to the accused man's guilt. Harrod says that Whittaker, while en route to Louisville, said that he had some $3,000 at home and $5 in his pocket which he would give to be allowed to escape.

The officer also says that Whittaker contradicts the statement of Capt. Davis, in whose company he was found when arrested. Davis insists that Whittaker was sitting in a room adjoining Gov. Taylor's office when the shot that felled Senator Goebel was fired. Constable Harrod claims that Whittaker says he was on the third floor of the building.

Whittaker positively denies that he offered a bribe to Harrod. He says he is worth not over $30 and did not make the statement that he had $3,000 at home.

SUTTON HELD AS ASSASSIN.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Sheriff J. L. Sutton of Whitley County is still held a prisoner in Louisville. His case for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was called in the Police Court to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow because of the swearing out of a warrant for his arrest for malicious shooting by Constable Harrod of Frankfort.

This is the first time that Sutton has been charged with the shooting of Goebel. United States District Attorney Hill and State Inspector Lester appeared in court as friends of Sutton. They both maintain that Sutton's mind is deranged, and that he had nothing to do with the assassination of Goebel. His statement when arrested that he had not killed Goebel, but he knew who did, they say, was simply the wanderings of a diseased mind. Sutton's mission in Frankfort the day Goebel was shot, they say, was to deliver a prisoner to the penitentiary.

MAY OFFER $50,000 REWARD.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—Some action is expected at the session of the Democratic legislators on Monday regarding the offering of a reward of $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of the would-be assassin of Mr. Goebel. The Democratic leaders to a man are in favor of such action, and, although only a small proportion of the rank and file of the Democratic legislators have been consulted in the matter, it is considered probable that favorable action will be taken when it is brought before them in regular session.

National Committeeman Urey Woodson, who is one of the chief advocates of the measure, said to-night that he had little doubt that the reward would be offered.

TAYLOR OFFERS A REWARD.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.—Gov. Taylor to-night personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Goebel. In making the offer of the reward, Gov. Taylor states that the authorities of Franklin County, in which the crime was committed, have never requested him to officially offer a reward, and he therefore offers $500 as an individual.

ROBERTS ASKS FOR 90,000 MORE MEN

Rumored in London That Number Will Be Sent Him.

IMPRESSMENTS MAY BE MADE

It Is Said that the Volunteers Will Be Mobilized at Once.

All Movements Indicate that Gen. Buller Is Now Carrying Out an Important New Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sensational rumors are current that the Militia Ballot act will be put in force Feb. 14, and that Gen. Lord Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the Government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves.

It is learned that the War Office intends to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry, adding these to the existing regiments.

It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted to-day, that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The Militia Ballot act makes every unmarried man between eighteen and thirty years of age liable to serve for five years.

Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment lines then were thinning and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that Gen. Buller purposed a fresh attack

Lord Kitchener has been traveling from army to army in Northern Cape Colony, and Gen. French, by instructions, is now in Cape Town consulting with Lord Roberts. Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder River, suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous sidings, platforms, and warehouses are being built, and a permanent railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Sterkstroom or Colesberg. Therefore, they infer that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magersfontein, and first relieve Kimberley as an incident of the invasion.

The War Office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless Gen. Buller has been heavily reinforced, and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

There is no official news from Gen. Buller's headquarters, and the only information which has reached London, in any way, supporting the reports that he has recrossed the Tugela River is found in the dispatch announcing Lord Dundonald's reconnoisance, which is taken to indicate a prelude to renewed activity.

As the dispatch is three days old, and Lord Dundonald found no difficulty in crossing the river, it is not impossible Gen. Buller may have moved in the interim, and public anxiety is again concentrated on the Upper Tugela.

Spenser Wilkinson, who devotes his article in The Morning Post to-day to the principles upon which war should be conducted as applicable to South Africa, says:

"The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centres of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have but little effect, unless after a defeat of the Boer Army.

"The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush this biggest army, namely, that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in South Africa, Gen. Buller has never had a sufficient number for this purpose. Accordingly, the outlines of the war reveal no bold and clear conception.

"Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole operation, there can be no decided turn in the tide."

RUMOR OF 800 BOERS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Dispatches from elsewhere in South Africa merely tell of desultory shell firing, and the movements of patrols, though Cape Town mentions a rumor that Gen. French has captured 800 Boers, where and when, not being announced.

CAPE DUTCH UNEASY AGAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—"Gen. Buller's retreat," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, "has resulted in a recrudescence of treasonable talk here. The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on Sir Alfred Milner by the Ministeralist press, which has published an article, believed to have been written by Mr. Merriman, Secretary of the Cape Treasury, demanding Sir Alfred Milner's recall.

"The coming Congress of the Afrikander Bond is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of 'the policy which led up to the war' and urging 'peace on fair terms.'"

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"As a military train was traversing Hex River Pass to-day, an unknown individual fired a shotgun and killed a soldier. The occurrence of this outrage so near Cape Town suggests the advisability of reconsidering the decision not enforce martial law throughout the Colony."

RUSSIA ACCUSED OF INTRIGUE.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The German Government has information that Vossolitzky, the Panslavist agitator, now in London, is supplying the press associations and the Continental papers with matter designed to embitter the relations of England and Germany and to weaken the Dreibund. Vossolitzky is regarded here as a mere agent of the Russian Government.

The Hamburger Correspondenz, in an article evidently inspired, shows him up and explains how he was expelled from Germany. In connection with this the Vossische Zeitung and other Liberal papers point out that the extreme anti-British papers in Germany are merely following in his tracks.

The Vossische Zeitung, which deprecates the way certain German journals have of treating England as the arch enemy of civilization and a negligible quantity in future international questions, says:

"When Germany and Great Britain have been rendered sufficiently hostile by this sort of thing, the scenes will be suddenly shifted. Russia will compromise all her difficulties with Great Britain and offer her hand for an anti-German alliance and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine."

BULLER'S TACTICS CRITICISED.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Militar Wochenblatt, the organ of the General Staff, reviewing Sir Redvers Buller's last movement, pronounces it "an extraordinarily risky undertaking, only to be justified by the urgency of the situation." The writer says: "Gen. Buller should have reckoned with the fact, already repeatedly demonstrated in the Boer war, that with modern weapons even these long-drawn-out lines of defense are exceedingly strong, when an enemy skillfully takes advantage of topography, as the Boers have done."

REBELLION IN KHARTOUM.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Cairo confirms the report, as cabled Jan. 31, that a rebellion had occurred among the Soudanese troops in Khartoum. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The Government has sent Col. Wingate to parley with them.

"The men complain of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to South Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large consignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to South Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality. The Government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops, and has asked the Khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

MAFEKING'S RELIEF DISCREDITED

LORENZO MARQUES, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 23, describing a reconnoisance of some of Col. Plumer's forces around the Boer lager southward, seems to dispose of the story that Mafeking has been relieved. On that date, the Rhodesians captured two Transvaal flags and drove off the Boer outposts before returning to Gaberones.

The following, dated Gaberones, Jan. 20, has also been received here:

"A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Col. Plumer's outposts, and a small party was sent out to reconnoitre certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje and blundered upon a Boer fortress, armed with a Maxim. Fortunately they managed to escape without casualties."

A later dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 26, says:

"Col. Plumer used his 12½-pounder on the Boer position for the first time to-day. The Boers replied speedily and accurately, but did no damage."

MAFEKING, Jan. 17.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce.

Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work, and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

Victoria Cross for Brave Soldiers.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Gazette this evening signifies that it is the Queen's intention to confer the Victoria Cross on Capts. Congreve and Reed, Lieut. Roberts, and Corp. Nurse, for their attempts to save the guns at the battle of Colenso.

Long's Mistake at Colenso Explained.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to The Morning Post, comes to the defense of Col. Long, whose error lost the British the battle of Colenso, and, while admitting that there was an error of judgment, contends that there was no error arising from either rashness of incapacity. He says Col. Long's internal injuries are very severe. A grave operation was performed on him on Jan. 25. The loss of this officer to the artillery forces is, Mr. Churchill thinks, very serious.

Departing Volunteers Inspected.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—This morning, at the Life Guards Barracks, Regent's Park, the Prince of Wales inspected another contingent of yeomanry and Honorable Artillery Company volunteers, prior to their departure from London to embark for South Africa.

Garibaldi's Offer to Great Britain.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, in consideration of the services rendered by England to the cause of Italian independence, has offered the British Government to command a corps of Italian volunteers in South Africa.

MONTAGU WHITE'S STATEMENT.

Montagu White, who represents the Boers in this country in an unofficial capacity, and who since his arrival here has refused interviews, gave out the following statement last night:

"As I have been frequently asked to explain the object of my visit to the United States, I may at the outset clearly state that I have come here in the interests of peace. I was strongly urged to do so by American and English friends instead of going to Pretoria, as was my original intention.

"It was contended that sympathy for the two African republics was rapidly growing in America, and that it could be deepened and strengthened by true information as to the character of the Boers and the causes of the war. I was given to understand that the citizens of the United States had been at first misled by the distortions of fact put forward by the Rhodesian or capitalistic jingo press in England as well as by the misrepresentations of a few interested and irresponsible individuals in America. I was urged to second the efforts of local sympathizers in the direction of conciliation and mediation, for which I had vainly striven before the outbreak of hostilities.

"Dr. Leyds, whom I consulted, approved of my visit, and further commissioned me to inquire into and report upon the trend of public feeling in the United States on the South African question.

"Cable communications being entirely in the hands of the British Government it was not possible to obtain credentials from the Government at Pretoria. I have, therefore, no diplomatic status vis-a-vis the Administration at Washington. At the same time I am convinced that I am in the present better able to further my cause in an unofficial position than if I were hampered by the restrictions of diplomatic etiquette.

"I am a citizen of the South African Republic as well as a head official of that State, and every American will recognize that I owe no apology or explanation for warmly identifying myself with the country to which I owe allegiance. I repeat, I have come here in the interests of peace, not to stir up strife or to stimulate bitter recrimination, though at times it is impossible in stating the case of the republic to avoid expressing one's-self warmly and strongly when criticising the stupid and blundering policy of 'bluff' which ended in what Mr. Chamberlain justly described by anticipation as an 'immoral' war.

"I am of English birth, and I am proud to have belonged to the England of Chatham, Burke, Gladstone, Bright, and the other champions of morality and right in politics and policy, not, however, to the England of Lord North, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. The principles of the latter have unfortunately triumphed during the last few years, and England has not been true to her better traditions.

"The fact that I have not been able to attend and speak at the various pro-Boer meetings will, I trust, not be misconstrued. It is not because I lack the courage of my convictions, for I conscientiously believe the two republics to be absolutely in the right; this war was forced upon them, and the burghers are fighting to retain their freedom and independence. Above all my abstention is not due to any depreciation or disapproval of the efforts of sympathizers to promote the cause of the South African States, but every one will recognize that it would be unwise as well as improper for me to identify myself with any meeting where the Administration is liable to be attacked.

"It is also of importance for me to avoid party politics. In fact, my strong hope is that Republicans, Democrats, and other political parties in the United States will sink their differences in regard to the South African question, and will simply voice the sentiment of the true American in promoting the cause of peace.

"I cannot sufficiently thank the many friends who have sacrificed time, business, and financial interests in promoting the welfare of the two South African States by disseminating literature as to the true facts of the case, by promoting meetings for the expression of sympathy, and by subscribing funds for the relief of the suffering."

FIRE IN BIG GROCERY HOUSE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire to-day burned the milling department of the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., and placed other buildings surrounding it at Randolph Street and Michigan Avenue in jeopardy. Damage of $175,000 was done, $35,000 being on the building, and the remainder on the stock. The fire burned for two hours, and the lives of several firemen were in danger, two being injured.

The fire started during the noon hour, and over 400 employes were eating luncheon or loitering about the five-story structure. They rushed to the stairways and fire escapes. There were no accidents among the escaping employes, but one man is supposed to have lost his life. Albert Krueger was in the building at the time of the fire, and he has not since been seen.

The firm expects to overcome any interruption to business by Monday. Insurance on the machinery in the mill is $11,000 and on the stock $60,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia; Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, Texas.

CAMBRIDGE—St. John Smith, Portland, Me.; J. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

HOLLAND—W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Albany; Mrs. Senator Hayward and Miss Hayward, Nebraska City, Neb.

MARLBOROUGH—E. P. Howell, Atlanta.

MURRAY HILL—Senator T. E. Ellsworth, Lockport; Dr. C. C. Schuyler, Plattsburg; Gov. H. S. Pingree, of Michigan.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Julius J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

PLAZA—C. E. Patterson, Troy, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN—P. A. Field, Boston; Frederick R. Coville, Washington; Phelps Montgomery, New Haven.

EMPIRE—Louis Cohn and Frank B. Stephens, Salt Lake City; A. D. Scatcherd, Batavia, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, millinery and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Whiteman, millinery; 45 Mercer Street; Everett House.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Sinclair House.

Dreyfuss & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. Dreyfuss, notions; 260 West Broadway.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. H. Belfuss, dress goods and silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, silks; L. Lowenstein, notions, and laces; 621 Broadway; Gerard Hotel.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; Miss Cox, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery, cloaks, and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rivers.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Lusk, white goods; 115 Worth Street.

Coggins & Rogers, Brownswood, Texas; R. Rogers, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. Yetter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Newsetter, William, Massillon, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wolfsheimer, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Wolfsheimer, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. D. R. Lamson, dry goods; H. A. Buckingham, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stripling, W. C., Fort Worth, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schley Brothers, Gatesville, Texas; W. A. Schley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldsmith Bros. & Co., Scranton, Penn.; W. P. Cowperthwaite, carpets and upholstery goods; J. J. Berghauser, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sturm, G., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Sturm, woolens, 292 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Mealey, M., St. Paul, Minn.; domestics, linens, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Katz & Sackerman, Baltimore, Md.; R. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Levy, B. H., & Bro., Savannah, Ga.; L. Levy, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; fresh westerly winds.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday except in the Middle and North Pacific Coast districts, where rain occurred, and in the Upper Missouri Valley, the eastern lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley, where light snow was reported. East of the Mississippi the temperature has risen generally, but it continues below the season average. West of the Mississippi the temperature is above the normal. A disturbance occupies the North Pacific Coast, and the barometer is low over the Rocky Mountain and southern plateau regions and in the St. Lawrence Valley.

The weather will continue fair to-day, with a further slight rise in temperature from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain will probably occur along the West Gulf coast, and rain will continue in the North Pacific States. In the States of the Missouri Valley and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region the weather will be cloudy, with snow in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and rain or snow in the Northern Rocky Mountain districts.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be fresh from the west. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southwesterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
8 A. M.	13	7	12
6 A. M.	14	7	11
9 A. M.	18	10	16
12 M.	22	18	25
4 P. M.	27	24	29
6 P. M.	27	22	24
9 P. M.	27	22	22
12 P. M.	27	22	22

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	20
Weather Bureau	16
Corresponding date 1899	22
Corresponding date for last twenty years	26

The maximum temperature yesterday was 25 degrees at 4:30 P. M., and the minimum 7 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A

CLARK TURNS THE TABLES

Montana Senator Presents Counter-Bribery Charges.

CASE FOR THE DEFENSE OPENS

A Witness Testifies that One of the Attorneys for the Prosecution Offered Him $5,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The defense in the case of Senator Clark of Montana before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day began the presentation of its side of the controversy.

Mr. Faulkner called Thomas T. Lyon of Boulder, Mon., as the first witness for the defense. He related that last Summer he had met Mark Hewitt, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, in Butte, when the latter had come to him and asked him to go into a scheme to "bluff" Mr. Clark into giving him a lease on a mining property.

Afterward, declared the witness, Hewitt said to him that he did not believe that Clark was going to give him the coveted lease, adding: "Campbell has got a barrel of money in this proceeding against Clark, and if we can't get anything out of Clark there is no reason why we can't make a 'killing' by going in with the other side."

Hewitt had continued: "I know enough to put up a story that will break the old man's back, and if he don't give me the lease I'll put the harpoon into him."

Lyon said he had told Charley Clark of the condition of affairs, and the latter had asked him to pretend to enter into the scheme. He had done this, and had afterward gone to see Congressman Campbell, who is conducting the case before the committee for the prosecution, who had told him that he wanted his aid very much in prosecuting the case. When he (the witness) had made objections, Mr. Campbell had told him that he "did not expect him to join the prosecution for nothing, and that the prosecution would pay whatever was right."

Afterward when he had told Mr. Campbell that he could testify that some of the members of the Legislature from his county were bought to vote for Mr. Clark, the latter had promised to give him $5,000. He (Campbell) had himself suggested this figure, and had told him that when he got to Washington he would fix the matter so that it would be as secure as if he had the money in his pocket. In this same connection Mr. Lyon said that Attorney General Nolan had promised immunity from prosecution for participation in the bribery proceedings to those who might testify in the case.

Mr. Lyon also related that he had seen Mr. Campbell, and also Attorney General Nolan since his arrival in Washington. He had first seen Campbell at the Raleigh Hotel, when the latter had asked him to come before the committee and testify, repeating that he would give him his personal guarantee that he should have the $5,000 promised.

"You know," he represented Campbell as saying, "if I should give you the money now, and you should go before the committee and spring it on me, I should be ruined."

Lyon stated that if he (the witness) did not get his money he would be ruined, and had asked what the difference would be.

"Simply this," Campbell was reported to have replied; "to you it is only a matter of dollars and cents; to me it is reputation."

Later he said he had met Mr. Campbell, and also State Attorney General Nolan, in the corridor of the Capitol outside the room of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that Campbell and Nolan had both assured him that he should have his pay. He had not seen them since.

Asked by Senator Chandler if Charley Clark had promised him any compensation for his services in the matter, Mr. Lyon replied that Mr. Clark had agreed to pay the expenses of hiring a deputy for him as County Attorney of Jefferson County during his absence, but there had been no further agreement.

Mr. Campbell conducted the cross-examination, and in reply to his questions Mr. Lyon said that during the sitting of the Legislature he had been in Helena, keeping the Boulder County delegation in line for Mr. Clark, and that he had received $250 for his expenses.

Mr. Campbell asked the witness if it was his desire that the committee should understand that he offered him an inducement to commit perjury. Mr. Lyon replied that he "would leave the committee to draw its own inference." He had not told Mr. Campbell that what he had led Mr. Campbell to believe he would testify to was not true, but possibly Campbell had a right to infer that it was true. Really, he had not at that time given the matter of perjury any thought. He had simply sought to impress upon Campbell's mind that he would testify as he had outlined, but not whether the facts were true or false.

The witness also denied emphatically that Campbell had told him in the presence of Ben Hill and Mark Hewitt that it was impossible for him to make any promises of remuneration for testimony, repeating that the matter of remuneration had not been discussed in the presence of others.

Mr. Lyon having made a statement in an affidavit that Mr. Campbell's proposition was repugnant, Mr. Campbell asked him what feature of it was repugnant. The reply was that he objected to being asked to concoct a story that was untrue.

"Did I know that you proposed to tell a story that was not true?" Mr. Campbell asked.

"You never asked me whether it was true or not," was the reply. "I thought you understood there was not much truth in it. Nothing was said on that proposition. The whole thing was repugnant to me; the whole situation was repugnant."

Lyon admitted that he had not gone to see Campbell until after he had seen Clark, and the latter had asked him to follow the matter up. Later Mr. Lyon said that Mr. Campbell had promised him to double the

Mr. Campbell—Is it not true that I told Mr. Campbell that he had made an affidavit because Charley Clark had asked him to give Campbell a chance to put up the $5,000 promised.

Mr. Campbell—It is not true that I told you over and over again that I wanted you to testify to the absolute truth and to nothing else?"

Mr. Lyon—You told me that in the Raleigh Hotel, and you may have run that kind of a bluff on us at Butte."

He said he had gone to the Raleigh to see if Mr. Campbell would put up the $5,000; that he did not really expect him to put it up, but that if it had been paid it was his intention to turn the money over to the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

SENATE DISCUSSES TREATIES.

The Hague and Argentina Agreements Go Over to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate in executive session to-day took up The Hague peace treaty. There was a brief discussion of it, but no opposition was developed. The treaty would have been ratified, but under the rule it had to lay over twenty-four hours after being read.

The extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic was also read and considered, but went over for the same reason as The Hague treaty.

Quay's Case on for Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler gave notice that on Wednesday next, at the conclusion of the morning business, he would call up the Quay case, at which time Mr. Turley (Tenn.) would address the Senate upon it.

Indian Appropriation Bill Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The House today devoted its attention to the Indian Appropriation bill. It got no further, however, than the appropriations for Indian schools, when an effort was made by Mr. Fitzgerald of New York to permit the Secretary of the Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the Government lacks facilities. No appropriation is made for contract schools in this bill. It is claimed that present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Senate yesterday adjourned until Monday.

The Financial bill was called up in the Senate yesterday, but no Senator was prepared to speak upon it.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) yesterday offered a resolution that a committee of nine members of the Senate be appointed to make an investigation of the transactions between the Treasury Department and the National City and Hanover National Banks of New York and other banks since March 4, 1897, and also to investigate the sale of the old Custom House property in New York. Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) objected, and the resolution went over.

Some debate was precipitated in the Senate yesterday by a recommendation from the Committee on the District of Columbia that the bill incorporating the White Cross Association of America be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) the author of the measure, objected to such a reference, declaring it was a covert means of throttling the bill. The subject finally went over.

The Senate yesterday passed bills: Recognizing the gallantry of F. H. Newcomb, commanding revenue cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; retiring Capt. D. B. Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila; accepting a site for a public building in Providence, R. I., and providing for the erection thereon of a public building to cost $1,500,000.

The House Post Office Committee has agreed on the Loud bill relating to second-class mail matter, except as to Sections 2 and 3, relating to sample copies, which are still under consideration.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Feb. 1, of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surgeon General, is announced.

Capt. Charles McQuiston, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, on or about the date the transport Sumner shall sail for the Philippines, for assignment to duty with recruits on that transport, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment.

Transfers in the Tenth Cavalry: First Lieut. George Vidmer from Troop L to Troop C, First Lieut. Edward D. Anderson from Troop C to Troop L.

Capt. Charles W. Penrose, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed, upon his relief from recruiting duty at Milwaukee, to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment temporarily to such duty as he may be able to perform.

Navy.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is detached from the Prairie and ordered to the navy yard at League Island, in the office of the Captain of the yard, Feb. 5.

Commander Harris Webster is ordered to additional duty as Inspector of Ordnance at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Lieut. Commander V. L. Gottman is ordered to duty in the hydrographic office, Bureau of Equipment.

Lieut. W. S. Smith's order of Jan. 30 is revoked. He is ordered to engineer duty on the Dolphin, instead of the Kentucky.

Lieut. Martin Bevington's order of Jan. 30 is revoked.

Lieut. William H. Allderdice is detached from the Dolphin, when relieved, and ordered to temporary engineer duty on the Pensacola, then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. J. R. Morris is detached from the Oregon and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Lieut. J. F. Carter is detached from the Newark and ordered to the New Orleans.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Snyder is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Isla de Cuba.

Naval Cadet L. S. Shapley is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. M. R. Reed is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. A. Rust is detached from the Princeton and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. C. R. Emrich is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Dolphin has arrived here from a recent surveying cruise along the northern coast of South America.

The Yankton has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Ranger has left Acapulco for Panama, where she is to perform surveying duty.

The Potomac has sailed from Norfolk.

GIVES UP CHURCH ARMY WORK.

Gen. Hadley Resigns and the Movement Will Be Abandoned in This City for a Time at Least.

After a life of nearly four years, the United States Church Army, a Protestant Episcopal organization, has reached the end of its career. The Lay Director of the army, Gen. Henry H. Hadley, has resigned his post, and his resignation has been accepted by the Church Army Commission, consisting of Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of New York City and the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes of Morristown, N. J.

The direct cause of the disbandment of the Church Army is stated to be a lack of funds. It is known, however, that opposition to the movement, frequently shown by prominent members of the Episcopal Church, has been an underlying cause of the army's difficulties.

Gen. Hadley, in his letter of resignation, says: "During the last two years I have been in receipt of no salary, and have paid into the treasury of the Church Army in New York the sum of $4,898.33, also some $1,500 to other branches of the work out of the city, all of which has been collected partly from public meetings and partly through personal contributions."

In closing he says: "The Church Army is now operating on a diocesan or local basis throughout the country, so that no harm will come to the posts now established in the different dioceses. * * * I beg leave, therefore, to present my resignation as Lay Director, to take effect as soon as possible, in order that I may feel myself free to take the lecture field in the interests of total abstinence throughout the country and rescue work in New York City, for at least a year, to pay my personal debts."

The Rev. Dr. Warren yesterday said Gen. Hadley's resignation had left the work in a stranded condition. "I believe," he added, "in the idea, and if the movement is ever revived it may be counted upon as among its supporters."

Gen. Hadley expressed surprise that Dr. Warren should consider the work abandoned, excepting temporarily. "I have no doubt," he said, "some one will be chosen before long who will take up the work where I have left off. I consider the movement to have scarcely begun as yet. We have proved by our experiments that the army is a good thing."

The statement of Gen. Hadley in his resignation that the Church Army is at present organized on a diocesan or local basis is taken to mean that it some time ago lost its character as a National organization. When the army was started it was designed to be under the control of a military director, with headquarters in New York. Army posts were established in Pittsburg, Allegheny, Boston, Lynn, New Haven, and Jersey City, but one after another they became independent of the home body.

TRUST COMPANY MERGER.

Ex-Gov. Morton's Official Confirmation of Absorption of State Trust —He May Retire.

Considerable interest was aroused yesterday in financial circles in the report of the coming merger of the Morton Trust Company and the State Trust Company. "I have nothing to say on the matter," said President Johnston of the State Trust Company. "The story has been told with wonderful preciseness, and there is nothing to add."

President Joseph C. Hendrix of the National Union Bank, who is a Director of the Morton Company, said that a committee representing that corporation had been formed, had examined the affairs of the State Trust Company, and, finding them satisfactory, had agreed to absorb the State Trust Company. Later the following official statement confirming the report of the matter was given out by ex-Gov. Morton at the offices of the Morton Trust Company:

"Negotiations have been practically completed, subject to the approval of the Directors and stockholders of the respective companies, for the merger and consolidation of the State Trust Company with the Morton Trust Company. The latter company having made a careful examination of the assets of the State Trust Company, and finding its condition entirely satisfactory, has concluded to issue $1,000,000 of additional capital to carry out the plan under which the State Trust Company will be merged and consolidated with the Morton Trust Company under its present management."

It was confidently reported yesterday that eventually the Vice President of a Western banking institution would be called on to take the actual work of directing the management of the consolidated company, ex-Gov. Morton retaining some position of prominence, if not the actual Presidency.

A prominent Director of the Morton Company said, however, that this was not under consideration; that ex-Gov. Morton was to continue as President, at least for some time, though it could not be said what the future would bring forth. It is said that few of the State Trust Company officers will go over with the consolidation.

The attorneys for the Morton Trust Company, Shipman, Larocque & Choate, were in consultation yesterday with Simpson, Thacher & Barnum, attorneys for the State Trust Company; and it was said that the Directors of each corporation would meet on Monday to ratify the merger.

Woods Restored as Police Captain.

At a meeting of the Police Board yesterday ex-Capt. Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City was restored to duty as Captain in the New York City Police Department. Woods will be assigned to duty in Queens Borough, and will receive all the back pay from the time of his dismissal in 1897.

PENSION BILLS BLOCKED

Talbert of South Carolina Prevents Special Legislation.

HE INSISTS UPON A QUORUM

Announces It as His Intention to Prevent the Passage of Measures by a Handful of Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) who gave notice during the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill last week that he proposed to block all special pension legislation at Friday night sessions unless a quorum of members was present, carried out his threat at to-night's session. As soon as the House was called to order, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read several editorials from different papers warning Congress of a scheme to put through a bill to place every soldier who had served sixty days in the civil war on the rolls, thereby increasing pension expenditures $70,000,000 a year. There was to be a return, one of the editorials said, to the halcyon days when pension attorneys made $1,000 a day.

"Now and henceforth, Mr. Speaker," announced Mr. Talbot, "I shall insist upon a quorum of this house when pension bills are under consideration at the special Friday evening sessions. So long as I may be able to drag myself to the Capitol no pension bill (and there is no qualification to this ultimatum) shall pass this House without a quorum of its members present. The abuse must stop. Innocent people will be hurt possibly, but that will only accentuate the responsibility.

"I demand a quorum. If the House is without a quorum, I shall ask an immediate adjournment. If that is refused, I shall insist that this House exhaust its power to secure a quorum.

"I believe the pension laws are sufficiently liberal to pension any deserving soldier or widow, and I am opposed to sitting here every Friday night as a Court of Appeals to pass special cases which have been refused by the Pension Bureau. If it is to be done, there must be a quorum. Members cry aloud their love for the old soldier, but they will not give up their pink teas and poker parties and that sort of thing to vote pensions."

When Mr. Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, moved to go into Committee of the Whole to consider pension legislation, only eighty-nine members were present, and Mr. Talbert made the point of no quorum. Therefore a call of the House was ordered, but only 106 members responded. There was a general desire to adjourn, as it was manifestly impossible to secure a quorum, but some of the members contended that absentees should be arrested and brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.,) said he could not quarrel with Mr. Talbert for the stand he had taken, as it was the duty of the members to be present, but he insisted, as a member of the Pension Committee, that the bills it reported were meritorious, and gave several pathetic examples of cases for the relief of which special bills had been reported. He said there was no possibility of the passage of the Cullom bill, against which the editorials read by Mr. Talbert had been directed.

Finally, Mr. Sulloway moved to adjourn. "Vote it down! Vote it down!" cried Mr. Norton (Dem., Ohio,) and other members.

The motion was defeated—25 to 88. The Sergeant at Arms, on motion of Mr. Norton, was ordered to arrest absentees. Several roll calls on motion to adjourn followed.

On a rising vote, the yeas each time had an overwhelming majority, but on roll calls, where members went on record, the nays always had an equally large majority.

At 10:30, without breaking the deadlock, the House was adjourned.

LETTER-BOX THIEF ARRESTED.

Post Office Inspectors Catch Him at Work at Maiden Lane and William Street.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs, James, and King last evening caused the arrest of a man who, they believe, has been systematically robbing street mail boxes in the downtown business district for the last month. In December last complaints began to reach Postmaster Van Cott from merchants, bankers, and other business men about the loss of letters which had been mailed with checks and drafts. Up to last evening the total number of complaints of this character amounted to fully 2,000, many of the writers reporting the loss of many valuable letters. Among the complainants were the Equitable Life Assurance Society, R. T. Wilson & Co., bankers, 33 Wall Street; the Derby Silver Company, 25 Maiden Lane; R. R. Appleton & Co., importers, 78 Franklin Street; Clarke & Culver, lawyers, 80 Broadway; A. C. Chase, diamond importer, 12 Maiden Lane; Cuming & Becker, 109 Franklin Street; Baylis & Baylis, 170 Broadway, and Stern Brothers & Co., jewelers, 33 Gold Street.

About 7 o'clock last evening the three Post Office Inspectors saw a man at Maiden Lane and William Street thrust his hand into the congested mail box and take out a lot of letters. He walked away rapidly, and they followed him through a number of streets to the Bowery, where by their orders Patrolman Minnerley arrested him.

At the Eldridge Street Station, when he was locked up, the man said he was Joseph J. Reilly, a boiler maker, thirty years old, living at 158 Adams Street, Brooklyn. One of the letters found on him contained three certificates representing eighty-one shares of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad stock, made out in the names of Miss Agnes G. Hone, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and James E. Clinton. Besides these entire letters, the prisoner had pieces of sixty-four other letters. Only $3 in cash was found on him.

A NEW RIVER-FRONT PARK.

Dock Board Approves Plan for One at East Twenty-third Street.

Two important matters came up for consideration before the Dock Board at its meeting yesterday. The plan submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief, recommending a new park between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and the East River to Avenue A, having a triangular area of 280 and 240 feet, respectively, on two sides, and a frontage on the river of 300 feet was approved.

It was further proposed and favored by Capt. Miller of the New York Naval Militia that the training ship New Hampshire shall be located at the north side of Twenty-third Street, moving from its present anchorage at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. This would give visitors to the Park a chance to see New York's Naval Militia drill.

In front of the park will be built a boat landing, which the board says will be the finest in the city, for the use of small boats. A communication has been received by the board from the New York Yacht Club asking that in making the proposed changes the club be allowed anchorage for its floats, which are at present at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

The second matter of importance was another plan submitted by the Engineer-in-Chief that Pier A, which is the quarters for the Department of Docks and Ferries, be extended inward a distance of 50 feet, additions to be built on the building now occupied by the department. The Engineer-in-Chief was instructed to prepare plans.

Approves Sailors' Monument Site.

The Park Board yesterday, in spite of the injunction procured last week by two women restraining it from erecting the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument on Riverside Drive at Eighty-ninth Street, approved a resolution selecting the point as the proper site for the monument. The board hopes to have the injunction vacated. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel recording the confirmation of the title of the Park Board to the plot of land for St. Nicholas Park. There has been much litigation over this land.

Squirrel Tree Inn to be Given Up.

The Church Temperance Society, which had intended to convert the building at 131 Bowery into a lodging house, to be known as Squirrel Tree Inn, has abandoned that plan because of the great expense which it would be necessary to incur in making the structure fireproof. The society submitted plans to the Building Department yesterday for alterations to the building, by which the two lower floors will be fitted up for use as a mission. The three upper floors will be sublet for business purposes.

Excellence, Beauty, Utility

meet in our offering each day, the story is told to millions; we confidently expect from this mass to meet many buyers. We address our news to your intelligence.

Imposition upon credulity finds no place here.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

JENKINS-LORD FEUD ON AGAIN.

Order Issued for the Removal of the Stable That Has Annoyed the Health Commissioner's Wife.

The fight between the Jenkins and Lord families at Clifton, S. I., relative to the Lord stable has broken out afresh, and a suit is now probable. Dr. William T. Jenkins, one of the city's health commissioners, and who married a sister of Richard Croker, was formerly Health Officer of the port.

While living at the boarding station he became so impressed with the locality as a residence place that when he was succeeded by Dr. Doty he built a handsome mansion adjoining the Quarantine grounds. His property adjoins that of George O. Lord, one of the most prominent residents of Staten Island.

For a long time Mrs. Jenkins complained that the stamping of horses in Mr. Lord's stables kept her awake nights, and there has not been good feeling between the families for some time. A few weeks ago Mrs. Jenkins appeared in the City Magistrate's office at Stapleton and wanted a summons for Mr. Lord for maintaining a nuisance. None was issued an effort being made to smooth the matter over.

The matter, it appears, was taken up by the Health Department, and Mr. Lord says that after the Health Board's legal advisers had been consulted he was directed to make certain improvements in his barn so as to reduce the noise caused by his horses. He says he not only started to comply, but went further than was required and has been having the whole barn altered. Concrete floors have been put in and other improvements made, and he says that there can be no further cause for complaint.

A further order, however, has been served on him commanding him to remove the stable from its present location immediately. Mr. Lord refuses to do this. He says he is willing to do anything on earth that is reasonable, but that he cannot see how the new order is reasonable.

He says his stable stood where it does now long before Dr. Jenkins erected his house, and if Dr. Jenkins chose to erect his house on a line with the stable, it was not his fault. He will, he says, take the matter into the courts if any effort is made to force compliance.

HOME AND CHILDREN BURNED.

Four Little Ones Cremated at a Fire at Bourtonville.

KATONAH, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The house of George Finans, at Bourtonville, about four miles west of this village, was destroyed by fire last evening, and four of Finans's children were burned to death. The children were Jessie, aged five years; Jennie, aged four years; Warren, aged two years, and Carle, aged nine months.

The father was aiding a neighbor living at some distance to kill a cow. The mother, just before dark, went into the woods near her home to gather firewood. She was gone less than twenty minutes. When she came in sight of the house on her return it was ablaze. It was a small frame structure in an isolated spot.

The supposition is that some of the elder children, while playing with fire, started the blaze, and that they were overcome by smoke before they realized their danger. Only a few charred bones were found in the ashes of the building. Mrs. Finans was badly burned by approaching the burning structure in her anxiety for her children.

DYNAMITE EXPLODES AT A FIRE.

At Least $15,000 Worth of Window Glass Shattered at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 2.—A loss of $150,000 was caused to-day by a fire that destroyed the store of the Dickinson Arms Company, and partially destroyed eight smaller establishments. A quantity of dynamite and giant powder in the building occupied by the Dickinson Arms Company exploded with tremendous force, breaking at least $15,000 worth of window glass throughout the city.

FIRE CHIEF SWENIE OVERCOME.

Chicago Marshal's Narrow Escape After Fifty Years of Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fire Chief Swenie had a narrow escape from death early to-day in the burning factory of the Rauch Furniture Manufacturing Company. The veteran head of the department was overcome by smoke and fell unconscious in the rear of the office on the first floor. Members of Engine Company No. 3 bore Chief Swenie from the building just in time to save his life.

After a few minutes the unconscious Chief was partially revived. He was then removed to a nearby engine house. A physician who was called said the Marshal's condition was not serious. This is the first time in over half a century of fire fighting that Swenie has been compelled to retreat before his foe. Lately Chief Swenie has been subject to fainting spells, and it is supposed that he was seized with one of these when the cloud of smoke settled down on him.

BIG FIRE IN YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Loss Over $400,000—Spectator Drops Dead from Heart Disease.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Late last night fire broke out in the McElroy Furniture Company's store and extended to J. M. Euwer & Son's store of dry goods and to the adjoining block, occupied by G. M. McKelvey & Co.

The fire was brought under control at 3:30 this morning. During the progress of the fire John Mills, a spectator, dropped dead from heart disease, and C. A. Patterson was struck on the head by a piece of brick which fell from one of the buildings. He was taken to the hospital. The firemen suffered severely from the cold weather, the mercury being 5 degrees below zero.

The total loss will aggregate between $400,000 and $500,000. The individual losses are: McElroy and Euwer, $200,000; Scott & Jones, piano dealers, $40,000; McKelvey & Co., $200,000. The loss is covered by 80 per cent. of insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown.

BIDS FOR SCHOOL SCISSORS.

Competition to be Open to All—The Board's Error.

Information obtained by School Commissioner Abraham Stern from a reliable source has led the Central Board of Education's Committee on Supplies, of which Commissioner Moriarty is Chairman, to throw out all the bids for scissors that have been made, and the committee will readvertise for bids, the competition being this time open to every one.

The board had been under a misapprehension as to the conditions of manufacture when the bids were formerly advertised for. Many of the scissors old in the United States come from Solingen, Prussia, where lower wages, in spite of customs duties, permit the manufacturers to undersell the American manufacturers of goods reported to be of the same quality. The imported scissors are all of the same grade, but they are stamped with the names of the different importers. The board had been led to believe that the different names had significance as to the quality of the goods, and made certain specifications in the advertisement for bids which increased the prices quoted. The error was discovered when a rejected bidder explained the real situation to Mr. Stern.

In regard to the Controller's recent criticism of the letting of the scissors contract for 1899, Mr. Stern called attention to the fact that it had been let by the former board in 1898, under the same misapprehension just cleared for the present board.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT TAX.

Assembly Committee Reports Measure Taxing Accounts Exceeding $1,000 Like Other Personal Property.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The first step taken by the Legislature in relation to increased taxation in the State as suggested in the recommendations of the special Tax Commission occurred to-day, when the taxation and Retrenchment Committee of the Assembly reported favorably Mr. Treat's bill providing that individual deposits in savings banks in excess of $1,000 shall be taxable in the same manner as other personal property not exempt from taxation. The act is to take effect June 1, 1900.

The Court of Appeals has held that deposits in savings banks were exempt from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills were introduced in the Legislature to-day:

Senate.

Senator MARTIN—Releasing the real estate of the House of the Good Shepherd in New York City from all assessments heretofore made and directing that they be discharged of record.

Senator FORD—His bill of last year for the extension of the liability of employers for personal injuries sustained by their employes in their service.

Assembly.

Mr. FANCHER—Providing for biennial elections in the Seneca Nation of Indians, the first to be held in November, 1900.

Mr. LITCHARD—Providing that jurors' fees in Justices courts shall be: Where judgment demanded exceeds $50, $1; in other cases, 25 cents; for attendance, 10 cents.

Mr. BEDELL—An amendment to the bill compelling the equipment of freight cars with air brakes to provide that after Jan. 1, 1901, it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to permit to be handled on its lines in this State any train not equipped as specified.

Mr. FALLOWS—Providing that the Corporation Counsel of New York City shall not compromise any claim against the city without the written consent of the Controller.

Mr. HONECK—Providing that no railroad company operating in cities of the first-class shall collect a greater rate of fare than 15 cents for a ride from one point to another.

BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The following bills were passed to-day:

Assembly.

Mr. RUSSELL—Authorizing the agent and Warden of Sing Sing State Prison to sell National Guard uniforms left on their hands at public or private sale.

Mr. MARTIN—Making the office of Treasurer of Oneida County a salaried office.

Mr. DARRISON—Making an additional appropriation of $8,000 to construct a bridge over the Erie Canal at Lockport.

Mr. ALLDS—Authorizing the State Engineer and Surveyor to continue work on the topographic survey and map of the State and appropriating $30,000 therefor.

Senator WAGNER—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to release the interest of the city to certain lands in Brooklyn on Bushwick Avenue.

Mr. FALLOWS—A Mazet committee bill, which repeals Section 1,527, relative to the publication in The City Record of the registry of voters, so as to provide for one list, two being published under the present law.

Mr. LEWIS—Making it a misdemeanor for any person to solicit from a candidate for any elective office money or other property as a consideration for a newspaper or other publication supporting any candidate for an elective office.

Favorable Report on Plumbers' Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The Cities Committee of the Assembly to-day reported favorably Mr. Rodenbeck's bill, which permits the granting of certificates of competency to plumbers by an examining board of any city of the State, which shall entitle the person holding the same to registration and the right and privilege to engage in the business of employing or master plumber in all cities of the State.

Fallows School Bill Advanced.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—On motion of Mr. Kelsey in the Assembly this morning the Fallows bill for the immediate relief of the unpaid school teachers of Queens and Richmond was made a special order on the order of third reading for Monday night.

Hugh McRoberts Renominated.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt is satisfied that the charges made concerning the official life of Hugh McRoberts of the Borough of Richmond, whom Gov. Roosevelt appointed during the recess of the Legislature as a Quarantine Commissioner, are unwarranted by facts, and has sent to the Senate Mr. McRoberts's nomination, which he withdrew one month ago when the charges were made.

Governor Discusses Trusts.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Trust and corporation legislation was the topic discussed at luncheon at the Executive Mansion to-day. The Governor entertained Prof. Jenks of Cornell, who is advising him on this subject, and Senators Higgins, Humphrey, Brown, and Elsberg, and Speaker Nixon and Assemblymen Davis, Cooley, and Allds.

Seth Low the Guest of the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Seth Low, President of Columbia University, is in town to-day, the guest of Gov. Roosevelt. He will remain at the Executive Mansion over night. The Governor is conferring with him on various public subjects.

Francis Hendricks's Oath Filed.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The oath of office of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, the newly appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State. Mr. Hendricks will take office Feb. 12.

PAPA'S FRIEND IN NEED.

Gas Fails Broadway Fruiterer and Doshea "Melts" It.

Just as the theatre crowds were beginning to occupy the up-town Broadway district and were stopping on their way to make small purchases, the little fruit store of A. J. Papa, 1,399 Broadway, near Thirty-ninth Street, became dark. Perplexed, Papa looked at the meter. Something must be the matter with the gas.

"I losa da peep'," he said, as he saw his usual nightly customers pass by to the store of his rival further up the street.

To him in his trouble came Al Doshea, a friend.

"Da gasa is froz'," he observed. "I fixa da meter."

Doshea got some alcohol from the drug store across the way. Then, without shutting off the gas, he opened the meter by means of its metal clasp, and poured in the alcohol. Papa got a match and, greatly interested, leaned over his friend, who was on his knees beside the meter.

"Now, I melta da gasa," remarked Doshea, striking the match.

"Da gasa" melted, ignited, and struck Papa and the good Doshea full in the face. They fled out into the street, while a bystander went in and turned off the gas. Papa returned, and, after bathing his face in oil, closed the meter and lighted the gas. The helpful Doshea's burns were dressed in the drug store. Papa's little place was soon receiving its usual patrons, and to each as he, slipping in an extra orange or apple, told the story Papa said: "Ma gooda frien' Doshea, he melta da gasa."

State Senator Killed by Mine Blast.

LEADVILLE, Col., Feb. 2.—Joseph P. Gallagher, State Senator from Clear Creek County, was instantly killed in the Meyer Mine yesterday by the explosion of a blast which was supposed to have missed fire.

The Grip is Bad Enough

in itself, with its fever and depression and weakness, but often far worse are its consequences.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

taken betimes will cure Grip quickly enough to spare you the consequences.

25 cents, 50 cents, $1.00; the largest size cheapest.

At all druggists'.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The Macy advertising sustains its influence. It started in 1856. The same motive has controlled it nearly half a century. Truth—no tricks. That's the immutable principle. We write for your confidence. No fustian—not a flutter of froth. Hyperbole is barred. Just simple words that fit facts. Success is measured by your appreciation. We never fail to win a verdict. No wonder. The news of the store is news of bargains. Rich values instead of platitudes. Never discount a Macy statement. It would be a double injustice—an injury to yourself and to us. We vindicate every expectation inspired. Our newspaper announcements are equivalent to our personal pledges—just as sacred.

Errors? They occur, of course. But when the fault is ours, you are not permitted to suffer disappointment. Typesetters and proofreaders are sometimes careless. When they blunder against us we don't get behind them. You are given the benefit of the wrong price.

We recently quoted Storm Serge at 49c. A typographical mistake made it appear in the paper at 29c. All who came bought it at the latter price. And did you notice Table Damask advertised at 16c.? Another mistake of the printer. It should have been 49c. We sold it to all comers and filled mail orders at 16c. Had rather lose money than make excuses.

The old way is tried and true—suits us splendidly, and will keep on tightening the bond between you and the store.

Men's and Women's Skates.

The local lakes are frozen hard and fast. Think of the fun Floridians miss! We've skimmed the Skate market. Here are the best—the best and lowest-priced:

Men's Ice Skates, best quality steel, nickeled and buffed, 66c.

Men's Ice Skates, hardened steel runners, nickeled and buffed, $1.08.

Men's U. S. Club Skates, welded iron and steel runners, $1.56.

Men's Hockey Skates, fine steel, at $1.41.

Women's Hockey Skates, fine steel, at $1.49.

Women's Ice Skates, hardened steel runners, highly polished, russet leather heel straps, $1.67.

Women's U. S. Club Skates, welded iron and steel runners, russet leather heel straps, $2.08.

Women's U. S. Club Skates, all parts finely polished and nickel plated, $3.24.

Blankets.

Ten-quarter size, $2.99; eleven-quarter size, $3.29. They are strictly all wool—not coarse and burdensome, but fleecy and downy. The prices—$2.99 and $3.29—are not a third more for the simple reason that the Blankets were bought last August on a hot day before wool was selling at present rates.

Carefully selected California wool, fine spool-cotton warp, wide silk binding, $3.13 for 10-4, $4.54 for 11-4.

All-wool Blankets, light, but very, very warmthful. You don't care for weight if you can secure warmth without it.

$3.59 for 10-4, $4.54 for 11-4, $5.47 for 12-4.

Important Cigar Sale—Annex.

Garcia, Vieta & Co. decided to move their main offices from New York to Florida. They had about eighty thousand "King Adolph" Key West Cigars on hand. To expedite and facilitate their plans they were willing to sell them at big reductions in order to sell them quickly. We bought—bought them for *you*.

Conchas, 4 in., wholesale price $55.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$2.24
Conchas Especiales, 4¼ in., wholesale price, $60.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$2.34
Flores, 4¼ in., wholesale price, $65.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Londres Extra, 4½ in., wholesale price, $67.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Caballeros, 4½ in., wholesale price, $70.00 per thousand; our price per box of one hundred	$4.99
Dewey, 4½ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24
Flores, 4¼ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24
Rothschilds Especiales, 4½ in., wholesale price, $75.00 per thousand; our price per box of fifty	$3.24

"The Right Thing at the Right Time at the Right Price."

BYCK BROS.
Men's Outfitters.
FOURTEENTH
Clearing Sale.

These sales interest more and more people every year, because they prove to be exactly what they are called—Genuine Clearing Sales—sales of our own Goods, MARKED DOWN.

PLENTY OF STOCK THROUGH THE SEASON, BUT NOT A GARMENT CARRIED OVER. This is a rule that makes these opportunities.

Byck Overcoats (Formerly 12.00 to 45.00)	NOW	9.80, 12.70, 15.40, 19.65, 24.90
Byck Suits (Formerly 12.50 to 30.00)	NOW	8.90, 11.60, 13.85, 16.90
Byck Trousers (Formerly 5.00 to 9.00)	NOW	3.20, 4.35, 5.40
Byck Dress Suits (Formerly 25.00 to 40.00)

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

More News of the Furniture

WE are selling almost twice as much furniture as during the February days of last year. Good reason for it—more of you have come to know the character of furniture we sell and the way we sell it; have come to depend on Wanamaker's as the best every-day supplier of furniture.

And you know that the same thoroughly good productions are being sold in this February Trade Sale, while prices are

Not Much Above Half Present Values

About twenty thousand pieces are still at command—pretty much everything needed for bedroom, parlor, dining-room and library.

Not every piece of furniture in the store is reduced or offered at a lessened price. The big sale tags tell you plainly which are—and how much. They speak for us—as candidly and carefully as we would speak to you personally.

As a rule, prices are a fourth to a third below December and January prices—practically not much above half the present and prospective value.

The selling of **Morris Chairs** will prove wonderfully interesting—and the lots should go to-day, or Monday at latest. Some at three dollars—oak frames and denim cushions. These are a manufacturer's attempt at crushing competition. Of course he couldn't, but he hurt himself—and you'll profit who buy the chairs. But the savings on the finer ones are more pronounced—nobody should try to make Morris Chairs for three dollars.

Morris Chairs and Cushions—Just 40 styles are shown, 600 chairs in all. A few specimen values follow, for chair and cushion, complete:
$6.25, instead of $9.50—Imitation mahogany; cushions covered with fancy figured velour.
$6.75, instead of $9.25—Golden oak; highly polished; cushions covered with brocatelle.
$7.50, instead of $10.50—Oak, highly polished; spring seat; cushions covered with figured velour.
$12.50, instead of $18.50—Imitation mahogany; spring seat; cushions covered with embossed velour.
$14.50, instead of $21.75—Highly polished oak; spring seats and back; cushions covered with plain velour.

Morris Chairs and Cushions—
$17.50, instead of $24.75—Oak; carved head, claw feet; spring seat and back; velour covered cushions.
$24, instead of $33—Mahogany; finely carved; spring seat; embossed covered velour cushions.

Fancy Rockers—Of oak and imitation mahogany; seats of wood, leather and damask.
$4, instead of $5.50—Oak; wood seat.
$8, instead of $11—Imitation mahogany; embossed leather seat.
$9, instead of $13.50—Imitation mahogany; upholstered velour seat.
$12, instead of $17.50—Oak; leather covered seat and back.
$15, instead of $20—Mahogany; leather cushions, loose.
$15, instead of $24—Mahogany; inlaid; wood seat.

Fourth Floor.

Imported Collars at 25c a Dozen

They cost us more than four times as much, but we have left only sizes 12½ to 14. Two thousand dozens! Just think of it—but we had ninety thousand dozens when the sizes were complete.

All the good styles—including the high turn-over collars. Sizes you see are

For Women and Boys

but the selling is with the men's goods—Ninth street aisle.

The Skating is Fine

And Skates Are Reduced

If we don't sell you skates within a week we'll be apt not to sell them this year—so we take advantage of the freeze to hurry out the skates.

We've reduced prices a full third. But maybe the actual figures will make it plainer still—

MEN'S SKATES—all clamp—
35c from 50c; 50c from 75c
65c from $1; $1 from $1.50
$1.65 from $2.50; $2.35 from $3.50
$2.50 from $3.75

WOMEN'S SKATES—
55c from 85c; 85c from $1.25
$1 from $1.50; $2.35 from $3.50
$3 from $4.50

RACING SKATES—$2 from $3
SKATE BAGS—25c from 50c

Basement.

Men's Scarfs and Cuffs Twenty-four hundred Scarfs—imperials, puffs, tecks and batswings—are to be sold to-day at **25c**, though not one in the lot is less good than a fifty-cent tie, and quite a few are dollar quality. There is, as a rule, no poorer bargain than a cheap necktie, because styles are almost always the cause of a price-downfall. But this lot is almost brand new—a manufacturer's present-winter stock, sold at a loss, as he had to move.

Imported Cuffs—
five hundred dozens of them—all sizes except 10½—usual 25c kind, but reduced to-day.

Two Pairs for 25c.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Gloves We make mistakes, but we cure them heroically and in a hurry. It is a mistake to carry as many sorts of men's gloves as we've been doing—so, almost at random, we've picked out some sorts to be rid of. Big loss—our fee to the school of Dame Experience. Will you come in time to get a year's supply? These are all classed as "walking gloves."
15c a pair, were 25c—300 pairs of Wool and Cashmere Gloves.
50c a pair, were $1—800 pairs Walking and Driving Gloves.
75c a pair, were $1.50 and $2—395 pairs Cape, Pique and Mocha Gloves. White Kid Gloves, silk forchettes—this one group is for evening wear.
$1 a pair, were $2 to $3—323 pairs Kidskin and Buckskin lined Gloves—one clasp.
$3 a pair, were $7.50 and $8.50—15 pairs Chevrette, otter lined.

Ninth street side, near Broadway.

Tailored Suits for Girls. Maybe not more than one or two of some one sort and size—but quite a lot in all, and we've decided to hurry every suit out to-day. Perhaps the new ones will not be very different—certainly they'll be no prettier. But nothing must linger here, no matter how much we lose.
$5 for suits that have been $7.50, $10 and even as much as $16. For ages 8 to 18.
$7.50 for suits the finest of which were $24, and the very cheapest was $12. Ages 8 to 16.
Separate Skirts, $3—finest were as much as $6.50. Black and blue serge and Scotch plaids. Lengths, 34 to 38 in. Second floor.

About Three Kinds of Petticoats Some of silk, some of flannelette, some of seersucker—all of excellent quality, all well-made, all low-priced.
$5—Silk Petticoats in all the new shades, 2 styles—one with umbrella ruffle, corded, and dust ruffle—the other with deep flounce and three small ruffles. Both are the usual $6.50 quality.
Flannelette Petticoats—Pink and blue stripes on white; two styles at 50c. Some at 75c. and a lot at 85c. each.
Seersucker Petticoats—These at 50c. each—extremely popular. It would surprise you if we mentioned the figures representing the large selling. You'll readily understand their popularity, however, when you see them. Blue and white striped seersucker—a good-looking and durable fabric, well and prettily made up. Would be cheap at 75c. Price 50c. Second floor.

A New Candy Boston Nicknacks—something like taffy, but better and not sticky—and cut and twisted into dainty mouth-fuls. Flavored, too—teaberry, mint and maple.

20c. a pound

Valentine Day and Washington's Birthday are great themes for the candy-maker. The Valentine favors are ready—hearts, of course—sweet-hearts with their candy filling. 8c to 75c just for the boxes—you buy whatever sweets you choose.

Main floor and Basement.

Two Hundred Overcoats at a Loss

You can count on your fingers the clothing manufacturers who achieve success by deserving it. And while these leaders apparently take ruinous losses, they count the costs and come out the real winners.

Cloths and everything that goes to make up an Overcoat cost more, yet so determined is this tailor to start every season without a last-season's reminder that he asks us to sell his remaining two hundred Overcoats at

$12 and $13.50

which is not to-day's cost price of the materials in them.

Blue and black kersey, all are wool lined; some have satin shoulder linings. All sizes from 33 to 46—including stout sizes.

We've some **Boys' Top Coats**, as well—fifty-five blue and sixty-one Oxford gray—all made of all-wool Frieze; lined with Italian cloth. These are for boys of 3 to 14. The price is $3.50 instead of $5.

Remember, our regular lines of overcoats are kept in good supply—we shall have Winter fixings so long as they're needed, and good selection all the time.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

A Double Fabric

gives a healthful warmth.

KOTEDSILK

is a new double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton. The garments for men and women are attractive in color, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating.

No need of packing them in camphor for the Summer; lay them in any drawer—moths won't eat them.

KOTEDSILK

On Every Garment.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS., and All Leading Stores.

THE NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Six Cities Are Already Bound to the Agreement and Providence and Philadelphia May Come In.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The meeting of the American Association of Baseball Clubs came to an end to-day. Six cities, Baltimore, Boston, Milwaukee, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis, have signed the agreement, each furnishing a $1,200 bond. Providence and Philadelphia have not yet signed, but the former has pledged itself to furnish the bond as soon as this city registers. Before adjourning finally the delegates appointed a committee consisting of H. D. Quin, Milwaukee; Thomas McCarthy, Boston, and J. J. McGraw, Baltimore, to remain here and arrange the Philadelphia end of the circuit. The next meeting will be held in Chicago Feb. 12.

If Philadelphia, through lack of proper financial backing, shall be compelled to remain out of the circuit, it may mean the abandonment of the association idea, for the coming season at least. Some disappointment is felt among the promoters of the organization in consequence of the failure to establish a club in New York, and Baltimore might hold out should Philadelphia not enter the association. Without two of the big cities in the East the chance of success for the new organization, it is feared, would be remote. In a talk to-day Manager John McGraw of Baltimore said:

"To me Baltimore is of more consideration than a franchise in any league or association. I am heart and soul with the association movement, and have taken large chances for it. If everything is arranged all right here I shall certainly have an association team at home. If not, then I will play with the League team there. If we do not have either, then I will stay in Baltimore and attend to my business. However, I have not the slightest doubt of ultimate success here."

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Washington, Oriental, and Fidelia teams were the competitors in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. In the first game the Orientals defeated the Fidelias by three pins. The latter, however, managed to win the second game from the Washingtons, and in the final game the Washingtons downed the Orientals after a close fight. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 135; Lehnert, 125; Vogel, 155; Gilhaus, 188; Stumpfel, 165. Total, 768.
Fidelia—Timm, 129; Kibbel, 181; Koster, 163; Foege, 134; Amann, 158. Total, 765.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Timm, 150; Kibbel, 188; Koster, 161; Foege, 187; Amann, 184. Total, 870.
Washington—D. Shiman, 179; Zean, 159; Boehm, 117; A. Shiman, 151; Kahlsdorf, 165. Total, 771.

THIRD GAME.

Washington—D. Shiman, 180; Zenn, 164; Boehm, 170; A. Shiman, 157; Kahlsdorf, 193. Total, 870.
Oriental—Mitchell, 168; Lehnert, 140; Vogel, 199; Gilhaus, 175; Stumpfel, 166. Total, 848.

The Knickerbocker Council team again failed to appear to bowl in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club last night, and forfeited two games. Citizens' Council and De Vinne Council met in the first game. The latter won by seventy-six pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Citizens' Council—Helmers, 183; Spreen, 110; Hahn, 120; Schweibert, 169; Powles, 165. Total, 747.
De Vinne—Frankle, 178; Hull, 148; Strack, 123; Hoar, 189; Detlef, 185. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 154; Spreen, 147; Hahn, 165; Schweibert, 185; Powles, 151. Total, 802.
Knickerbocker—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

De Vinne—Frankle, 168; Hull, 134; Strack, 129; Hoar, 161; Detlef, 159. Total, 751.
Knickerbocker—Forfeited.

In the Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last night Lefferts Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 156; Jewel, 148; Aschenbach, 165; Smith, 151; Kammerer, 133. Total, 753.
East New York Council—Hampke, 143; Linz, 129; Douglas, 114; Bierhusen, 155; Rockefellow, 169. Total, 701.

SECOND GAME.

De Long Council—Rossner, 124; Coolidge, 147; Hodgson, 142; James, 114; Healy, 171. Total, 698.
East New York Council—Hampke, 133; Linz, 105; Douglas, 173; Bierhusen, 138; Rockefellow, 129. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Van Riper, 127; Jewel, 100; Aschenbach, 156; Smith, 142; Kammerer, 176. Total, 710.
De Long Council—Rossner, 151; Coolidge, 165; Hodgson, 119; James, 137; Healy, 126. Total, 698.

The Riverside Wheelmen made a splendid showing in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Harlem Palace last night. The team made an average of 907 for two games, which it won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumshaut, 157; Welling, 128; Boese, 150; Du Barry, 176; Hedley, 182. Total, 793.
Madison Wheelmen—Sternberger, 144; Alexander, 143; Hess, 147; Schreiber, 117; Yokel, 164. Total, 715.

SECOND GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 196; Gerdes, 197; Beam, 165; Klingelhoffer, 151; Arnold, 191. Total, 900.
Madison Wheelmen—Sternberger, 132; Alexander, 146; Hess, 167; Schreiber, 131; Yokel, 199. Total, 769.

THIRD GAME.

Riverside Wheelmen—Breen, 207; Gerdes, 167; Beam, 177; Klingelhoffer, 198; Arnold, 167. Total, 915.
Harlem Wheelmen—Dumshaut, 182; Welling, 193; Boese, 164; Du Barry, 155; Hedley, 157. Total, 851.

Fern Council won two games last evening in the Broklyn Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 109; Thomas, 168; Haff, 124; Trimmer, 139; Ketchem, 166. Total, 796.
Burnside Council—Finister, 163; Brown, 202; Powell, 124; Barker, 148; Flanagan, 184. Total, 771.

SECOND GAME.

Burnside Council—Finister, 137; Brown, 184; Powell, 158; Barker, 175; Flanagan, 179. Total, 833.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 144; Shufelt, 119; Carey, 117; Smith, 143; Kay, 184. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

Fern Council—Miller, 172; Thomas, 146; Haff, 130; Trimmer, 137; Ketchem, 177. Total, 762.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 97; Shufelt, 103; Carey, 122; Smith, 94; Kay, 169. Total, 585.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—General Chemical Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Colgate & Co., Dodge & Olcott, and R. W. Robinson & Son.
Bank Clerks' League—Hamilton, National Republic, and J. P. Morgan & Co.
Lithographers' Turnament—Moeloth & Nowick, F. Klucken & A. Klucken, Harris & Strasburger.
Fire Insurance League—American, Caledonian, Royal.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Pierce, Greater New York, and Defender.

GOLF AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Contestants Start on Two Days' Play for the President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 2.—Play in the two days' tournament for the President's Cup started this morning with a qualifying round of eighteen holes. The first eight qualified for the President's Cup, the second eight for the second prize. First eight scores: R. C. Watson, Jr., 86; Clayton Dixon, 96; C. E. Tichenor, 98; H. P. Dixon, 103; E. A. Sumner, Detroit, 105; J. McDowell, 105; J. P. Greaves, 107, and Robert Murray, 113. Second eight: Langhorn, 114; Taylor, 115; Sudlow, 121; MacComas, 121; Champlin, 121; Allen, 137; Wyllie, 119, and Palmer, 18.

In the first division eighteen-hole play this afternoon Watson beat Tichenor 7 up and 6 to play. Clayton Dixon beat McDowall 6 up and 5 to play. H. P. Dixon beat Langhorn 7 up and 6 to play, and Greaves beat Sumner 2 up and 1 to play. In the second division, Murray beat Wyllie 1 up. Champlin beat Allen 5 up and 3 to play. Palmer won from Sudlow by default. MacComas beat Taylor 2 up.

PALM BEACH GOLF GAMES.

Finals in Series of Mixed Foursomes Will Be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Feb. 2.—Mixed foursomes occupied the time of golfers here to-day. Qualifying play resulted as follows: Mrs. C. B. Cory and C. B. Cory, 110, beat Miss Helen Phipps and W. Gordon Brown, 130; Mrs. F. E. Drake and F. E. Drake, 139, beat Mrs. L. C. Hanna and J. W. Scully, 152; Miss M. Andrews and A. W. Black, 108, beat Miss Sands and W. H. Davis, 118; Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green, 111, tied Miss Adams and A. E. Kennedy, 111; Miss O'Neill and Sidney Maddock, 108, beat Mrs. James Scully and H. Suydam, 121; Miss J. Fayhs and D. A. Loring, Jr., 128, beat Mrs. L. F. Brigham and L. F. Brigham, 133; Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green won fourth place in the play-off.

In the semi-finals match play the first four couples qualified, Miss M. Andrews and A. W. Black beat Mr. and Mrs. Cory, 4 up 3 to play; Miss O'Neill and Sidney Maddock beat Miss B. Andrews and E. C. Green, 4 up 1 to play. Finals will be played to-morrow.

TO ARREST FAITH CURISTS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—On the complaint of Health Officer Rhead warrants were to-day sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Don Cameron, T. Harrison and wife, and Mrs. Stewart, daughter of the Harrisons.

All are Christian Scientists, and the warrants follow the death of a child of Mrs. Stewart while under treatment by Mrs. Cameron at the Harrison home. The complaint charges violation of the Lincoln health laws.

FATAL WRECK ON WEST SHORE.

Engineer and Two Others Were Asleep in the Cab When Trains Met.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 2.—A collision resulting in the death of two men and the serious injury of two others occurred early this morning on the West Shore Railroad two miles east of Savannah. Engines Nos. 1,486 and 575 came together with great force, and six freight cars were hurled down an embankment. Brakeman William H. Dunn of Syracuse and Fireman William Caldwell of Buffalo were killed. Martin Monohan of Fairport and Robert Fowler were seriously injured.

Fireman Caldwell was pinioned to the side of his boiler and roasted to death. Brakeman Dunn was badly crushed, but lived an hour before he died.

Engineer Fowler has acknowledged, according to a statement of a member of the west-bound crew, that he, Caldwell, and Dunn were asleep in the cab of Engine No 575. On this account he did not obey orders given at Port Byron in regard to passing the east-bound train at the place of the accident.

BROAD WINS FROM BERNSTEIN.

The East Side Fighter's Ankle Broken by a Fall After a Blow.

Joe Bernstein of this city and "Kid" Broad of Cleveland met in the ring of the Broadway Athletic Club last night to box twenty-five rounds at catch weights, but the bout ended in the thirteenth round, when Bernstein went to the floor and was unable to rise again. He was not knocked out, although he was sent down with a left-hand swing under the heart that rendered him almost helpless, but on falling he broke his left ankle, and his seconds were obliged to carry him from the ring into his dressing room.

The spectators did not understand what had happened, and a report was circulated that Bernstein was dying from the effects of the heart blow. Capt. Chapman, who was present, placed a guard over Broad until the nature of Bernstein's injury was fully established.

Cutler School Hockey Team Wins.

The Cutler School hockey team won a well-played game from the Columbia Grammar School team by a score of 2 to 0 at the St. Nicholas Rink yesterday afternoon. The game was one of the series for the inter-scholastic championship.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, selling. Cipriano, 103 pounds, (Spercer,) 7 to 1, won; Vioris, 102, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, second; Lady Britannia, 106, (Vittatoe,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Silver Beau, Blooming Chance, Chispa, Spry Lark, Regelong, and Nora Ives also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and an eighth, selling. Tom Calvert, 95 pounds, (Martin,) 1 to 2, won; Senora Caesar, 102, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1, second; Delecta, 92, (Logue,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:56¾. Los Preitos and Adam Andrew also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a half, purse. Rollick, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, won; Galen Brown, 108, (Walsh,) 9 to 5, second; Thorn Wild, 108, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:49½. The Gaffir, Belario, Corn Cake, and Location also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths mile, selling. Marcato, 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, won; Harry Thoburn, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 2, second; Cormorant, 110, (Piggott,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:27⅘. Wild Het, Peace, San Venado, Col. Root, and Sister Alice also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth, free handicap. Potente, 117 pounds, (Walsh,) 9 to 5, won; Dr. Nembula, 100, (Ross,) 9 to 5, second; Catastrophe, 99, (Henson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46⅘. Malay and Einstein also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths mile, selling. Louis B. McGhirter, 110 pounds, (Vittatoe,) 8 to 1, won; Flora Bird, 110, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, second; Monteagle, 107, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:28. San Tomas, Will Fay, The Echo, Silver Bullion, Aborigine, Artillery, and Matt Hogan also ran.

W. H. HASTINGS SENTENCED.

Brother of ex-Governor of Pennsylvania Gets Two and a Half Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Major William Henry Hastings, a brother of ex-Gov. Hastings, who on Sept. 26 last pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with making bogus invoices for goods and with obtaining $5,000 by false pretenses, was to-day sentenced to two years and six months from the date of commitment. The Major has been in prison almost five months.

Gen. Louis Wagner, President of the Third National Bank, was the prosecutor against the Major, and it was contended that he made the bogus invoices for goods alleged to have been shipped to Australia. The offense occurred in 1895, but Major Hastings left the country a short time after. He became entangled in some frauds in Paris and was arrested. He was released and came home, his arrest following.

Clergyman Sued for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 2.—A petition for divorce returnable during the May session of the Supreme Court has been filed here by lawyers of Providence on behalf of Mrs. Preston, wife of the Rev. Charles E. Preston, the Jamestown clergyman who disappeared several months ago and was reported to have committed suicide on the steamer Puritan, but who was found recently in Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Preston seeks an absolute divorce.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...5:20	Moon sets..10:12

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:04	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate...12:26
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:36	Gov. Isl'd..11:06	H. Gate...12:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica and Greytown	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Chaucer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorset, La Plata	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Dean, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hekla, Christiania	11:00 A. M.	.....
Hugin, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lisbonense, Maranham	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	.....	.....
Tartar Prince, Mediterranean ports	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Hevelius, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Camatense, Barbados	2:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 83, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 83 and up to Feb. 417, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. 417, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 84, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 85, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 812, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 820, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. 823, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Jan. 3, Shanghai, Jan. 6, and Yokohama, Jan. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, are due in New York Feb. 5.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) FEB. 3.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 19.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 20.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 28.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31.
Cuffo, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Grenada, Port of Spain, Jan. 28.
Hekla, Christiansand, Jan. 17.
Lucania, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Mariposa, Sunderland, Jan. 17.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Jan. 25.
Patricia, Hamburg, Jan. 22.
Peconic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
St. Paul, Cherbourg, Jan. 27.
Trapani, Bremen, Jan. 30.
Ydun, Shields, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, FEB. 4.

Afghanistan, Gibraltar, Jan. 21
Armenia, Stettin, Jan. 21.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 30.
Fournel, Pauillac, Jan. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 1.
La Champagne, Havre, Jan. 27.
Nordby, Hamburg, Jan. 21.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 24.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Alabama, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
British King, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Colorado, Brunswick, Feb. 2.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Kensington, Antwerp, Jan. 27.
Knight of St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 23.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

Dominic, Para, Jan. 26.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, Jan. 30.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 31.
Tergeste, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Athesia, Hamburg, Jan. 25.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 27.
Hildur, Curacoa, Jan. 30.
Kara, St. Lucia, Jan. 31.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Jan. 24.
Trave, Bremen, Jan. 30.

Arrived.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Jan. 31 and Charleston Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
SS Bath City, (Br.,) Jones, Swansea Jan. 16, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.
SS Falk, (Nor.,) Bugge, Progreso Jan. 27, with hemp to order—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.
SS Hispania, (Swed.,) Frockberg, Port au Prince, &c., Jan. 16, with mdse. to Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Jan. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. South of Fire Island at 7:05 P. M.
SS Hansa, (Ger.,) Petersen, Santiago, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.
SS George Fleming, (Br.,) Parslow, Caleta Buena, &c., Dec. 10, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.
SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen Jan. 23 and Southampton 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.
SS Seneca, Decker, Campeachy, &c., Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Jan. 18, in ballast to Phillip Rauprecht & Co. Arrived at the bar at 5:37 P. M.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) Robinson, London Jan. 21, in ballast and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.
SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Koenemann, Bremen Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.
SS Cluden, (Br.,) Trattles, Amsterdam Jan. 6, with mdse. to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.
SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.
SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 2, 9:30 P. M., west, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Tampico, &c.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Yemassee, for Philadelphia.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Kansas City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Parran, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Rhein, (Ger.,) for Bremen. Anchored off Clifton.
U. S. transport Kilpatrick, for Puerto Rico, &c.
SS Alsenborn, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

VINEYARD SOUND—WRECK OF ARDANHU GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Jan. 28, 1900, a gas buoy, painted red and showing a fixed white light during periods of 10 seconds separated by eclipses of 20 seconds' duration, was established, in 57 feet of water, about 100 feet to the southward of the wreck of the steamer Ardanhu, sunk in Vineyard Sound, near Robinson's Hole, on the 22d inst. Left tangent to Naushon Island, N. by E. ¼ E.; Right tangent to Naushon Island, E. N. E.; Gay Head Lighthouse, S. 88. W. ¼ W. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; depth is referred to mean low water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 44, after No. 165, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 95.

NEW YORK LOWER BAY—GEDNEY CHANNEL—ELECTRIC BUOYS EXTINGUISHED.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the lights of the electric buoys in Gedney Channel, New York Lower Bay, are extinguished. Repairs will be made and the buoys relighted as soon as practicable.

CONNECTICUT—NEW LONDON HARBOR—WRECK BUOY PLACED.—Notice is hereby given that a red and black horizontally striped spar buoy was established Feb. 1, 1900, in five fathoms mean low water, to mark the wreck of the barge Robert, sunk on the east side of the channel, off New London Lighthouse, New London Harbor, Connecticut, on the following magnetic bearings: Black Rock, N. E. ¾ N.; Black Ledge Beacon, S. E. ¼ E.; New London Lighthouse, N. W. 9-16 N.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from New York for Genoa, &c., on an Oriental cruise, arr. at Funchal yesterday.
SS Campania, (Br.) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:38 P. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Butz, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Baker, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., &c., arr. at Auckland Jan. 31.
SS St. Bede, (Br.,) McPherson, from New York, arr. at Manila yesterday.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York for Hull, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Aragonia (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.
SS Beltor, (Br.,) Capt. King, from New York via Hamburg, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagois, sld. from Naples for New York Jan. 28.
SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orengo, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.
SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Cartwright, sld. from Fiume for New York Jan. 28.
SS Mora, (Br.,) sld. from Huelva for New York yesterday.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickens, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Sandfield, (Br.,) Capt. Cawse, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

How Is It With YOU?

Are you running the race of life with a handicap or without one?

If you are daily disturbed by a protesting stomach, or half distracted by insurrectionary digestive organs; if you are weak, languid, cross and peevish; if you can't sleep well and don't want to eat when you should want to eat, you are like a man running a race with a heavy weight on his shoulders. The race is serious enough even to those who are not so handicapped.

But why be handicapped? Why not be well and str

THE PHILIPPINE REPORT

Plan of Government Is Recommended for the Islands.

NO WITHDRAWAL IS POSSIBLE

Natives Unprepared for Independence —Men of Integrity and Ability Needed to Teach Them Self-Rule.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine Commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, including the appendix, and is signed by Prof. Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, and Prof. Worcester.

The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish Government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos, and the Constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission. The report covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the islands, racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, the public health, currency, &c., as well as the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint.

The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the islands.

The chief interest in the report naturally centres in the plan of government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analogous to that of a Territory of the United States, with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a Territory.

The provinces should be vested with substantially the functions of a county in a Territory; this system might be applied to Luzon and the Visayan Islands at once, and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the commission say, need not be considered in this connection. The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect, with no help from American officials, except such as would be involved in controlling local government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications or both.

SMALL BODY OF OFFICIALS.

This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity, and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommend that they should be paid high salaries. The Commission say they could be called advisors or Commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives would suffice. It would be the duty of such Commissioners to report upon their work to the central Government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and county councils in discharge of their duties, and to watch the collection of revenues and its expenditures. Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipino.

The commission discusses the system of government by a protectorate established over the Malayan peninsula by Great Britain, deeming such a protectorate inadvisable, it having been instituted for the reason that England had no sovereignty there. The report continues:

The United States, which possesses sovereignty over the Philippines, need not concern itself with such a scheme. The mass of the people, except in the Sulu group and some portions of Mindanao and Papawan, which are without chieftain or rulers, are without distinction of birth or rank; in other words, are a pure democracy. The kind of protectorate which the insurgent leaders desire is one in which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine Government against foreign aggression, while their own officials would collect revenues.

Under the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo, if a foreigner lost his life or property through a miscarriage of justice in a Philippine court, or in consequence of a Governor's failure to suppress a riot, then the United States would be responsible for indemnity to the foreigner's Government without possessing the power of punishing the offenders or of preventing such maladministration, or of protecting itself against similar occurrences in the future. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such a course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the great powers, who would not need to seek far for pretenses for intervention.

RESPONSIBILITIES ENTAILED.

Undoubtedly the raising of the American flag in the Philippine Islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us, but to guarantee external protection, while renouncing internal dominion, is no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag you only pile up difficulties.

The example of Great Britain, which the commission says has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent people, has suggested a colonial form of government, and this plan seems to have won greater favor with the general public than any other. The commission, therefore, with some care, goes into the different kinds of British colonies and corresponding types of colonial government.

In reference to self-government, the report says:

There is no analogy between the relation of the self-governing colony of Australia or of Canada to Great Britain and the Philippine Islands to the United States. Instead of community of blood, races, and language, there is the greatest diversity; and instead of a common political experience, the one has already breathed the air of freedom, the other has been repressed by despotism. Clearly the plan of a self-governing colony is a misfit to the Philippines.

The commission then discusses the other two types of British colony—Crown colonies and colonies having representative institution, but no responsible government, typified by British Guiana and Hongkong, respectively, but neither style of government, the commission points out after lengthy argument, should be applied to the Philippines. A territorial government, it concludes, is a desideratum. The commission takes as a basis for the government proposed the Territorial organization of Louisiana. The act is set forth in full. It provides for a Governor and Secretary of Treasury, and vests the legislative power in a council appointed annually by the President. Courts are also provided for.

THOMAS JEFFERSON QUOTED.

The report adds:

This scheme of government possesses, besides its intrinsic merits, the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803. He seems to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen self-governing colonies, and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness, in December, 1808, when differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana, that "although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment."

From the outset, however, the commission believes it safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana, assuming that in the Sulu Archipelago and such portions of the other islands as are occupied by tribes of Indians, the government will be conducted through the agency of their Sultans or chiefs. The commission believes that the people of the remainder of the islands should be permitted to elect at least members of the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and that at least half the members of the upper house should be appointed by the President.

With such safeguards in American hands and a qualified veto power for the Governor General, (including the right to suspend the law for a year, even after its passage by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature over his veto,) this plan of government, which is on the lines of the Constitution prepared for the commission by those Filipinos who sought to adjust the claims of the insurgent leaders to the rights of American sovereignty, would probably be adequate for the purposes of good government.

This is especially true, the commission says, since Congress may and should retain the right to veto territorial legislation. Nearly all the offices will, under this form of government, be filled by Filipinos themselves and the merit system must be adopted and lived up to. The patronage or spoils system, the commission says, would prove fatal to good government in the Philippines. The commission suggests that a Civil Service Board to ascertain by competitive examination of a practical character the qualifications of Filipinos seeking office should be instituted, and there should be promotions for merit and tenure during efficiency and good behavior.

The small number of American officials needed would include in the first group Governor, Secretary, Attorney General, certain Judges, and other officials of the Territorial Government, and in the second group heads of postal, customs, and other departments. The officers of the first group should be appointed by the President and of the second transferred from the home service. In neither case should there be examination. The commission cites the case of British India, with an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 300,000,000, where the executive and judicial work is performed by 1,000 British officials, to show that only a small number of Americans would be needed as the directing brain of the civil administration.

The commission, while not underrating the difficulty of governing the Philippines, is disposed to believe the task easier than is generally supposed. The Filipinos, they say, are of unusually promising material, possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues, and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority. The educated among them, though constituting a minority, they say, are far more numerous than is generally supposed, and the commission bears strong testimony to their high range of intelligence and social refinements.

These picked Filipinos would be of infinite value to the United States in the work of establishing and maintaining civil government throughout the archipelago.

THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED.

In connection with the subject of government, the commission reaches the following conclusions:

1—The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippine Islands. We are there and duty binds us to remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago, and the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants.

2—The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

3—Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge, which was read in the Senate the other day, denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

4—There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance, and protection.

5—Congress should, at the earliest practicable time, provide for the Philippines the form of government herein recommended or another equally liberal and beneficent.

6—Pending any action on the part of Congress, the commission recommends that the President put in operation this scheme of civil government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace.

7—So far as the finances of the Philippines permit, public education should be promptly established, and when established, free to all.

8—The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines.

The commission is unable to find any means of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines with that of the United States, saying that the differences are fundamental and irreconcilable, and that so long as the existing chasm remains between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States, so long it remains impracticable to identify their tariffs.

They therefore recommend that for the present, at least, no attempt be made to readjust the tariff to our basis.

PHILIPPINE DEBATE SHUT OFF.

Mr. Gallinger Objects to Argument on Pettigrew's Resolution—The Chair Sustains Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Senator Pettigrew to-day called up the resolution he offered yesterday to print as a public document a compilation of matter bearing the title "The Philippine Commission."

Mr. Lodge, Chairman of the Philippine Committee, desired to know what was contained in the resolution.

Mr. Pettigrew in reply said that the proposed document was a compilation of articles written by the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Washington, in comment upon the report of the Philippine Commission.

"I hope," said he, "the Senator [Mr. Lodge] will allow this document to be printed."

Mr. Lodge—It is not for me to say whether or not the document shall be printed.

Resuming, Mr. Pettigrew said he desired to reach the people through the plan he had adopted of securing the publication of the matter he offered in the form of a document.

"The great journals of the country are not open to the publication of the facts regarding this subject," he said. "Their columns are not open to these facts. They will not publish what transpires here, and the people can be reached only through the plan I have adopted by securing the publication of the matter in the form of documents. The great newspapers are supporting the policy of the Administration, and we have been driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails."

Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with his remarks when Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) made the point of order that no question of consideration could be debated under the rules before 2 o'clock P. M., if objection be made. He therefore objected. The Chair (Mr. Frye) sustained the point of order.

"I do not care," said Mr. Pettigrew, "to object to the ruling of the Chair, but it is a departure from the customs, practices, and rulings of the Senate."

"I simply rise," interjected Mr. Cockrell, (Mo.,) "to make a solemn protest against the ruling of the Chair. I know that he desires to do right, but his ruling is a departure from the regular practices of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the Chair's ruling was correct. It was not, he said, a matter of courtesy, but of parliamentary right.

The debate upon the parliamentary question was terminated by a positive objection by Mr. Wolcott (Col.) and a demand for the regular order.

ATTEMPTS A FORTY-DAY FAST.

Milton Rathbun Tries the Feat as a Hygienic Measure.

Altnough Milton Rathbun believes that horses and cattle should eat—he is in the feed business and his own living depends upon their continued good appetite—he doesn't think that man should, or at least not all of the time. Mr. Rathbun thinks a forty-day fast indulged in once or twice a year is good for a man who has been working too hard or who has gout or rheumatism. Unlike most men of novel ideas, however, Mr. Rathbun doesn't speak from observation alone, nor does he insist that his family conform to his views, and, fasting, keep him company.

Twelve days have passed since Mr. Rathbun began to subsist on water alone. He then weighed 207 pounds. Now the scales show 194. He expects to lose about two pounds a day from now on. When he reaches 160 pounds he will increase his daily allowance of water to prevent a further falling off.

Mr. Rathbun believes that the brain is the motive power of the body and that it needs rest rather than food to sustain it. This he says is his real reason for attempting the feat. He fasted last year for twenty-eight days. This year he expects to break his fast on March 1.

While Mr. Rathbun is experimenting with himself he does not propose to let that portion of animal creation in need of hay and oats suffer; every day he is in his place of business, at 853 Fourth Avenue, where he expects to attend to their wants during his fast, and long after, in consequence, he hopes.

Sergt. Gorman Gets His Medal.

Sergt. Michael Gorman of the patrol boat was called to Police Headquarters yesterday, when a gold medal was presented to him by Chief Devery in recognition of his saving thirty lives from drowning during his twenty-four years in the service. The medal was given by the New York Life Saving Benevolent Association.

Answers to Correspondents.

"CONSTANT READER."—The person who goes on a bond secured by a mortgage is, of course, only liable to the extent of the mortgage debt.

A. KENNY.—The word Christmas is always spelled with a capital "C."

HOT WORDS AT NEELY MEETING

Creditors of the Bankrupt Hear a Man Called a Scoundrel and Threats of a Meeting.

A goodly number of the creditors of F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher who failed recently, attended a hearing yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise 52 Exchange Place. It evolved a good deal of warm argumentation, and nearly broke up in a row, but harmony was finally restored. Mr. Neely's debts are over $300,000, and his assets are appraised at $115,000. The creditors finally unanimously passed a motion permitting the Trustees, George E. Green, Peter Alexander, and Thomas Lavigne, to sell any of the assets, providing that each sale must be approved by Referee Wise.

Many authors were present or represented by their counsel at the meeting. Mr. Neely, who sat near Mr. Wise, was, on several occasions, bitterly denounced by some, while others claimed that he had been the victim of circumstances. One of the authors, Mr. Vivian, indignantly resented a reference in the Trustees' petition to "obscure" writers. On the question being raised as to his interpretation of the term "obscure," he cried:

"I'm not a sporting man, but I'll bet a dollar to a Neely contract that I'm right."

Some excitement was caused by a reference to a circular which certain persons had sent to the authors, proposing to buy for them plates of their works from the Neely assets. Referee Wise denounced the issuance of this circular as being as flagrant a piece of contempt of court as he could imagine, and warned the perpetrators not to try it again. Mr. Prentiss, one of the authors, said one of the perpetrators was a scamp.

"You had better not call me a scamp," retorted the perpetrator in question.

"I call you a scoundrel as well," said Mr. Prentiss.

"I'll deal with you in another place and time, and by another manner," said the prepetrator.

"I'll meet you at any time and place you say," Mr. Prentiss said.

Quiet was restored, and the meeting adjourned, without bloodshed, till next Friday.

TO AID CUBAN ORPHANS.

Easter Festivals Planned to Raise Funds in Every City.

A children's National Easter festival will be held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory from April 16 to April 21, to raise funds for the Cuban Orphan Society. Funds for this offering are to be raised by festivals confined to no one city, but embracing every city, village, and hamlet in the country.

The Central Committee, which has the affair in this city in charge, is composed of Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman; John P. Faure, Secretary; William T. Wardwell, Treasurer, and Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, and Charles W. Gould. It has opened an office in the Central Bank Building, 320 Broadway.

Plans for the festival have been under preparation for some time past. Many prominent society women are interested in it. President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, and Gov. Roosevelt are among the public men who have been invited to attend. The school officials have promised to cooperate.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Supreme Court of the United States:

116—R. K. Hawley et al., appellants, vs. L. Edgar Weller.—Decree of dismissal entered herein Jan. 17 vacated and cause submitted on briefs to be filed on or beforde Feb. 26 on motion of A. E. Brown for the appellants.

153—Charles Deneby & Co. et al., petitioners, vs. John McNulta, receiver, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by Moses Salomon for the petitioners.

161—D. L. Boyd et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

125—The Union and Planters' Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Memphis—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Dismissed per stipulation on motion of William P. Metcalf for the defendant in error.

149—Mast, Foos & Co., petitioner, vs. Stover Manufacturing Company.—Argument continued by H. A. Toulmin for the petitioner, by C. K. Offield and C. C. Linthicum for the respondent, and concluded by Lysander Hill for the petitioner.

157—Robert Jackson, appellant, vs. George E. Emmons et al.—Submitted by James J. Waters for the appellant and by William F. Mattingly for the appellees.

Adjourned until Monday next.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 253, 259, 221, 223, 262, 266, 267, 268.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Emma E. Ockershausen, Julia M. Griebel.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Hoffman—John H. Judge, Busey vs. Fitz-Mahony—Edmund J. Tinsdale. Schmitt vs. Schmitt—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—New York Building-Loan and Banking Company vs. Huter—Edward L. Kalish.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Addison Thomas vs. Berthold Veit et al.—Isaac S. Heller, William E. Finn vs. Samuel K. Higgins et al.—Alfred M. Rau.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Robert Sanford vs. Joseph J. Zimmermann et al.—John Welch.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St. and Madison Av.,
Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF MODERN HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

ST. ERMIN'S HOTEL, WESTMINSTER.—Largest and finest in London. Inclusive terms from 10s 6d. per day.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera: dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Machinists; first-class vise hands wanted; state age, experience, and wages expected. Z., Box 112 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—HOUSEMAID and WAITRESS.—By two sisters, middle-aged; city or country; as first-class cook and experienced housemaid and waitress; will give first-class reference. Address Sarah Gilda, 2,030 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French lady as visiting governess; goes out with pupils; good references. Mlle. H. M., 406 West 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined widow in widower's home, where there are children; good housekeeper; musical; A1 references. D. P., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG, REFINED FRENCH LADY WISHES to give French lessons; mornings and evenings; terms moderate. Mlle. H. P., 406 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; first-class family coachman; strictly sober, economical; careful, stylish driver; best city references. J. M., 15 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

TO CONTRACTORS.—An experienced foreman desires position; can estimate on work from drawings; understands drawing and making of details; competent to manage building operations from drawings; willing to go outside of New York City; references furnished. Address M. A., Box 198 Times.

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KRAKAUER BROS. 113 EAST 14TH ST., HAVE a large assortment of Krakauer Upright Pianos of the latest designs, in various fancy woods; also some slightly used Pianos. Prices moderate; cash or monthly payments. Pianos to rent.
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New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

THE LAKEWOOD
Lakewood, New Jersey.
M. C. WENTWORTH of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mts., N. H., Lessee and Manager.
JAMES N. BERRY, formerly of Laurel-in-the-Pines, Assistant Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

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HANDS OFF IN KENTUCKY.

The events of the past twenty-four hours confirm the wisdom of the President in refusing to intervene in the affairs of Kentucky.

For any such intervention there is not at this time the slightest justification. The request for it comes from TAYLOR, who has resorted to very extreme and doubtful measures to secure his control of the State. It is to all intents a request for partisan aid, and would not have been dreamed of if the Administration had been opposed to him in politics. It is a confession that he cannot hope to attain his end through the action of the State Courts and the State Legislature, and that confession is fatal. The settlement of such disputes as have been fomented in this case is among the things for which the courts of the State exist. It is a matter with which in its present form the Government of the United States has no more to do than it has with the divorce laws of the State or the sanitation of Frankfort. The Governor derives his power solely from the State Constitution, which creates his office and defines the way in which it shall be filled. The Legislature and the courts derive their powers from the same source. The whole fabric of the State Government is the creation of the people of the State for the conduct of their own affairs, and it must be left to them to manage unless its very existence is threatened and the United States is called on in the way prescribed by law to protect it.

It is alleged that the laws under which GOEBEL was about to be declared Governor were unjust and unfair, and that the processes by which the declaration was secured were irregular and illegal. If this be so, the offense is not against the United States and the United States Government has no business to meddle with it. It is exclusively the affair of the people of Kentucky, who have courts competent to deal with it. It is asserted that the courts are partisan, and will not do justice. That may be true. Nevertheless, Kentucky must abide by the action of its own courts until they can be changed in due process of orderly election. It is neither the duty nor the right of the Federal Government to decide what is justice or legality in Kentucky. The State must settle its own difficulties unless they assume the definite form contemplated by the provisions of the Federal Constitution and laws. Of this there is no sign.

HUMANITY AND IGNORANCE.

We are not aware that material harm is done to anybody by public meetings for lay and clerical discussion of the horrors of war and of the desirability of bringing the Boer-British war to a close. The fervor with which the friends of peace in this particular instance denounce the British, and the terms of love, respect, and admiration which they apply to the Boers, may, indeed, give rise to the suspicion that they are not so much the impartial friends of peace as the partisans of one of the belligerents. The suggestion that the peace meeting and the pro-Boer meeting were really gotten up by the same men and for the same purpose—to create the belief that American sentiment is anti-British—would not be rejected as preposterous in all circles, it may be. Nevertheless, peace meetings are not dangerous.

Ignorance, however, is dangerous, both to him who flaunts it and to him at whom it is flaunted. When the lay and clerical friends of peace unite in urging the President of the United States to "mediate" or "arbitrate" the dispute between Britain and the Boers and ask all Christians to urge the President "to intervene" to stop the war the exhibition they make of themselves is deplorable. What they are really asking the President to do is to interfere by force, to send troops and ships to South Africa to make war on the British or on the Boers. That is absolutely the only way he can "stop the war."

He might have arbitrated the difficulty before the war began if both parties to it had asked him to decide between them. He might have tendered his good offices some months ago to settle the trouble. He might now act as mediator if her Majesty's Government and President KRUEGER should unite in the request that he so act. These are the forms of peaceful interference or mediation to settle quarrels between friends. They can be employed only in cases where the disputants both consent to their use. Every clergyman in these United States ought to know that. He is not fit to talk to people about the question from a platform if he does not know it. He might as well quote the Salic law or the treaty of San Stefano in support of any other doctrine as to quote the inchoate conclusions of the Peace Conference.

Mr. BALFOUR said in the House of Commons yesterday that arbitration between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic was not applicable in the present circumstances. After that any talk about urging the President to mediate or "intervene" is an impertinence. It was an impertinence before. Intervention is war. Do the men of peace want the President to go to war? There is nothing else he can do in South Africa.

SENATOR HANNA'S PRAYER FOR SUBSIDIES.

Senator HANNA on Wednesday night made a passionate appeal to New York merchants to support the ship subsidy bill. He had the bad taste to declare that the arguments against the bill were "paid for by our competitors," but in this community that is a statement which Mr. HANNA's authority will hardly suffice to sustain. It will harm Mr. HANNA's cause more than it will help it, and his cause is not strong enough in itself to afford it.

The substance of the Ohio Senator's plea was that we ought to spend the taxpayers' money to induce capital to go into a business in which the demand already largely exceeds the supply and is sure in the immediate future to exceed it still more. On the one hand, he holds out the fact that we are paying $200,000,000 a year for ocean freight, and, on the other, that there are not enough vessels to do the steadily growing traffic. Under these conditions we should say that the best thing for capital to do would be to try to meet the demand without holding out its hat for alms from the taxpayers. Precisely the same inducements in the way of profit have built up a tremendous export business in all kinds of manufactured products, until now we export more than we import and export more and more in open competition with all the world. Our machinery, our tools, our railroad equipment and supplies, our electric appliances, even our bridges, are sold abroad against the competition of the British, the Germans, the French, and all others that choose to try to meet us. Is it in ships only that our captains of industry are imbecile?

Senator HANNA's climax of impassioned appeal was reached when he implored his hearers to imagine what would become of American trade if the two great maritime powers of the world, Great Britain and Germany, were to engage in war. The whole mercantile marine of the world, he declared, would then practically be tied up, and how should we get our surplus product to the market? Well, if we would only let our shippers and merchants buy ships and put them under the protection of their own flag, we might do exactly what Great Britain did in the early sixties, and buy every vessel that was affected by the war. In fact, every possible advantage to be had for the public from the Hanna subsidy bill could be had by taking ships out of the category with obscene books and pictures and permitting our citizens to buy them and to fly the flag over them. The shipbuilders would then have to meet competition without aid from the Treasury, and we have not the slightest doubt that they would do so with energy, skill, and success.

SAVING VERSUS SPENDING.

That was a curious interview that was "given out" a day or two ago by Mr. BIRDSALL, the chief engineer of the Croton Water Bureau and the official expert of the interesting and remarkable Mr. DALTON, the official head of the Water Department. Mr. DALTON, as everybody knows, is up to his ears in the Ramapo job. Nobody is in it deeper, or so deep, excepting the remarkable HOLAHAN, who is at the head of the Board of Public Improvements, a place which, it may be mentioned for the sake of showing the antipodean difference between this municipal administration and a decent municipal administration, it is understood would have been filled, if Mr. LOW had been elected, by GEORGE E. WARING.

The point about Mr. BIRDSALL is that he is the authority upon which DALTON and HOLAHAN rely, in a scientific and technical sense, to rebut the criticisms that are made by expert authority upon their schemes of putting the city at the mercy of a private company. Whenever anybody has politely intimated to Mr. DALTON that he did not know what he was talking about, as of course he did not, he has fallen back on BIRDSALL. Here is a man, he always says, "to whom we pay $7,000 a year. Do you mean to set up your opinion against his?"

Now there is a certain number of citizens of this municipality who suppose themselves to have the power of arguing from premises to conclusions. When the premises are clearly stated, and when the ratiocination is set down, they suppose that they can follow the reasoning and detect errors in it. They do not shrink from the conclusions to which their reason leads them, even though the official expert who has reached a different conclusion should be receiving $70,000 instead of only "$7,000 a year." Of course Mr. DALTON is not one of these. The fact that he pays a man $7,000 a year, for no reason that he can understand, is quite conclusive to him. And small blame to DALTON, whether his incapacity is native or acquired.

But when this star expert of the innocent Commissioner of Water Supply comes out, as it were of his own motion, and argues in defense of the Ramapo job, it seems that he is getting himself into trouble with his fellow-engineers and experts. It does not appear that any of them who have paid attention to the problem of water supply agree with him. It does appear that some of them who have paid attention to that problem disagree with him. Mr. CROES has made public an exposition which to the lay mind, unfamiliar with the subject but accustomed to the processes of reasoning, looks very much like a demonstration that the trouble with our water supply is not that we have been getting too little water, but that we have been wasting too much, and that the thing to be done was not to increase the supply but to diminish the waste. Of course a demonstration of this kind would make no impression upon a mind like that of Mr. DALTON, which is incapable of appreciating proof. But we might expect that it would make some impression upon the mind of Mr. DALTON'S expert. When this expert comes out with a long statement in which he entirely ignores the point at issue, we have a right to assume that his interest in the matter is not wholly scientific and may be personal, that he is actuated by a mere human desire of "hanging on to his job," and that he is advocating what he is told to advocate. This is not good for Mr. BIRDSALL'S professional reputation. If he keeps it up other people than Mr. DALTON will begin to wonder what it is that he gets $7,000 a year for.

PUERTO RICAN PROBLEMS.

The discussion now going on at Washington over the details of legislation for Puerto Rico shows that the Congressional mind has not yet got a firm grasp of the principles upon which action must be based.

It has been reported that the Senate Committee, while declining to grant free trade to the islanders, conceding instead a reduction of 75 per cent. in our tariff rates, would retain the provision giving Puerto Rico the right to send a Delegate to Congress. The two things do not go together, they cannot be made to go together. If Puerto Rico sends a Delegate to Congress she does so as a Territory, like New Mexico or Arizona. She becomes a part of the Union, and under the Constitution no duties can be levied on her products imported into the United States. In fact, Puerto Rican merchandise received at New Orleans, Charleston, or New York would not be "imports" at all. Trade between the island and the mainland would be carried on under the conditions of inter-State commerce. Congress could not lay duties on it any more than it could on commerce carried on between New York and Massachusetts. Either the duties or the Delegate must go.

In discussing the House bill, Congressman RUSSELL of Connecticut insists that he does not oppose free trade with the island because of any fear that harm might be done to the tobacco growers of his State, but because he thinks it impolitic to take any action "which would imply that Puerto Rico is a part of the United States under our Constitution and laws, entitled to the same methods of representation and taxation." He fears that the abolition of duties would be tantamount to an admission that the customs tax could not be collected because the island is a part of the Union, or that the removal of the duties would make it so.

This is certainly a mistaken view. The President may govern Puerto Rico as a dependent possession under military rule, or Congress may make laws for the government of the island. Either Congress or the President would unquestionably have authority to apply the Dingley tariff or any lower or higher rates to the products exchanged between the island and the United States. Such a fixing of rates would not have the effect of bringing Puerto Rico into the Union. Nobody would make that contention. But the power to fix a rate of duty implies the power to fix no rate of duty at all—that is, to establish free trade. How could the exercise of that discretionary power in one way have an effect upon the political status of Puerto Rico which it would not have if exercised in another way? It is a pretty weak theory of Constitutional interpretation which asserts that admission to our Union of States is merely an affair of a tariff schedule.

The gentlemen from Puerto Rico who are now at Washington would do well to abandon for the present their request for representation in Congress. The time is not ripe for that. Let them accept either free trade or one-fourth of our present rate of duties and go back home with the good news. The concession in their favor of 75 per cent. reduction in tariff charges will give an impulse to the industries of their island that will speedily enrich its people. When their resources have been developed and they have profited by the educational influence of a few years of the new industrial régime they may apply for the privilege of becoming a part of our territory, with the right of representation, and Congress and the people of the United States will be much more inclined to listen to their petition.

MR. HIGGINS'S HISTORY.

The report of the Chamber of Commerce committee of which Mr. A. FOSTER HIGGINS is Chairman, in favor of "the objects" of the Ship Subsidy bill, contains this remarkable statement:

As merchants and business men we must acknowledge that for many years past the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection, and it has been adopted, and we are living and prospering in a marvelous manner under it.

We do not know exactly the period Mr. HIGGINS had in his mind when he wrote this statement, but as a matter of cold fact the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection in an election in which that system was the controlling issue only once since the close of the civil war. In 1888, when Mr. CLEVELAND forced the issue with that courage which he always showed, protection may be said to have been the decisive issue. It was approved only to be rejected in 1890, within two months of the passage of the McKinley tariff. In all the Presidential campaigns up to and including 1880 the people were chiefly influenced by the questions remaining from the war and by the financial question which the Democrats sought to use as a refuge from the discredit attaching to their record in connection with the war. In 1884, owing largely to the demoralization into which the party in power had fallen, the Democratic candidate was elected, and again in 1892. So far as Presidential elections count, therefore, there is anything but an unbroken record in favor of protection.

The Congressional elections contradict still more strongly the assertion of Mr. HIGGINS's report. Within the past quarter of a century the majority of the House of Representatives, in name and in fact the popular House of Congress, has been Democratic and anti-protectionist for sixteen years. The House was captured by the Democrats in 1874 and held for six years. Again, in 1882, it was carried by them and held for six years more, and after a single Congress it was again secured and held for four years more, until 1894. Thus it will be seen that the statement that for many years past the majority of the citizens of the United States have decided in favor of the system of protection is conspicuously and inexcusably inexact.

This is more or less ancient history, and as far as the present is concerned is somewhat academic, for the system of protection in a country that is competing successfully with its manufactures in the markets of the world is ridiculous. But Mr. HIGGINS argues that because we have tolerated a policy that we have outgrown, we ought to apply it in a worse form by subsidizing shipbuilders. To the inquiry of the lamented DORSHEIMER, "Because I am a Republican, must I be a —— fool all the time?" he replies with an emphatic "Yes."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a very appreciable amount of inaccuracy in applying, as does our neighbor The Sun the name "round robin" to the declaration in favor of GOEBEL for Governor made by the Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature. A round robin is a document signed in such a way as to divide equally among all the signors the responsibility for drawing up and presenting it. The adoption of this form of appeal is always an evidence of apprehension, and the mere fact of its selection is explicit recognition of the existence of an established authority. What the Kentucky Democrats tried to do was to create a power for themselves and others to obey, and there was no effort on their part to conceal the identity of the leader under whom they were acting. Therefore their declaration was not a round robin, and that term could only have been applied to it under a misapprehension of its meaning. As a matter of fact, about the only people who often resort to round robins are sailors, and they do it because circumstances compel them to seek redress for their grievances from an over-lord extremely prone to consider the expression of any dissatisfaction with existing conditions a serious breach of discipline and to punish it with promptness and severity. On land, soldiers occasionally find it judicious to sign their names in a circle, but nobody else, so far as we know, ever does. The round robin, by nature, is a marine bird, and certainly no representative of the species has been seen in Kentucky this Winter.

—One who was a fellow-law student of WILLIAM GOEBEL at Covington in the offices of ex-Gov. J. W. STEVENSON and ex-Secretary JOHN G. CARLISLE, says that even in those days the characteristics of the man were about what they are now. He was never popular; he was cold and unsympathetic, and he was never credited with any special brilliancy. But he was an indefatigable worker, and when he undertook to do a thing he kept at it with bulldog tenacity and unflagging perseverance until he accomplished it. Of his personal appearance this authority says: "His face had but little if any color in it, and there was a repellent gleam in his cold, steel-blue eyes. GOEBEL'S manner was never cordial, although he was neither rude nor brusque. His father was in very moderate, if not straitened, circumstances, and the young man enjoyed no social advantages whatever, which fact, I presume, had much to do with molding his character. At any rate, he was never anything of a society man, made few friends, and appeared to have no intimate acquaintances." GOEBEL did not have to wait long for a measure of success. "Even then," we are told, "he was able to gain the confidence of those who knew him, as is proved by the fact that before he was twenty-five years old he became the law partner of Mr. CARLISLE, who at that time had the best practice in Covington, if not in the State." At that time GOEBEL had little, if anything, to do with politics, and was apparently averse to mingling in public life.

NUGGETS.

Who Gets Age Gets Wisdom.

Watts—I notice as I grow older I don't see so much fun in jokes.
Potts—Same here. But I have learned to laugh more.—Indianapolis Press.

Merely a Suggestion.

Nellie—Charlie says I grow more beautiful every time he sees me.
Maude—If that's the case you ought to have him call twice a day.—Chicago News.

The False Front.

"Those new people next door are nobody in particular."
"How do you know?"
"They try so hard to look like somebody in particular."—Indianapolis Journal.

Violent Supposition.

"What made that horse tear up the avenue so?"
"I suppose he had a permit from the Superintendent of Streets to do it."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

COMPENSATION.

Ruth Ward Kahn in Boston Transcript.

Better to mourn our dead
Than never to know how sweet
The lisping words of a child
Or the patter of little feet;
Better to mourn, I say,
Than never to know the care
Of the tender trusting souls
That God Himself sent there.

Better to mourn our dead,
I say it through scalding tears,
Than not to have known the charm
They trailed through our faltering years;
For a heart from which love has fled
Is nearer the great unknown,
And perhaps is bound by a golden thread
To the Master's pitying throne.

Better to mourn our dead—
O you who hear my voice,
I pray you smile, through your blinding tears,
And though sad is your heart, rejoice!
For we who weep for our own know well,
But ah, at what bitter cost,
How dreary must be the hearts of men
Who never have loved and lost.

THE EVANS PICTURE SALE

Two Hundred and Seventy Paintings Realize $158,500.

George A. Hearn Gives $6,800 for Wyant's "In the Adirondacks," Highest Price Paid for Any Lot.

The sale of the collection of paintings by American artists, belonging to William T. Evans, was brought to a close at Chickering Hall last evening. The collection consisted of 270 pictures, which brought slightly over $158,500. The only sale of works by native artists which can be compared to the dispersal of the Evans collection in importance is the Thomas B. Clarke sale of a year ago. Mr. Clarke's collection consisted of 372 examples, and realized $264,495.

The sale of last evening saw the largest amount bid for a single picture in the course of the three evenings. This was $6,800, at which figure George A. Hearn secured Wyant's beautiful "In the Adirondacks." The bidding for this lot was started at $5,000, and advanced, mostly by $100 bids, to $6,100.

When it reached that sum there were no more bidders, and Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, knocked it down to a buyer in the back of the hall. A moment afterwards, however, Mr. Hearn protested that he also had offered $6,100, and the picture was put up again. The other bidder said $6,200, Mr. Hearn raised the price another hundred dollars, and secured the lot.

In spite of the fact that a few of the paintings sold last evening brought remarkably good prices, Mr. Evans can hardly have been pleased with the result of the evening's sale. Many of his best pictures had been reserved until the last day, but the total sum obtained was less than on Thursday evening.

Several fine works by Inness were sold last evening, but in no case was the price remarkable, and for some of the pictures by this master the amounts bid were extremely small. The immense work, "A Summer Morning," was knocked down for only $1,200; "Winter Morning at Montclair" went for $2,500, and two smaller paintings were sold for $425 and $200 respectively.

The important painting by George Fuller, "Lorette," was secured by the Corcoran Art Gallery for $3,000. The Carnegie Institute bought H. W. Ranger's "An East River Idyl" for $1,350, and the Corcoran Art Gallery secured a fine Theodore Robinson, "Valley of the Seine from Giverny Heights," for $600. Compared with the prices paid at the first evening's sale for works by F. S. Church, those realized last evening were regarded as low. His large painting, "Medonna of the Sea," went for $1,125, and others for $550, $300, $200, and $650.

The prices and names of buyers follow:

Autumn in the Catskills, Jervis McEntee; I. Jones	$150
A Fairy Tale, William M. Chase; W. R. Beal	170
An Autumn Afternoon, H. Bolton Jones; H. H. Pruser	225
An After-Dinner Nap, J. H. Dolph; J. Bigelow	200
Land's End, Cornwall, W. T. Richards; M. Knoedler & Co.	320
New Hampshire Woods, Maris A. Beckel; I. Jones	150
The Last of the Snow, Lawrence C. Earle; J. R. Ortgies, (agent)	460
Morning, C. Morgan McIlhenney; Scott Foster	120
A Showery Day near Delft, Holland, George H. Bogert; C. Lambert	450
A Cloudy Day, A. H. Wyant; H. D. Winans	700
Pine Woods near Savannah, George Inness; C. M. Atkins	575
Christ Stilling the Tempest, Robert L. Newman; E. D. Page	160
Twilight, F. S. Church; S. H. Wakeman	200
Mount Katahdin from Lake Millnoket, Sanford R. Gifford; E. Griffin	110
A Venetian Canal, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls; R. H. Austin	130
My Lady, Frederick Dielman; H. Harrison	210
Salt Works at Dartmouth, R. Swain Gifford; J. Bigelow	120
An Autumn Sunset, Robert C. Minor; P. W. Rouss	300
The Shepherdess, F. S. Church; C. M. Atkins	300
Autumn, Walter Shirlaw; George Pope	160
On Vineyard Sound, John C. Nicoll; H. H. Pruser	140
Puss in the Corner, Eastman Johnson; Scott Foster	220
The Moon at Night, George Inness; Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	1,050
"Beat That!" Louis Moeller; Mrs. H. Corn	330
The Chafing Dish, F. S. Church; A. C. Humphreys	400
A Lady in Blue, Thomas W. Dewing; E. D. Page	410
A Fisherman, F. K. M. Rehn; J. R. Waters	200
Early Twilight, A. H. Wyant; Emerson McMillen	500
A Clump of Trees, J. Francis Murphy; J. F. Degener, Jr.	200
The Indian Hunter, G. De Forest Brush; H. H. Harrison	825
On the Road to the Enchanted Castle, Arthur B. Davies; William Macbeth	125
Temple Court of Nikko, Japan, Charles D. Weldon; E. Dennison	70
The Farm, Charles H. Miller; Emerson McMillen	130
The Sisters, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	110
A Quiet Day, Manchester Beach, J. F. Kensett; I. Jones	120
Slumber, B. S. Hamilton; Mrs. H. Corn	160
A Spring Song, F. S. Church; A. C. Humphreys	650
A Normandy Farm, Homer D. Martin; L. G. Bloomingdale	1,600
Daybreak, D. W. Tryon; L. Cesar Delmonico	1,025
Reflections, Charles Melville Dewey; Emerson McMillen	300
Return of the Flock, Horatio Walker; G. A. Hearn	400
The Lion in Love, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	900
A Connecticut Pasture, Henry W. Ranger; Emerson McMillen	1,400
Gray Autumn, George H. Smillie; C. M. Atkins	300
At Paradise, Newport, Samuel Colman; G. A. Hearn	225
Autumn on the Susquehanna, Homer D. Martin; A. C. Humphreys	900
Beauty and the Beast, F. S. Church; Howard Willits	550
Landscape Near Florence, Italy, George Inness; W. B. May	425
Moonlight, R. A. Blakelock; W. Clausen	750
Silent Night, Charles C. Curran; J. Bigelow	150
The Return to the Fold, Louis Paul Dessar; H. D. Winans	400
An Autumn Landscape, J. Francis Murphy; Emerson McMillen	1,075
The Harvest Procession, Will H. Low; H. J. Chisholm	1,400
Autumn, Keene Valley, A. H. Wyant; R. Hoagland	500
A Rainy Day, Horatio Walker; J. M. Simonson	150
On the Seine, D. W. Tryon; W. R. Beal	325
Morning, Frederick W Freer; H. H. Harrison	350
At Stony Brook, L. I., Charles H. Miller; R. M. Lindsay	235
In the Catskills, George Inness; R. L. Lee	260
The Origin of Our Flag, Henry Peters Gray; George Pope	350
Bashful, Maria Brooks; H. H. Harrison	120
The Kiss, Walter Shirlaw; H. L. Mortimer	140
Boys Playing Marbles, Platt P. Ryder; H. H. Harrison	270
A Nocturne, Henry W. Ranger; W. Clausen	400
The Mystery, Robert L. Newman; H. Godwin	270
The Driftwood Gatherer, Frederick W. Kost; L. G. Bloomingdale	335
Return of the Hay Boats, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	375
The Sonata, Irving R. Wiles; J. S. Isidor	525
An Old House by the Sea, Worthington Whittredge; E. Dennison	130
Valley of the Seine from Giverny Heights, Theodore Robinson; Corcoran Art Gallery	600
Sunset, San Giorgio, Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; W. Clausen	1,000
The Lonely Road, Ben Foster; R. Hoagland	750
After Wind, Rain, Carleton Wiggins; Emerson McMillen	900
Autumn Evening, Frank De Haven; R. S. Barnes	450
My Lady Rhododendron, Elliott Daingerfield; Mrs. H. Corn	280
Floréal, H. Siddons Mowbray; M. Knoedler & Co.	470
The Peris, Charles C Curran; C. C. Glover	750
The Orange Girl, Seymour J. Guy; J. C. Nicoll	325
Moonlight, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	700
Midnight, Robert C. Minor; S. Untermyer	675
A Morning Vision, Henry O. Walker; W. Clausen	900
Moonrise, Coast of Picardy, George H. Bogert; W. R. Beal	385
Reverie, Wyatt Eaton; Cottier & Co.	1,200
Madonna of the Sea, F. S. Church; James E. Hanna	1,125
Winter Morning at Montclair, George Inness; C. C. Glover	2,500
An East River Idyl, Henry W. Ranger; Carnegie Institute	1,350
An Old Church in Normandy, Homer D. Martin; S. Untermeyer	3,200
Lorette, George Fuller; Corcoran Art Gallery	3,600
In the Adirondacks, A. H. Wyant; George A. Hearn	6,300
A Summer Morning, George Inness; W. Clausen	1,200
Evening, Westport Point, Rhode Island, Frederick W. Kost; H. H. Harrison	200

Former German Officer Arrested.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Gustav Dahle, a former Captain of cavalry, has just been arrested at Charlottenburg for lèse majesé, swindling, and other offenses.

Archbishop of Sweden Dead.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—The Archbishop of Sweden, the Most Rev. Anton Sundberg, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead. He was born in 1818.

"DIE MEISTERSINGER" GIVEN.

Substitution of Mme. Gadski for Mme. Eames in the Role of Eva in Wagner's Opera.

The remarks that were made upon the first performance of "Die Meistersinger" last week might have been expected to apply to the second. They were somewhat discounted, however, by the substitution of Mme. Gadski for Mme. Eames in the part of Eva. As might have been expected, and as, indeed, is very well known, the substitute for the occasion, who would not at all relish being described as an "understudy," was altogether at home in the part. As compared with the production of Mme. Eames, it was as much oversung, in the sense of being infected with a continual tremolo, and overacted, in the sense of being controlled by a continual staginess, as might have been expected, as has, indeed, many times been realized.

The Hans Sachs of Herr van Rooy and the Beckmesser of Herr Friederichs justify the appreciations already formed of them respectively. The Germans look with the same pitying contempt upon the non-German who pretends to enjoy the fun of the second act of "Die Meistersinger," with which the North Briton regards an extraneous person who presumes to admire the fun of Burns. Perhaps, in each case, the native is right. But certainly the interpreters of Hans Sachs and of Beckmesser in the present case do not powerfully convey the sense even of German fun. Of the present production of the latter it may be said that the production is much too musical to be Teutonically amusing, and, indeed, that the fun throughout is underdone.

However, none of these cavils apply to the third act, in which the composer transcends the provincial German humor in favor of an expression understood of all mankind. Here the very drawbacks of the earlier scenes are converted into excellencies, and the performance of the third act last night, if it did not eclipse, or even rival, some performances which have been given in New York, was as all events a worthy presentation of one of the most animated and pictorial scenes of the Wagnerian music-drama.

"THE COUNTESS CHIFFON" GIVEN.

Large Elizabeth Audience Witnesses Its First Production.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb 2.—"The Countess Chiffon" was presented for the first time at Jacobs's Theatre to-night, and Harry St. Maur's adaptation from the French was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience.

Miss Grace George, William Harcourt, and John Blair received several curtain calls after the third act. The humor in the dialogue between Miss George and Walter Clifford in the first act elicited great applause.

Miss George, Bijou Fernandez, John Blair, and William Harcourt shared the honors of the night. The New York presentation will take place at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next Tuesday.

Richard Mansfield Must Defend.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Chief Justice Bingham, in Circuit Court No. 1, to-day overruled the defendant's demurrer in the case of Mary Sunders Winter against Richard Mansfield, in which she asks for damages in the sum of $5,000. The case has been pending in the District courts for several years. It grew out of an alleged breach of contract.

REPORT OF A CARNEGIE SPLIT.

Mr. Carnegie Denies, However, Mr. Schwab Will Resign and the Latter Corroborates Him.

There was a report in circulation yesterday to the effect that there had been a break in the relations between Andrew Carnegie and President C. M. Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company, which would result in the retirement from the business of Mr. Schwab. Mr. Carnegie, when told of the report last night, said: "No truth in it; not the slightest; it is ridiculous."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 2.—President Schwab of the Carnegie Steel Company was seen to-night about the report emanating from New York to the effect that he had broken with Mr. Carnegie and would resign. He said there was nothing in the story, that he had no idea of resigning, and there was no reason for the circulation of such a report.

A story has also been going the rounds to the effect that H. C. Frick and A. W. Mellon were figuring on purchasing the Pennsylvania Steel Company's plant at Sparrow's Point, Md. Mr. Mellon denied the story to-night. Mr. Frick refused to talk. The President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in a message to this city, denied the story in toto.

AFTER SPARROW'S POINT PLANT.

E. R. Dick Declares Mr. Frick Is Negotiating for It.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—It was stated to-day that the visit of H. C. Frick of Pittsburg to this city last week was to open negotiations with the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the purchase of its immense plant at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore. Evans R. Dick, a Director of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, to-day admitted that a deal was in progress, but declined to discuss the details at present.

"I can say, however," Mr. Dick said, "negotiations for the sale of the Sparrow's Point plant are in progress. If it is sold, it will be at a price which will enable the Pennsylvania Steel Company to pay off its entire indebtedness of $6,500,000, and leave a substantial balance for working capital."

IRON FURNACES REFUSE ORDERS.

Birmingham Plants Decline Business at Highest Market Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 2.—The advance of $2.50 a ton in pig iron in Great Britain has intensified the situation in Southern iron circles, where the furnaces have already sold their output for the first half of the year. For some time the furnaces have refused to sell at less than the highest market price, and they now decline business at present prices. This position has put a temporary stop to transactions until the market again adjusts itself.

Col. A. M. Shook, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, is of opinion that the domestic market is bound to advance under the stimulus of the British iron boom, and places the advance at from 50 cents to $2 and more a ton. He is also of the opinion that it will tend to relieve the export iron business, which has been dropping, and this would again tend to advance domestic prices by taking iron out of the country.

There are but four more furnaces in operation than there were last year, and with the increasing demand for local competition they can have no effect on the market.

FRANCE'S SPHERE IN CHINA.

Concessions Are Extended Despite Great Britain's Opposition.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A Yellow Book was issued to-day dealing with the successful negotiations for obtaining from the Chinese Government an extension of the French concession at Shanghai. The documents show that the chief opposition came from Great Britain, which country regarded the extension as an encroachment on its sphere of influence in the Yang-tse Valley and put forward its agreement with the Chinese Government of 1898 as an obstacle to the French claims.

M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, retorted with citing the agreement of 1896 entitling France to an extension, and, moreover, emphatically declared that engagements between third parties could not be permitted to influence a French title acquired by prior treaties. Lord Salisbury, in view of the French agreement of 1896, then replied, waiving opposition to the extension in exchange for an undertaking securing to British subjects exemption from municipal regulations within the concession unless approved by Great Britain, and other privileges respecting the British ownership of property.

TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO

House Committee Decides for Duties on a 25 Per Cent. Basis.

TWO REPORTS ARE RECEIVED

Members Clash Upon the Application of the Constitution to the Acquired Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—At a special meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day it was decided to report a bill establishing a tariff system for Puerto Rico on a basis of 25 per cent. of the rates in the regular tariff law, goods coming to the island from foreign countries to pay the same rates as if entered at a port of the United States.

Reports also were received from the subcommittee which has considered to what extent the term United States, as used in the Constitution, relates to the outlying territory recently acquired by this country. A majority of the sub-committee comprising the Republican members, reported in substance that Congress has practically unlimited power in dealing with these territories. The minority, comprising Richardson (Dem.) and Newlands, (Silver,) hold in substance that all Constitutional restrictions extend to the newly acquired territory, and that the powers of Congress are thereby limited.

The reports on the meaning of the term "United States" as applicable to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, and other possessions were received with great interest and were regarded as determining a most important line of policy by those in authority. The majority report, by Mr. Dazell, (Penn.,) Mr. Hopkins, (Ill.,) and Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) was as follows:

That the term United States in that provision of the Constitution which declares that all duties, imports, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, means and is confined to the States that constitute the Federal Union, and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States.

That the authorities treating of this question and decisive of it are those that treat of and involve in their decision the question as to whether the Constitution, ex proprio rigore, and independent of treaty stipulations or of Congressional legislation, extends to territory ceded to and acquired by the United States.

That the weight of these authorities sustains the following propositions: (a) That the United States may acquire territory either under the treaty making and war power of the Constitution, or by virtue of its general powers of sovereignty as a Nation, in which are included all the inherent powers of sovereignty both of the United States as an independent Nation and all the powers of the several States as sovereigns.

(b.) That the power to govern acquired territory results from the right to acquire; and also from the provision of Section 3, Article IV., of the Constitution, to wit, "Power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States."

(c.) That Congress has power to govern acquired territory independent of the limitations of the Constitution, but in cases where the territory has been acquired for the purposes of Statehood, Congress would be subject to those fundamental limitations in favor of personal rights which are formulated in the Constitution and its amendments; but these limitations exist rather by inference and the general spirit of the Constitution from which Congress derives all its powers, than by any express and direct application of its provisions.

(d.) That Congress has power to govern Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands independent of the limitations of the Constitution.

The minority report, by Mr. Richardson, says:

The meaning of the term United States has been defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question was passed upon by Chief Justice Marshall of the Supreme Court, and he undertook to define what was meant by the term as it was used in Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

Mr. Richardson quotes from Justice Marshall's opinion in the case of Loughborough versus Black, 5 Wheat., 660, in which it is stated as to the above clause of the Constitution: "This grant is general, without limitation as to place. It consequently extends to all places over which the Government extends."

Mr. Richardson also refers to a similar ruling by Chief Justice Taney in 19 Howard, 397, and says no other construction has ever been given by the Supreme Court. Many other cases are cited in general harmony with this view. Mr. Richardson says:

"It follows, therefore, that the term 'United States,' as used in the section referred to, means all the States and Territories of the United States. The construction of the term as given above is in perfect harmony with the views of statesmen and jurists and of the practice of our Government for more than 100 years, and any other construction would work a revolution in our system of taxation. It will be observed the majority members of the subcommittee submit no opinion or decision of the Supreme Court of the United States to sustain the contention they make."

Mr. Newlands also submitted a report, in which he said: "The government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, outside of the temporary military government at present maintained and conducted by the President, as Commander in Chief of the army, must be framed by the Congress of the United States, and the question is whether the Congress has a free hand in all legislation relating to such islands and can exercise without limit all the powers of sovereignty or whether the Constitutional limitations and prohibitions apply to such legislation to the extent that they do to Federal legislation operative within the area of States composing the Union."

The committee discussed the reports at length,

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

Government Leaders Kept Busy Replying to Questions.

IRISH MEMBERS TURBULENT

Take Part in a Heated Exchange of Caustic Remarks Over the Origin of the Transvaal War.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, William St. John Brodrick, replying to a question, confirmed the accuracy of the statement of Count von Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Reichstag, as to the British engagements regarding searching vessels. He explained that the Government undertook that there should be no search at Aden or at points more distant from the seat of war, because there was nothing to prevent the shipping of contraband from intervening ports. The Government, he added, had not surrendered any right, but, on the representations of the German Government and assurances of the mail steamer company, Great Britain had agreed, pending further arrangement, not to arrest mailships except on the gravest suspicions.

Mr. Brodrick also declared the Government had no knowledge of any communication having passed between the Netherlands and other Governments with reference to the war or of the mutual relations of the European powers with respect to the war.

Attempts made to illuminate the connection of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Jameson raid did not meet with much success.

Mr. Chamberlain, being asked in regard to a letter sent by B F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, to Earl Grey, formerly British Administrator of Mashonaland, under date of Feb. 20, 1897, in which he said that Mr. Chamberlain would have no one but himself to blame if the cable dispatches referring to the negotiations of 1895 were produced before the Parliamentary committee of inquiry, replied that they were communications between third parties and he had no knowledge of them at the time they were exchanged He assumed that the cable dispatches were those which Mr. Hawkesley had declined to produce. The cable messages were sent to him in 1896 for confidential perusal, and he returned them with a letter saying there would be no personal objection to their publication.

During the course of the day's proceedings, John MacNeill, Anti-Parnellite, member for South Donegal, enlivened the session by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things, he asked why the Irish militiamen were sent away from Ireland, to which Mr. William Johnston, Conservative, member for South Belfast, promptly interjected:

"Because they are rebels!"

This caused John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member for East Mayo, to exclaim:

"Are rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal!"

Timothy Healy, Nationalist, member for North Louth, also joined in, asking:

"Why doesn't Saunderson [meaning Mr. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative, member for North Armagh, and son of the great Orange leader, Col. Saunderson] go to the front?"

Col. Saunderson, in a lively speech criticising the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists never attacked in front, but always from the rear. This remark was met by an uproar from the Irish benches, Mr. Dillon complaining that the Nationalists had been grossly insulted, and others jeeringly asking Col. Saunderson why he did not go to the front.

W. Redmond said the Speaker ought to protect Irishmen from such insults, adding, "If I had said anything, I should not be permitted," the bull evoking roars of laughter.

Mr. Redmond retorted to the laughter: "That's the way to hoist the Union Jack in Pretoria."

John Redmond then appealed to the Speaker for a decision as to whether Col. Saunderson's remark was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker declined to be drawn, but in quite a long speech for him, he pointed out that such remarks, used in the freedom of debate by the Nationalists as well as others, were, so long as they did not become personal, in order. He said he believed the members of the House would give him credit for always trying to be impartial, though in questions of taste he had no control.

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed.

James Bryce, Liberal, repudiated the imputation that the opposition was endeavoring to make party capital out of the situation. The fusion of races in South Africa, he said, was proceeding up to the time of the raid, which upset everything and gave the Transvaal a justification for its armaments and threw the Free State into the arms of the Transvaal.

"I do not deny," he continued, "that the Uitlanders had their grievances, but these were greatly exaggerated. The grievances were bad, but the war is worse, and while a failure to redress the grievances might have formed a casus belli, the franchise question could not, because, under the convention of 1884, the Transvaal had complete freedom in internal affairs. While the Government's diplomacy was warlike, its preparations were peaceful. This is one of the heaviest charges against the Government, and it is due to the fact that the Government believed the Boers would not fight. The Boers went to war because they believed the promoters of the Jameson raid had the ear of the Government."

GEN. LAWTON'S LAST REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—What was probably the last official report of the late Gen. Lawton, embodying an account of the remarkable campaign conducted by him in the Province of Cavite, the home of Aguinaldo, last June, has been received at the War Department from Gen. Otis. Gen. Lawton says:

"The force of the enemy was between 4,000 and 5,000 well-armed men. They had defeated the Spaniards at this point, and were confident of their ability, and had taken an oath to hold this strongly intrenched and well-fortified position. Our force, which carried these 'impregnable' works, was less than 1,200 strong, and really less than 1,000 men were actually engaged in driving them out."

Gen. Lawton's description of the battle of Zapote is picturesque. Here is what he says of one officer's performance:

"Capt. Sage's voice was heard well off to the right. True to his promise, he, with nine men, had remained, closely pressed by the enemy, who came within forty yards of him. With a rifle taken from a wounded man he himself had hit five insurgents. His perfect confidence, dogged determination, and distinguished and exceptional bravery during this engagement merit substantial recognition. He will be recommended for a medal of honor."

And again:

"Gen. Ovenshine, riding back and forth not over 150 yards from the enemy's intrenchments, directing his command, was certainly an inspiring example to his men. * * * The bearing of officers and men throughout this battle was magnificent. The conduct of officers whose names are mentioned in the report of this battle should be entitled and characterized 'Distinguished gallantry in the presence of the enemy at the battle of the Zapote River.' As Gen. Ovenshin says, speaking of Lieut. Kenly and his battery, 'this is probably the first time in history that a battery has been advanced and fought without cover within thirty yards of strongly manned trenches.'"

In conclusion Gen. Lawton gives the names of sixteen enlisted men killed and seventy wounded, including a civilian clerk, and of seven officers wounded during the campaign. He recommends as deserving special mention and brevet eighty officers, 22 enlisted men, and five Acting Assistant Surgeons, among whom are mentioned the names of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, United States Volunteers, Brig. Gen. Samuel Ovenshine, and Second Lieut. Ward Cheney of the Fourth Infantry, who was afterward killed in action.

The Lawton Fund Exceeds $97,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The total of the Lawton fund to day is $97,302.67.

The Ohio at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The United States Transport Ohio, twenty-seven days from Manila, arrived here to-day. The Ohio brought 150 bodies and two passengers.

COL. BRYAN TALKS IN VERMONT.

Shakes Hands from a Car Platform with the Thermometer 26 and 32 Degrees Below Zero.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2.—Col. William J. Bryan spoke here to-night. The platform in Armory Hall, from which he delivered his address, fell, just after he had finished. The Colonel had just stepped off the platform, and no one was badly hurt, though some were bruised.

Col. Bryan reached here at 4 o'clock, coming from Concord via White River Junction. He was accompanied by Col. A. S. Drinkwater and C. D. Lewis of Massachusetts, together with T. W. Maloney of Rutland, R. S. Childs, of Brattleborough, C. W. Kelley of Burlington, and A. J. Sibley of Montpelier, representing the State and City Committees. Dr. J. H. Potts and J. J. O'Shea of Holyoke and John W. Glynn of Springfield, representing the Democratic committees of those cities, met him at White River Junction.

The ride was a long and cold one, the thermometer touching 26 below, and at Randolph, Vt., 32 below, yet Mr. Bryan at each of these places stood upon the platform and shook hands with a number of people, including the Dartmouth College boys.

On arriving here he went to the hotel, and a little later he visited the Dewey homestead, opposite the State Capitol. To-morrow he goes to Holyoke and Springfield, Mass.

BRYAN MEETS A QUESTIONER.

He Is Denounced by a Montpelier Man, but "His Sin" Is Forgiven.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 2.—Col. Bryan ran against a lively inquisitor in the hotel lobby to-night in the person of a local character named George Holden, a small, bushy-whiskered man. He buttonholed the Colonel as the latter was about to start on a sleigh ride with Secretary C. A. G. Jackson of the State Committee, to inspect the house in which Admiral Dewey was born.

Mr. Holden, with many gesticulations and in a loud voice, which could be heard for a long distance, said:

"Mr. Bryan, did you in 1896 send a telegram to Chairman Jones of the National Committee saying that if the People's Party did not nominate Arthur Sewall for Vice President instead of Mr. Watson you would refuse to be the candidate of that party?"

Col. Bryan immediately answered: "I sent a telegram, but those were not the words."

"Well, will you tell me what it said?" continued Holden.

"No, I will not," replied Mr. Bryan. "But you can see the telegram if you will send to the proper place."

"Then you stand unmasked, and I denounce you," instantly exclaimed the fiery questioner. "But, as I try to be an honest man and a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, I forgive you for your sin."

He then hurried away and was seen no more. Mr. Bryan continued his journey to the Dewey homestead.

GEORGE N. WISWELL APPOINTED.

Will Be Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—George N. Wiswell of this city has been appointed Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia next June. Mr. Wiswell received a letter to-day from J. H. Manley, Chairman of the subcommittee having the matter in charge, notifying him of his appointment.

Mr. Wiswell was First Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the National Republican Conventions at Chicago in 1888, at Minneapolis in 1892, and at St. Louis in 1896. He was also United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin during President Harrison's Administration.

THOMAS R. BARD NOMINATED.

Named for United States Senator by Rump Caucus in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.—Thomas R. Bard of Ventura was nominated United States Senator to-night by a rump caucus composed of fifty-four Republican members of the Legislature.

The followers of R. M. Burns, numbering thirty-one, refused to go into caucus, as Bard's selection seemed certain.

May Not Discipline Coffey.

There was no hearng last evening in the trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is charged with disloyalty to the Democratic organization of Kings County. Adjournment was taken for a week, as Mr. Coffey is ill. The belief prevails in certain circles that the investigation will soon be brought to a close and the attempt to discipline Coffey dropped.

REPUBLICAN ENROLLMENT.

Figures for 1899 Show a Big Increase Over Previous Year.

Complete returns of the Republican enrollment made during the four days of registration preceding the general election have been received at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, and they show a large increase over the enrollment for the same period of the previous year. In every Assembly district the enrollment for 1899 is much larger than for 1898, and in many cases the figures for the former year are double what they were in the latter.

President Quigg attributes the increase largely to the fact that the last enrollment was a secret one, whereas in 1898 persons who desired to affiliate with a party during the registration period were forced to state their preferences publicly before the election officers and outsiders who, either by accident or device, might be lounging about the registration places.

George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee, under whose direction the enrollment returns were tabulated, prepared the table given below, in which the vote, the enrollment, and the percentage of enrollment for both years are shown. The vote for Governor is taken as a basis for comparison in 1898, and for 1899 the vote is that cast for Blanchard (Rep.) for Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

Assembly District.	Vote, 1898.	Enrollment, 1898.	Percentage of Enrollment.	Vote, 1899.	Enrollment, 1899.	Percentage of Enrollment.
1	1,204	374	.31	895	612	.68
2	1,636	378	.23	1,208	789	.65
3	2,278	826	.36	1,094	1,811	.77
4	2,090	587	.28	1,512	926	.61
5	3,934	1,707	.43	3,210	2,248	.70
6	2,218	689	.31	1,757	1,242	.71
7	2,857	977	.34	2,489	1,639	.66
8	1,752	474	.26	1,345	627	.47
9	3,165	1,209	.40	2,495	1,584	.63
10	2,363	678	.28	2,152	1,119	.52
11	2,350	887	.38	1,798	1,285	.72
12	1,548	504	.33	1,132	951	.84
13	1,941	709	.37	1,480	1,030	.70
14	2,204	601	.27	2,123	994	.47
15	2,425	691	.28	2,315	1,145	.46
16	1,824	606	.33	1,190	755	.63
17	2,260	761	.34	1,979	1,174	.59
18	1,961	636	.33	1,588	995	.63
19	5,734	2,635	.46	4,976	3,191	.64
20	2,237	622	.28	2,452	1,415	.58
21	7,542	3,094	.41	6,805	4,687	.69
22	2,211	803	.36	1,898	1,099	.57
23	5,496	2,941	.54	4,655	3,534	.76
24	2,080	626	.30	1,791	788	.44
25	4,192	2,051	.49	3,656	2,258	.74
26	2,163	739	.34	2,089	969	.46
27	4,019	2,454	.61	3,127	2,243	.72
28	2,089	708	.34	1,698	966	.57
29	5,205	2,245	.45	4,079	2,508	.61
30	2,819	866	.31	2,323	1,151	.50
31	6,853	2,960	.43	5,968	3,742	.63
32	3,198	1,079	.34	2,805	1,702	.61
33	2,857	979	.34	2,200	1,411	.64
34	5,522	2,053	.37	4,640	2,920	.63
35	6,067	2,476	.37	6,046	3,704	.62
Annexed	1,190	451	.38	1,268	768	.63
Total	112,084	43,831	.391	94,428	59,502	.629

The figures of the Democratic enrollment of 1899 have not been tabulated.

OFFICERS SEEK MRS. FOLLETTE.

New York Woman in South Dakota Besieged by Creditors.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 2.—The granting of a divorce at Watertown on Wednesday to Mrs. Alfreda Follette of New York, who for the past nine months has made her home in Sioux Falls pending action upon her application for divorce, had an interesting sequel here to-day when her creditors, learning that she was about to leave town, placed summonses in the hands of officers, who have been unable to effect an entrance to the dwelling which she has been occupying.

Mrs. Follette, it is said, is a niece of J. J. Van Alen. Mrs. Follette's father is a New York manufacturer of printing presses.

WOMAN ACCUSES OFFICERS

Two Policemen May Be Dismissed on Miss Glover's Charges.

Mahoney and Mallon Refused to Arrest Man Who Tried to Enter Her House —Both Are Transferred.

Patrick Mahoney and James Mallon, two policemen, until yesterday attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, were last evening transferred, Mallon to the Madison Street Station and Mahoney to the East Thirtieth Street Station, on the initiative of Chief Devery.

This was done after a complaint had been made against them by Miss Eva Glover, a young woman connected with the Friendly Aid Society, which conducts a settlement house at 201½ East Thirty-third Street. The policemen have still a trial to face before the Police Board, and, according to Chief Devery, may be dismissed from the force.

Miss Glover is a young woman of nerve, and she has acquired a habit of self-reliance from the nature of the work she does for the Friendly Aid Society, her duties taking her frequently into dangerous places. She has an apartment in the Thirty-third Street house, and sleeps there alone.

There was a ring at the bell early on Tuesday morning. It was dark, and Miss Glover thought the janitor, who calls early to make the fires, was at the door. Donning a house robe and slippers, the young woman went down stairs to open the door, and as she did so a burly fellow, who was not the janitor, forced his way into the hall. She inquired the reason of the intrusion, when the man became abusive and endeavored to make his way further into the house.

Miss Glover slipped by him, and, having reached the street, called on him again to leave. He refused to do so, and, lightly attired as she was, the young woman ran to Third Avenue and called for the police. Mallon and Mahoney came from different directions, and to them she told her story. They went with her to the house and found the man standing opposite, having apparently made no attempt to get away. She demanded that they arrest him at once, and, hearing this, the man strolled across to where the woman and policemen were standing.

"There's no use in you making trouble," he growled. "I've got a pull in this district, and I don't think any one will arrest me."

Miss Glover made it most clear to her the policemen recognized the intruder, but she said that if they did or not they made no attempt to arrest him.

On the contrary, they pointed out to her the trouble she would be put to if she made a complaint; that there would be unpleasant notoriety, and that she would have to dress at once and go with them to the station house. She still insisted on the arrest, and went to her apartment to dress for the street.

When she came down stairs again the man and the policemen were still standing there, and the latter then refused point blank to make the arrest, saying that there was no charge that could be sustained, as the door had been opened for the man and he had not broken in. Miss Glover then demanded that they learn the name of the man, and as he turned to walk away he shouted back, "My name's John Martin, and I live on this block." The policemen then went away and Miss Glover returned to her room.

The facts were reported to the Rev. Thomas Slicer, from whose congregation the society derives its principal support, and he advised the young woman to make a complaint. This she did on Wednesday, and yesterday she, accompanied by Mr. Slicer and Capt. F. Norton Goddard, whose brother is President of the society, went before Chief Devery, before whom the policemen had been summoned.

The case was again stated and the policemen's attempts to justify themselves. The chief told them plainly that they had both been on the force long enough to know better; that the complaint against them would be pressed, and transferred them on the spot, instructing Sergt. Ford to place his name against the transfers so that there would be no possibility of a re transfer. He told the policemen that by their manner of hearing cases in the street and deciding them a burglar had probably got away and that they would be severely dealt with.

It was said last night by persons connected with the society that if the intruder could be located a charge of felonious entry would be made against him and his arrest demanded. It was also said that the police had promised to find the alleged John Martin, if possible, and take him into custody.

THE ATTACK ON MR. GRUBER.

Republican Leader Receives a Postal Card from Mr. Austin, Who Is Trying to Oust Him.

When ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin started out a month ago to make a fight on Abraham Gruber for the Republican leadership of the Twenty-first Assembly District there were not wanting those who predicted that the movement, which was said to be based on a desire for reform, was doomed to fall of its own weight. For a time interest in the attack on Mr. Gruber appeared to wane, but yesterday, when every enrolled Republican, and a good many who were not enrolled, received a postal card signed by Mr. Austin, it became apparent that the fight was to a finish, and that until after the March primaries, at least, Mr. Gruber would have no peace.

In this postal card, which was in reply to a circular sent out by Mr. Gruber, Mr. Austin said:

Mr. Abraham Gruber has recently mailed to the enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District a circular which may mislead some in reference to the March primaries. The opposition to Mr. Gruber has nearly completed its organization, and I have been instructed by the General District Committee that it shall soon issue a circular stating the true issues involved in the pending contest, and to ask you to reserve judgment in the matter until the exact situation is thoroughly understood.

Mr. Gruber happens to be one of the enrolled Republicans in the district, and one of the postal cards came to him in due course of mail. After he read it he made these observations: "There is only one committee recognized by the law, and that is the Assembly District Committee. Mr. Austin signs himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General District Committee. A month ago this committee announced that it was organized. Now it will soon have its organization complete. By signing himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the General District Committee he intimates strongly to those who may wish to join his movement that they won't have anything to say about its officers.

"Now Mr. Austin and his friends have opened headquarters in a saloon at One Hundred and First Street and Broadway, which will be open every night until the primaries. I've been mixed up in the politics of the district for many years, but this is the first time in its history that the Republicans have had a saloon for their meeting place. These men meet there every night, and dispense cigars and beer to the election district Captains and to voters who come around while the leaders of the movement take 'high balls.'

"By 11 o'clock the leaders have had so many 'high balls' that they are full of confidence, and with every 'high ball' they imagine they've got another election district. My friends who go around there feel aggrieved that only common beer is offered to them. I've brought them up on something better, and if Mr. Austin wants to win them away from me he'll have to give them something better than I did."

ELOPERS ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

They Are Accused of Taking $2,500 from the Woman's Husband.

Word was received last night of the arrest in Boston of Mrs. Adelina Sussano and Mattio Nalandi, who, it is charged, eloped from this city Jan. 8, taking with them $2,500 in cash and some watches and jewelry belonging to Mrs. Sussano's husband, a saloonkeeper, of 2,160 Second Avenue, in the heart of Harlem's "Little Italy." The saloon has been a popular resort for Italians of the neighborhood, among its attractions being Sussano's nineteen-year-old wife, who acted as barmaid.

One of the most frequent customers was Mattio Nalandi, a young Italian, who had not been long in America. Mrs. Sussano showed Nalandi more favor than the other customers, and Sussano finally ordered the man to stay away from the saloon, threatening to shoot him if he came back. The next day, it is said, Mrs. Sussano and Nalandi eloped. Sussano complained at once to the police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, but the elopers were not heard from until last night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although yesterday seemed warmer, even during the morning hours, with the disappearance of the biting winds of Thursday, the arctic weather made its presence felt, and had a marked effect upon social doings. Fortunately there was comparatively little going on in the morning hours, and as the younger element had danced itself weary at the Charity Ball of the preceding night, it was glad of the rest. It was noon yesterday before there was any perceptible life or movement on the avenue and in the streets of the up-town fashionable districts. The afternoon brought a few "at homes," and the evening was fairly gay, with a dinner at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's, the third and last of the subscription dances for young people at the Metropolitan Annex, which took the form of a bal poudre, and the third meeting of the Five Cotillions, better known as Mrs. Quackenbush's dancing class.

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To-day will be the dullest Saturday in many weeks, and there is little of importance on the social calendar. Mrs. Albert G. Jennings will give a large reception in the afternoon at her residence, 2 East Eighty-second Street, and Mrs. John Lawrence a reception at the Astoria for Mrs. Charles E. Sherman, (Miss Hannah N. Lawrence.) In the evening the fourth, and not the third, De Coverley dance, as has been published, will take place at Sherry's, and the fifth meeting of Mrs. Sands's dancing class will be held at Delmonico's. The private view and "stag" evening reception at the American Water Color Society's annual exhibition, which have always heretofore taken place on a Friday, were this year transferred to Saturday, and will be held this afternoon and evening in the small ballroom of the Waldorf Hotel. Mr. Murray Dodge, who is to marry Miss Elsie Barker on Tuesday next, will give his bachelor dinner at Sherry's this evening.

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Echoes of the Charity Ball of Thursday night were heard everywhere yesterday. The ball was financially successful, and was the most largely attended of the three that have now been held in the Astoria ballroom. There were perhaps not so many well-known elder people present as last year, but the younger and dancing element was out in force, and the members of the various dancing classes and organizations who were present seemed to greatly enjoy it. Miss Martha Washington Bond of Newark, N. J., was, perhaps, the most admired of the unmarried women, and is considered to have been the belle of the ball. Miss Bond is a perfect blonde, with a beautiful figure and a fine carriage. She wore a gown of violet tulle and silk and a huge bunch of violets.

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The ball was a very late one. It was 4 o'clock yesterday morning before the lights were turned down in the ballroom and the dancing ceased, while the Palm Gardens and the restaurant of the Astoria were filled with supper parties the night through.

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Mrs. William Schermerhorn gave at her residence, 49 West Twenty-third Street, a reception to about 100 guests in honor of Mme. Sembrich. The reception was an informal one, and tea was served. Mrs. Astor was present and spent some time chatting with Mme. Sembrich, and among the other guests there were many musical as well as society people. Mrs. Schermerhorn was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, Mrs. John Inness Kane, and Miss Schermerhorn. Among those present were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. Heber Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Cutting, and Mr. William Cutting, Jr.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood gave yesterday afternoon at her residence, 49 East Thirty-fourth Street, a small reception, which had as a novel feature the appearance of a small band of native Filipinos in their native costumes. These natives have come almost directly from Manila and cannot speak English. There were six present, four men and two women. One of the latter was a mere girl and exceedingly pretty. One of the men wore the native straw costume, and was in bare feet. He looked as if swathed in straw, and the wisps of straw tied about his ankles with their ends sticking out had an amusing effect. On his head he wore an enormous circular straw hat with a low crown. The girl wore her hair loose over her shoulders, and a loose gown of black silk spangled, belted in very short, and brown stockings and low shoes. The Filipino woman who danced the bride dance was gowned in a skirt of soft pink material, with a loose waist of white covered with lace, and with large flowing lace sleeves over silk. On her head she wore a very large wreath of roses. All played native music, but on familiar instruments—mandolins, banjos, &c. Miss A. Scott, a young colored singer with a very sweet voice, rendered some old-time ballads very effectively. The parlors were decorated with palms and Manila vines, and one of the doorways leading into the parlor was made to resemble that of a Filipino house, with lattice work and palms. Mrs. Bloodgood has the credit of having first introduced at this novel reception yesterday the latest wards of the United States to New York society.

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The most noted passenger on to-day's outgoing steamers will be Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, and chief heir to his father's fortune, who will sail on the Teutonic for Liverpool. Mr. Vanderbilt has not yet decided whether he will resume his tour of the world on which he started last September, and from which, when he had reached China, he was recalled by his father's death. Two of the friends with whom he started on his world-circling trip are now in China, and are coming leisurely westward, and Mr. Vanderbilt may rejoin them in India. It is, however, more likely that he will not journey further at present than Paris or the Riviera, where he will find a number of friends, including, among others, Mrs. French and Miss Elsie French. Mr. Vanderbilt has Cabin No. A on the Teutonic, and is accompanied by a servant.

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Among other passengers booked to sail on the Teutonic to-day are Mr. C. P. Bartholomew, Mr. James B. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Harrison, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. Currie Johnston, Mr. Herbert Lockwood, Mr. W. H. Lusk, Messrs. R. M. and C. T. Minton, Dr. Charles Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. S. Mortimer, Mr. J. S. Palmer and Miss Palmer, Mr. Warren B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Soley, Mr. Edgar Speyer, and Messrs. R. D. and W. G. Wilson. The Werra, which will sail to-day for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, has a long list of passengers booked from all over the country, but among them are comparatively few New Yorkers. These New Yorkers include Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Coe, Mrs. John V. B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Morton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice La Montagne.

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Dinners were given last night by Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt. At each of these dinners there were six young girls and six or more young men guests, and from the dinners hostesses and guests went to the dance in the Metropolitan Annex in 'buses. The young girls went dressed as French Marquises of the last century. There was a cotillion, in which there were two favor figures. The girls, who are not yet out, included Miss Dorothy Edwards, Miss May Gallatin, Miss Helen Stevens, Miss Julia Edwards, Miss Josephine Williams, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, the Misses Amy and Helen Olyphant, Miss Josephine Atterbury, Miss Nellie Hard, Miss Frances C. Jones, Miss Marie de Neuville, Miss Cornelia Davis, Miss Mathilde Leverich, the Misses Lena and Julia Fanshawe, Miss Eleanor Morris, Miss Katherine G. Pratt, Miss Helen Ely, Miss Charlotte Prime, Miss Edith Greenough, Miss Helen Sturgis, Miss Jane Lewis, Miss Alice De Goicouria, Miss Margaret Robinson, and several others.

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Mrs. Trenor L. Park (Miss Julia Catlin) gave last night at Sherry's after the opera, from which most of the guests came, a supper, followed by a cotillion. Mrs. Park had reserved for this affair the entire second floor of Sherry's establishment, including the small ballroom, in which the cotillion was danced. Supper was served at small tables placed in the reception room, and shortly after its conclusion and before 1 o'clock the cotillion began. The tables were decorated with Spring flowers, tulips, and jonquils, and in the ballroom there were palms and flowers. There were about 150 guests, and some sixty or more couples danced the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. Park. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Thebaud, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Miss Bend, and Messrs. Webster, Cutting, Palmer, Hadden, Wadsworth, Bishop, Sands, Webb and Gallatin. The ballroom was handsomely decorated with rosebushes, palms, and ferns, and there was a profusion of roses, carnations, and other flowers from Mrs. Park's conservatory. There were four favor figures in the cotillion. The favors were beautiful picture frames, fancy sachets, books, Dresden portfolios, glove boxes, fancy opera bags, small fancy boxes, and other handsome trifles.

A.G. VANDERBILT RENTS COTTAGE

His Newport Agent Says He Has Taken Rocky Hall for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 2.—To-day John Whipple, the real estate agent who has looked after the Vanderbilt properties here for many years, announced the rental for next season of Rocky Hall, in Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, to Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Miss Mabel Healy's Debut.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Healy of 26 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, gave a large reception at their home Thursday evening to introduce their daughter, Miss Mabel Healy. Mrs. Healy and Miss Healy were assisted in receiving by Miss Edna Eldredge, Miss Edna Cantoni, and Miss Bessie Cook. A particularly pleasing feature of the affair was the music, which was furnished by a Neapolitan quintet dressed in native Italian costumes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer.

Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, who became famous as an army nurse during the civil war, and is known throughout the country as an author and lecturer, died yesterday at her home at Sanatoga, Penn., near Philadelphia. Mrs. Wittemeyer was born in Kentucky seventy-two years ago. She entered the army as a nurse as soon as the civil war broke out, and inaugurated a special diet kitchen in army hospitals, for which she was highly commended by President Lincoln and army surgeons.

She was the founder of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Davenport, Iowa, and was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home for Soldiers. After the civil war she lectured in the interests of missionary societies of the Methodist Church, and was at one time President of the Temperance Crusade, which organization preceded the present Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Mrs. Wittemeyer was also a prominent member of the Women's Relief Corps, and was at one time its National President. She has written several books, and was a contributor to magazines for over fifteen years.

Isaac Rosenwald.

Isaac Rosenwald of the tobacco firm of E. Rosenwald & Brother died yesterday morning at his home, 44 East Sixtieth Street. Mr. Rosenwald was born sixty-five years ago in Bavaria, and came to this country in his seventeenth year. He settled in Georgia and went into a business partnership with his brother Edward, which has continued up to the present time, the firm moving to New York City in 1863. He was a member of the Harmonie Club, the Southern Society, and the Chamber of Commerce, besides several lodges and charitable organizations. He was President of the Southern Bank before it merged with the Market and Fulton National Bank. He was married in 1869 to Miss Rachel Jacobson, who, with two brothers, Henry and Sigmund, and a sister, Mrs. S. Goldberger, survives him.

Abraham Michelbacher.

Abraham Michelbacher, the last surviving charter member of Temple Emanu-El, of which he was President for twenty-one years, died Thursday at his home, at 84 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. He was in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Michelbacher was born in Bavaria in 1815.

He came to America in 1839, and had lived continuously in this city since that time. He was engaged in the dry goods business until 1861, when he retired. During his Presidency of the Temple Emanu-El he was instrumental in the purchase for the congregation of the Salem Fields Cemetery. Mr. Michelbacher was a charter member of Zion Lodge, Independent Order B'nai Brith, and a patron of every Jewish organization in the city. He leaves three daughters and four sons. The funeral will take place at 9 A. M. Sunday from Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Mrs. Mary Remsen Holgate.

Mrs. Mary Remsen Holgate, wife of Dr. Thomas H. Holgate, died yesterday at her home, 206 West Fourteenth Street, from heart disease. She was seventy-two years old. Mrs. Holgate was a member of the Remsen family of Long Island. She was the author of a number of children's stories. Besides her husband, she leaves one daughter.

Capt. F. H. Sparling Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Capt. Frederick H. Sparling, commanding the lighthouse tender Maple, is dead, from pneumonia. He was a son of Dr. Fred Sparling of Seattle, Washington. Capt. Sparling at one time served in the Brazilian Navy and commanded an expedition for the Belgian Government.

Obituary Notes.

FRANCIS E. MARSH, a well-known lawyer, died Thursday at his home, in Plainfield, N. J. He had been ill a long time with Bright's disease, and his death had been expected for two weeks. He was fifty-four years old.

WILLIAM R. GARDNER, an employe in the bookkeeping department of Tiffany & Co., and Mr. Vanderbilt may rejoin them in India. died from heart disease Thursday night at his home, at 39 West Twelfth Street. Mr. Gardner, who was fifty-nine years old, was a member of the Jewelers' League. He leaves a wife.

DR. ERNEST G. METCALFE, a well-known physician, died yesterday from Bright's disease at his home, at 233 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, after an illness of ten days. Dr. Metcalfe was for four years a lunacy expert in the Charities Department, and from 1886 to 1888 he was a Civil Service Commissioner. He leaves a wife and three children.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY NICHOLS, for many years a member of the shipping firm of Silleck Nichols & Son, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, at 119 East Seventy-ninth Street, after a brief illness. He was seventy-eight years old. Mr. Nichols was at one time a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank. He leaves a wife, two sisters, and a brother.

MAJOR ELLWOOD GRIEST, Postmaster of Lancaster and father of Secretary of the Commonwealth W. W. Griest, died yesterday at Lancaster, Penn., from chronic bronchitis, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Griest had been prominent in Republican politics in Pennsylvania for many years. He was one of the original members of the Republican Party and a member of its first State Convention.

JOHN T. MURRAY, one of the oldest practicing attorneys in Western New York, died at his home in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Murray was afflicted with hiccoughs a day or two ago, and the malady affected him so that he died. Mr. Murray was an Assemblyman in the forties and County Surrogate in 1850. He had also been Supervisor, and had held many other offices. He was a Democrat of the old school and a firm admirer of Grover Cleveland.

GEORGE W. LESLIE'S DENIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—George W. Leslie today replied to recent accusations against him made by William Hepner of New York and this city, in relation to the separation between Mr. Hepner and his wife, Louise Wills Hepner, the actress. Mr. Leslie is here with "The City of New York" company. He said:

"There has been so much personal abuse and so many false reports uttered concerning my connection with this unfortunate affair that I think it about time, in justice to the woman in question, to my family, my friends, and myself that I correct some of the misstatements made. In the first place, the statement so widely published that I was at one time a friend and boon companion of the alleged injured husband is absolutely false. The only claim he can have up

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Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
80 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
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27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1229 Cortlandt.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
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GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
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John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelsheben, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, Jas. Ross Curran.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:
"The holders of any of the Bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1879, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 233, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 643, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1186, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1532, 1563, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 336, 416, 417, 846, 852, 853, 877, 964, 1071, 1266, 2134, 2693, 2770, 3320, 3499, 3593, 3612, 3618, 3620, 3829, 3891,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co.
400 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. Citizens' Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
40 shs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
60 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
4 shs. Great Northern Ry. Pfd.
3 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Horn Silver Mining Co.
18 shs. Missouri Pacific Rway.
4 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
4 shs. Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. 1st pfd.
5 shs. Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Pfd.
2 shs. National Union Bank.
2 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
1 shr. New Amsterdam Gas Co. Pfd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. Co.
27 shs. North Star Mines Co.
6 shs. Sea Beach Land Co.
2 shs. Twin City Rapid Transit Co. common.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
$4,400 Sea Beach Ry. Co. Constd. Mtge. 4 % Bds., Guar. 1916.
16 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
11 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
3 shs. Continental Insurance Co.
20 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
30 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
6 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
5 shs. Clevel., C., C. & St. Louis R. R.
9 shs. Keokuk & Des Moines R. R.
$1,000 Evansville, Terre Haute & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 % Bds., 1900.
$4,000 Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 7 % Constd. Bds., Regstd., 1900.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 % Bds., 1923.
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 % Bd., 1908.
$3,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 3d Mtge. 7 % Bds., Regstd., 1912.
$1,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 % Bd., 1937.
$2,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 5 % Deb. Bds., 1904.
$3,000 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. 3½ % Lake Shore & Michigan So. coll., 1998.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Co. 4 % Prior Lien Bds., 1996.
$3,000 Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 4 % Adjst. Bds., 1995.
$2,000 Louis., New Albany & Chic. R. R., (C. & I. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 % Bds., 1911.
$1,000 Spokane Co., Wash., 6 % Court House & Jail Bd., 1903-13.
$2,000 San Antonio, Texas, 6 % Funding Bds., 1905-15.
$1,000 Middlesboro, Ky., 6 % Funding Bd., 1920.
$1,000 San Miguel Co. Col. 8 % Judgment Bd., 1902-12.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
48 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$15,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Certf. of Deposit.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
19 shs. Louisville, Hend. & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd. and $57.15 do. scrip.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co. of New Haven, Conn.
12 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Broadway Natl. Bank.
$25,000 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'way Co. 3½ % Bonds.
20 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
75 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
100 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
29 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. First National Bank of B'klyn.
15 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of Bklyn.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
50 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry. Co.
100 shs. International Power Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
50 shs. People's Trust Co.
7 shs. North American Trust Co.
$6,000 Metropolitan Water Co. 1st Mtge. 4 % Bds., 1919.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Ferry Co.
15 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 35-100 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & B. B. Co.
40 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
5 shs. Union Trust Co
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
20 shs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
10 shs. Cin., Clev., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. Merchants' Refrigerating Co.
16 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Washington Traction & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust. 4½ % Bds., 1949.
60 shs. Bank of State of New York.
55 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Lombard Investment Company

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared, payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

U. S. No. 1	12½%
U. S. A	7½%
U. S. B	5 %
U. S. C	20 %
U. S. D	12½%
U. S. E	5 %
U. S. F	7½%
U. S. G	10 %

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

Holders of Debenture Bonds of Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co.

are hereby notified that dividends have been declared; payable at this office on and after February 5, 1900, on Debentures of the following series:

NO. 1	15%
" 13	10

The Debentures should be forwarded to us in order that payment of the dividends may be indorsed thereon, after which they will be returned, together with check for the amount due, as the holders may direct.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.
No. 39 William St., N. Y.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 24, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon February 3d, 1900.

The transfer books will close February 3d and open February 14th.

Checks for above dividend will be mailed on February 14th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

T. H. E. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
340 Third Avenue, N. Y. City.
January 31, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 340 Third Avenue, on THURSDAY, March 1, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books close Tuesday, February 6th, and reopen Friday, March 2d.

By order of the Board of Directors
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey.
The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, 1900.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING: Notice is herewith given that the regular annual and a special Stockholders' Meeting of The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Tuesday, February twentieth, 1900, at eleven o'clock A. M.

C. S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

AZTEC LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY, Ltd.
15 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New York, Feb. 2, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, as above, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 8th, at 19 West 44th St. Polls open 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Feb. 1st, 1900.

MR. ALFRED S. SIDENBERG HAS AN INterest in our business from this date.

G. SIDENBERG & CO.,
45 to 51 Mercer St.

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPOSITS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified all National bank depositories that no further deposits of internal revenue receipts will be forwarded to New York for distribution to banks which have deposited bonds as security, under the Secretary's offer of Dec. 18 last.

Hereafter all excess receipts from internal revenue and other sources will be sent to the various Sub-Treasuries, as was done prior to Dec. 18. The amount of internal revenue receipts on deposit with National bank depositories under the Secretary's recent order is about $27,000,000.

At the National City Bank yesterday it was said that no notice had been received of this decision of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was not thought that it would mean the recalling of internal revenue receipts now in the City Bank. The original offer to deposit such receipts in New York was due to a desire to relieve the money market, said an official of the bank, and that necessity no longer existed.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The annual meeting of the New York State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents will be held on March 15 at Syracuse.

Chicago advices state that Edward P. Fatch has been appointed Illinois General Agent of the accident department of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President—U. C. Crosby; Vice President—Nathan P. Hunt; Secretary—F. W. Sargeant.

Private dispatches received late yesterday afternoon from Philadelphia state the Philadelphia Board of Fire Underwriters, at its meeting yesterday, advanced rates 10 per cent. on fireproof office buildings and 25 per cent. on mercantile and manufacturing hazards, as a direct consequence of the enormous loss ratio of the companies in that city for 1899.

Local fire insurance men yesterday commented generally upon the measure just introduced in the Maryland Legislature providing for the reduction of the license fee exacted from foreign insurance companies doing business in Maryland from $300 to $150, and to increase the tax upon volume of business from 1½ per cent. to 2 per cent., in order to cut off the retaliatory charges against Maryland insurance companies in other States of the Union.

The insurance on the property at 421 Fifth Avenue, which was nearly destroyed by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On stock of D. S. Hess & Co.—Union of London, $20,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; German-American, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Law, Union and Crown, $5,000. On building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $20,000; London and Lancashire, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $10,000; Royal, $10,000.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Grand Central Station,
New York, N. Y., Jan'y 31st, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the FIRST PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK, payable on the first day of March next, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the tenth day of February next.

The transfer books will not be closed.

CHARLES F. COX,
Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000.) payable at the New York office of the Company on February 15th, 1900. Books close Feb. 6th and reopen Feb. 15th, 1900.

STANLEY GIFFORD, Treasurer.

Standard Consolidated Mining Co. of Bodie, Cal.
San Francisco, January 29th, 1900.

Dividend No. 96, of TEN CENTS A SHARE, is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, on Feb. 20th. Books close Feb. 7th.

J. W. PEW, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 2	593,872
To date this year	10,922,476
Corresponding date last year	26,579,320

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 2	$2,409,000
To date this year	$52,042,000
Corresponding date last year	$160,928,760

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent, or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Int. Paper	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	1
Am. Ice	⅝	Manhattan	1½
Am. Linseed	½	Met. Street Railway	¾
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Minn, & St. L.	1½
Am. S. & R.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	National Steel	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate	½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tob. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	North. Pac. pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	Ont. Mining	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	3⅝	Pacific Coast	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅜	Pennsylvania	⅞
B'klyn Union Gas	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
Canadian Pacific	¾	P., C. C. & St. L.	3⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Rep. Steel	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	3⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Chi., T. & T. pf.	⅜	Southern Railway	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern Railway pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	4½
Col. So. 1st pf.	2½	Union Bag & Paper	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	2⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Des. M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	¾	Wis. Central pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	¾
Brunswick	½	M. St. P. & S. St. M.	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Great North. pf.	¾	Twin City, R. T.	2¾
Keokuk & Des M. pf.	2½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1½	Col. South. 1st 4s	1
B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1½	Lehigh & W. B. Coal 5s	2½
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Mexican Cent. 1st inc.	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933	2⅞	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2
Col. Fuel & I. 5s	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
		W. N. Y. & P. inc.	1⅜

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. Nor. 2d	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Manhattan 4s	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though commission house customers were not yesterday much in evidence, the security market's course was encouraging to traders who declare themselves confident that Wall Street is to have new good times—is not to continue the one blue spot of the country. Most of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange have become bullish and join in the agreeable performance of bidding up prices. Their belief seems to be that activity attended by buoyancy must attract outsiders; and no other prophecy is so much heard as that professional work now is bound soon to command outside public interest.

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Much the most favorable exhibit in yesterday's market appeared in the fact that trading extended beyond the industrial group, a number of railway stocks scoring advances. This is in satisfactory contrast with the recent one-sided transactions which trust stock pools were responsible for. Few Wall Street veterans have been inclined to believe that anything like genuine lasting improvement could be considered close at hand so long as one group of stocks was constituting the market to so great an extent.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron shares maintained yesterday their leadership of the iron and steel stocks, most of which reflected new confidence upon the part of actual buyers. It is likely to be made very clear that there has been exaggeration of the set-back announced in iron trade conditions. What seems to be ample, trustworthy evidence indicates that not only most of the metal corporations have orders booked far in advance at very high prices, but that re-established ease in money is sure to bring crowding orders from consumers. That current net earnings are phenomenally big is attested uniformly.

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To-day's bank statement is the subject of much guesswork, all the prophets of Wall Street being as confident of Clearing House gains now as a few weeks ago they were sure that stringency was to run throughout the whole Winter.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio stocks were active and strong yesterday, on the report that developments of consequence in relation to the affairs of the company would soon be announced, while the admission to the board of S. M. Prevost of the Pennsylvania Railroad was also a helpful factor. As a result, the comon stock rose 3⅝ points on sales of 20,000 shares, while the preferred bettered itself 2¾ points on trading of 15,200 shares.

Shortly before the close of the market the promised announcement came, in the form of a statement that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had sold to a bankers' syndicate $8,600,000 4 per cent. bonds and $2,500,000 Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern 3½ per cent. bonds. The names of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. were mentioned in connection with the matter, but the offices of these companies no further information could be gotten.

The proceeds of the sale will go toward carrying out the plan for improving the railroad property announced by William Salomon, Chairman of the board, some time ago. It is understood that about $25,000,000 will eventually be expended in improvements, but in the absence of Mr. Salomon yesterday further figures or facts were not obtainable.

THIRD AVENUE'S MOVEMENT.

A new low record for Third Avenue was made yesterday, when, a few hours after the opening of the market, the quotation declined from 101 to 96 on bear selling and an absence of support. Later, principally due to profit taking, the stock rallied, and finally closed at 99⅞, a net decline for the day of a half point on sales involving some 28,000 shares. It was said, however, that at the low figure Standard Oil interests appeared as buyers. Nothing further was announced in relation to the progress of the plan for financing the company's debt.

In the other traction stocks the trading was on a smaller scale, and the stocks showed firmness. Manhattan advanced 1¼ points, on sales of 4,870 shares, and Metropolitan ¾, on trading of 2,100 shares. Brooklyn Rapid Transit closed at the same figure as on the preceding day.

During the day the statement of the gross earnings of Metropolitan was published, showing a total of $1,162,350—an increase over January, 1899, of $117,800. From July 1 the earnings have been $8,302,960 and the increase $1,065,870.

STEEL STOCKS BUOYANT.

All the steel stocks were again buoyant yesterday under the continued leadership of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which scored a further rise of 3¼ points. The tape recorded the opening at "3,500 shares at 96 to 97½." The Directors of the road have returned from their tour of inspection, and Wall Street has it that they are pleased beyond expectation at the excellent condition of the property.

Of the other steel stocks, Federal Steel common advanced ¾, American Car and Foundry ⅝, American Steel Hoop common ½, preferred 1; Colorado Fuel and Iron ½, National Steel common ½, preferred ⅞; Republic Iron and Steel common 1⅛, preferred 1½. Chicago houses continued to be large buyers of several of these stocks.

Officers of all these companies speak confidently of earnings and the prospects of the future.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

People's Gas was largely bought yesterday and the day previous on the "tip" from Chicago that an increased dividend was to be declared on the stock of the company. The information came from what was considered reliable sources, and the buying which followed lifted the quotation about 5 points.

Yesterday after the close of business it was announced from Chicago that only the regular dividend of 1½ per cent. had been declared at the meeting, which was held in the afternoon.

SUGAR WAR DEVELOPMENTS.

American Sugar was comparatively dull yesterday, less than 17,000 shares being traded in, and the quotation hovered heavily between 117⅝ and 118⅞, with the close at 118, a net decline of ⅛.

Commenting on the sugar war situation, Willett & Gray's weekly Sugar Trade Journal, noting the recent advance by the trust of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the price of refined sugar, says:

"For the first time lately the independents have not followed with the same advance, but have continued to sell through the week at the old prices of a week ago for prompt shipments only. This opens up a new feature of the sugar war and makes the independents the real aggressors, or rather the Arbuckle and Doscher refineries so. The Howell houses have ceased to be a factor in the situation for the present.

"The 'sugar war' appears to be good for the entire year, and with the difference between raw and refined to be maintained at its minimum. This difference is now really but 45 cents per 100 pounds, with raws virtually at 4½ cents, and granulated 4.95 cents net by independents. The next move by the American Sugar Refining Company will be of interest."

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WILL HELP SOFT-COAL ROADS.

Freight rates upon bituminous coal for the year beginning April 1 have been advanced 35 cents per ton. In some quarters it had been stated that the advance would be 20 cents, but at a conference of interested parties several days ago the further increase was decided upon.

The advance will mean an addition of several million dollars annually to the gross earnings of the bituminous coal roads, such as Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, Hocking Valley, and Wheeling and Lake Erie, the stocks of all of which showed substantial strength in yesterday's market.

PACIFIC STOCKS STRONG.

Shortly after noon yesterday an active buying movement in Southern Pacific, Union Pacific common, and Northern Pacific common was begun, large blocks of stock coming out in very short order, carrying the price of Southern Pacific up ¾ of a point, Union Pacific up ⅝, and Northern Pacific up 1⅛.

Northern Pacific was bought on the assertion that the opening up of the Cape Nome district would materially benefit the road.

In the present activity in Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Wall Street sees significance and recalls the recent admission of President Huntington that at his advice Union Pacific interests had purchased Southern stock.

VANDERBILTS BUYING.

The buying of New York Central yesterday, nearly 9,000 shares being traded in at a net gain for the day of three-quarters of a point, was attributed to Vanderbilt interests.

THE BANKS' GAINS.

According to the known figures, the banks have this week gained $2,900,000 as a result of the movement from the interior and the operations of the Sub-Treasury. Inasmuch as the exact condition of the loan item is not apparent, it is uncertain how the bank statement to-day will be affected by this increase.

RAILROAD EARNINGS' GROWTH.

Another story of increased railroad earnings is told in the following figures which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day present:

3d Week of January.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (46 roads)	$6,884,153	$891,343	$29,683
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	85,314	3,051	....
Central of Georgia	122,881	2,052	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,741	630	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	256,622	43,890	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis	75,367	18,025	....
Dul., Term. Transfer	23,732	1,020	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	298,273	66,755	....
Dul., S. Shore & At.	38,933	2,790	....
Fla. Cent

per cent, rentes, 100f 60c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 18¾c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 68.55.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Prices were quieter at the opening of the Boerse to-day. Mine shares declined on reports of a strike in the River Wurm district. Later there was a good recovery, especially in coal shares. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs. The rate of discount for short bills is 4 per cent., and three months' bill 3⅞.

FRANKFORT Feb. 2.—On the Boerse to-day local securities were easier. Americans were fairly firm.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Cotton had another red-letter day yesterday, displaying remarkable activity and strength, though it had a somewhat erratic course. The dealings on the Cotton Exchange aggregated not far from half a million bales, March and May transactions in particular being enormous. The strength of the market is placed directly to the credit of the continually strong demand for spot cotton in the South. The receipts were good, over 17,000 bales more than on Thursday.

The market opened 6 to 10 points up. March sold at 791 at 10 A. M., May then bringing 703, August 790, and October 728. At 10:15 A. M. an estimate of 35,000 bales for the day's receipts was published, and shortly afterward the market sagged off, March and May selling at 786, August at 784, and October at 724. This estimate proved to be fairly accurate. The day's receipts were 37,762 bales, as against 22,846 of a day previous, and 24,957 of a week previous. A big financial house which has been bearish on cotton since weeks back, when May was selling down at 720, came out with bullish tendencies and began to cover shorts to a large extent. This forced the price up, and the aforesaid firm covered to some extent at the top of the market. Cotton regained most of its previous advance by 10 o'clock, and it closed active and steady at a net gain of 4 to 8 points.

Coffee did a moderate day's business yesterday. It opened unchanged to 5 points lower and closed 5 points up to 5 lower. The transactions amounted to 23,750 bags. The day's receipts were 20,000 bags.

The average of wheat trading on the Produce Exchange was fairly high yesterday. Cable advices say that wheat will be shipped from other Argentine ports, through Rosario is closed. Corn recovered somewhat from a previous decline caused by Chicago weakness. Export sales of corn amounted to 500,000 bushels. Oats were one-quarter of a cent. up and dull.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 5,000 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 1,100 Argentum Juanita at .22, 1,000 Brunswick at .33, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 500 Isabella at 1.30, buyer 30; 300 Leadville at .08, 300 Mexican at .35, 400 Potosi at .30, 100 Small Hopes at 1.10, and 500 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.38	Quicksilver	1.75
Adams Consol	.12	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Belcher	.07	Savage	.10
Best & Belcher	.20	Sierra Nevada	.37
Breese	1.35	Standard	2.25
Bruns. Consol	.27	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Union Consol	.24
Challar	.02	Utah	.02
Crown Point	.09	Vicar Philippine	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.23
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.19
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	.16½
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.35
Catalpa	.12	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Deadwood Terra	.50	Crip. Ck. Cp.	.10
Daly	1.30	Croesus	.01
Eureka Consol	.33	Golden Fleece	.27
Father De Smet	.10	Isabella	1.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Hale & Norcross	.27	Mount Rosa	.57
Homestake	50.00	Pharmacist	12½
Horn Silver	1.10	Portland	2.30
Iron Silver	.57	Specimen	.10
Julia Consol	.01	Union	.41
Kingston & Pemb	.35	Work	.39
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.26
Leadville Con	.07	Elkton	1.10
Little Chief	.16	Findlay	.13
Mexican	.27	Garfield	16¼
Moulton	.25	Jackpot	.24
Occidental	.10	Pammeale	.56
Ophir	.66	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Potosi	.24	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Massachusetts Mining advanced to-day ½, to 7; Centennial rose 1¾, to 17¾; Elm River hardened ⅝, to 4⅞, closing at 4½; Osceola gained 1¾, to 71½; Utah, ½, to 26½; Arcadian, ½, to 17; Amalgamated, 1¼, to 84¼. United States Oil receded 1, to 20¾, closing at 21. Copper Range rose 1, to 25½; Mohawk, 1, to 14; Baltic, ½, to 18; Parrott, ¼, to 43¼. Apart from these specialities the market had little feature, being quiet as usual, but it was steady and had a good undertone.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was the ruling rate, with funds in abundant supply, and with little business doing. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	6	Old Colony	4½	4½
Allouez	2⅝	3¼	Old Domin	17½	18
Arcadian	17	18	Osceola	71½	72
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrott	43¼	43½
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17½	18	Rhode Island	4	4¼
B. & Cr. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & M.	267	268	Santa Ysabel	3	5
Butte & B.	.50		Shoe	30½	31
Cal. & Hec.	735	745	Tamarack	180	185
Centennial	17¾	18	Utah Cons	26½	28
Franklin	14¾	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	1	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	23	25	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	13	14	Wolverine	40	

Railroad Stocks.			
Bost. & Alb.	240	Fitchburg pf.	123
Bost. & Low.	242	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Me.	197½	E. Gs	110½
Bost. & Pr.	300	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. Elev.	99	E. 7s	114½
Bost. G. 5s	80	West End	92¾
Cent. Mass.	13½		

Miscellaneous Stocks.			
Am. Bell T.	340	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Chi. S. Yds.	133½	U. S. Oil	20½
Dom. Coal	41½	Westinghouse	
Dom. C. pf.	115½	Electric	43
Erie Tel.	104¾	Westinghouse	
Mex. Tele.	2¾	Elect. pf.	61

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The local list was strong throughout. Commission houses were fairly busy. Ease of money was an important factor. Call funds were offered by trust companies at 4½ per cent. The report that H. C. Frick is negotiating for the purchase of the Pennsylvania Steel Company's Sparrow Point plant created a demand for the stock at 79¾. If the deal goes through the bonded indebtedness of $6,500,000 will be paid off, and the stock will stand on an assured dividend basis. Other active stocks were Reading firsts, American Asphalt, Cambria Steel, Marsden, Western New York and Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia Electric. It was rumored that the American Asphalt Company had secured the $2,000,000 contract for asphalting New York City streets. This report stimulated both the stocks and bonds of the company, particularly the former, which rose to 13¾.

The close was strong, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Union Trac.	39	39¼
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	150	152
El. Co. of A.	12½	12¾	Welsbach Lt.	42½	43
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	12½	12¾	Penn.	7⅝	7¾
Phila. Trac.	97	97¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Steel showed elasticity to-day. The common opened at 44¾ and closed at 47, these being the extremes. Metropolitan Elevated preferred sold up from 76½, at the start, to 77¼, closing at 77. Aside from these, there was little variation in prices. National Carbon preferred ranged from 84 to 84¾, and the common brought 20¼@21.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
355	American Linseed pf	15	14⅝	14⅝
450	American Linseed pf	55¾	55¼	55½
3,320	American Tin Plate	33	31	33
104	American Tin Plate pf	81¼	81¼	81¼
32	Chicago City Ry	280	280	280
100	Chic. Union Traction	27	27	27
200	Chic. Union Traction pf	76½	76½	76½
400	Diamond Match	124½	124	124
70	Lake St. Elevated	11	11	11
75	Lake St. Elevated cfts	10	10	10
477	Metropolitan Elevated pf	77¼	76½	77
1,420	National Biscuit	37	36⅞	37
105	National Biscuit pf	93	93	93
795	National Carbon	21	20½	21
210	National Carbon pf	84¾	84	84
970	National Steel	47	44¾	47
10	Union Elevated	98½	98½	98½
60	Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20¼	20½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 2, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	116¾	20	Adams Express	115	115	115	115	.....
16½	16⅝	8,642	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	16½	17	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	1,510	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf	62½	62⅞	62½	62⅝	+ ⅜
34½	34¾	1,695	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅝	35	33½	34⅜	+ 1⅞
146	150	85	Am. Express	148	149½	148	149½	.....
41⅛	42	950	Am. Ice Co	41¼	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	15	147	Am. Linseed Co	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
56⅛	56½	367	Am. Linseed Co. pf	56	56⅝	56	56¼	+ ⅜
5⅝	6	700	Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	.....
25¼	28	150	Am. Malting Co. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ½
41⅛	41⅞	16,680	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	40	41¾	40	41⅛	+ 1⅛
90¼	91	1,590	Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf	90	91	90	90¾	+ 1
46⅞	47	7,365	Am. Steel Hoop Co	46⅜	47½	46⅜	47	+ ⅛
83½	84	750	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	83½	84	83¼	84	+ 1
57⅞	58	25,842	Am. Steel & Wire	58¼	58¼	57	57⅛	— ⅝
94½	95	2,060	Am. Steel & Wire pf	94⅞	95	94½	94½	+ ½
118	118⅛	16,657	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118¼	118⅞	117⅝	118	— ⅛
95	95	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	.....
33¾	34	2,595	Am. Tin Plate	33⅝	34	33⅛	33½	+ ½
83	83¼	350	Am. Tin Plate pf	82	82½	82	82½	+ ½
103⅜	103½	15,854	Am. Tobacco	103½	104⅜	103¼	103½	+ ½
136⅜	140	100	Am. Tobacco pf	136½	136½	136½	136½	+ ½
40⅞	41⅛	2,145	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41⅛	+ 1
20⅝	20⅞	4,630	Atch., Topeka & S. F	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	24,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	62⅜	63⅞	62⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	30,840	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅜	62¼	58⅜	62¼	+ 3⅝
77⅛	77¼	17,555	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74⅜	77¼	74⅜	77¼	+ 2⅝
75⅜	75⅝	11,445	Bklyn. Rapid Transit	75¼	76½	75¼	75⅝	.....
149	150	2,175	Bklyn. Union Gas	149¾	151	149¾	150½	+ ⅝
13¾	14	350	Brunswick City	14	14	13½	13½	— ½
49½	49½	100	Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49⅜	49⅝	+ ⅛
96⅞	97	1,350	Canadian Pacific	96½	96⅞	96½	96¾	+ ⅛
29½	29½	4,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	29	29⅝	29	29⅞	+ ⅛
124¼	124⅝	15,635	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅜	124⅝	123⅜	124⅝	+ 1⅝
13¼	13⅜	2,840	Chicago Great West	13⅛	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	— ½
15	16¼	100	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	16	16	16	16	.....
48	50	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	49½	49½	49¼	49½	— ½
119½	119⅝	6,180	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	119	119¾	119	119½	+ ½
171	172	240	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	171	171	171	171	— ½
161	162	468	Chicago & N'western	160⅞	161⅝	160⅞	161⅞	+ 3⅜
		50	Chi. & N'western pf	198	198	198	198	.....
108⅝	108¾	4,570	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	107⅝	108⅝	107⅝	108⅝	+ 1
11	11½	150	Chi. Term. Transfer	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
36	37	675	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36½	37	35½	37	+ 2
61½	62	1,510	Cleve., Cin., C. & St. L	61½	62	61½	61⅝	+ ½
52	53	270	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf	51½	52	51½	52	.....
46⅞	47	9,235	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	48	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
44	44½	322	Colorado South. 1st pf	43	44	43	44	+ 2¼
15¼	15½	300	Colorado South. 2d pf	15	15½	15	15½	+ 1
190½	192	1,958	Consolidated Gas	189	192	189	190	— ½
34½	34⅝	6,430	Continental Tob. Co	35	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
86	87	1,310	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	86½	87⅛	86½	87⅛	+ ⅛
.14	117	200	Delaware & Hudson	117	117	117	117	.....
18½	18¾	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	.....
69⅜	70	450	Denver & Rio G. pf	69½	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Des Moines & Ft. D	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	100	Erie	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
33⅞	33⅞	500	Erie 1st pf	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
...	105½	40	Erie Tel. & Tel	105	105	105	105	.....
47⅜	48	600	Evans. & Terre Haute	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
91¼	93	100	Evansville & T. H. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
55½	55½	11,660	Federal Steel	54⅞	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛	+ ⅜
75¼	75½	1,682	Federal Steel pf	75¾	75⅝	75	75	— ⅛
124	124½	1,080	General Electric	124	124	124	124	+ ¼
56⅜	57	1,715	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	+ ¼
100½	101	15	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
157	158½	140	Great Northern pf	158	158	158	158	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	780	Hocking Valley	34½	34¾	34½	34½	+ ½
60⅝	60⅞	215	Hocking Valley pf	60⅝	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
112	112⅜	50	Illinois Central	111½	111⅜	111½	111¾	.....
24½	25	1,875	International Paper	23⅜	25	23⅜	25	+ 1½
68¼	69½	630	International Paper pf	68½	70	68	70	+ 1
12¼	12⅝	300	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
7¾	8¼	370	K. C., Pitts. & G. t. r	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	.....
15	17	400	Keokuk & Des M. pf	13	16	15	15	— 2½
84	84¼	282	Lake Erie & West. pf	83⅜	83⅝	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
79⅝	79¾	1,730	Louisville & Nashville	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅛
96½	96⅝	4,850	Manhattan	95½	96⅜	95½	96⅜	+ 1⅛
172⅛	172⅜	2,010	Metropolitan St. Ry	171¼	172⅜	171¼	172½	+ ⅜
24	25	29	Met. W. Side El., Chi.	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	.....
76	78	20	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf	76	76	76	76	.....
11⅜	12	1,000	Mexican Central	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	4	120	Mexican National ctfs	4	4	4	4	.....
64	64½	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis	62⅜	64½	62⅜	64¼	+ 1½
55	96	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	93	96	93	96	+ 2½
15	17	100	Minn. St. P. & S. M	16	16	16	16	— ¾
52	55	77	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	.....
32	33½	1,130	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	32⅜	33⅜	32½	33½	+ 1⅜
45¾	46	22,285	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	46	44⅝	45¾	.....
183½	185	23	Morris & Essex	184	184	184	184	.....
37¼	37½	25	National Biscuit Co	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
26½	27	600	National Lead Co	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¼
103½	103	65	National Lead Co. pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	.....
47¼	47¼	12,510	National Steel Co	48	48	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	615	National Steel Co. pf	95	95	94	94⅞	+ ⅛
117	118	200	New Jersey Central	118	118	118	118	— ½
128	132	150	N. Y. Air Brake	133	133	133	133	.....
134½	135	8,960	New York Central	134	135	134	134⅝	.....
13¼	13½	10	N. Y., C. & St. Louis	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	.....
130	132	100	N. Y., Lack. & West	130	130	130	130	.....
23	23½	8,700	N. Y., Ontario & W	23	23¼	23	23¼	.....
25⅝	26	5,260	Norfolk & Western pf	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
71	71¼	940	Norfolk & Western pf	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	4,100	North American	14½	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
52⅝	53	20,683	Northern Pacific	52⅝	53¼	52	53	+ 1⅛
75⅜	75⅝	982	Northern Pacific pf	75⅜	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	9	200	Ontario Mining	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
51¼	52	632	Pacific Coast	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51⅜	+ ½
63	68	73	Pacific Coast 2d pf	63	63	63	63	.....
43⅝	43⅞	3,105	Pacific Mail	43½	44¼	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
129½	130	4,710	Pennsylvania RR	130¼	130⅞	130	130⅞	+ ⅛
		20	Penn. RR. Sub R	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	.....
107¾	108	15,475	People's Gas, Chicago	107⅜	108⅜	106¾	108	+ 1⅛
	3	900	Peoria, Decatur & Ev	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
71	71	100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
56¾	57½	720	Pressed Steel Car	57¾	58¼	57½	57½	.....
87½	88	210	Pressed Steel Car pf	88¼	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
187	188½	89	Pullman Company	187	188½	187	188½	.....
183	185	200	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	.....
55¾	55⅞	6,820	Reading 1st pf	55¾	56¼	55½	55½	— ¼
29	29	2,700	Reading 2d pf	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
25⅝	26¼	14,490	Republic Iron & Steel	25⅜	26¼	24⅝	25⅞	+ 1⅛
68	69¾	1,410	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	69½	70	69¼	69⅝	+ 1½
86½	90	200	Rio Grande West. pf	88	88½	85	85	— 1½
10⅞	11⅛	420	St. Louis & San Fran	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	36	340	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	35¼	35⅝	34⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	2,165	St. Louis S'western pf	27½	28⅝	27½	28½	+ ⅝
39⅝	39½	29,415	Southern Pacific	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅝
12¼	12¼	6,695	Southern Railway	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	14,550	Southern Railway pf	55	56⅝	55	56⅝	+ 1⅝
8⅝	9	150	Stand. Rope & Twine	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
98½	98¾	47,310	Tenn. Coal & Iron	96	104	96	99	+ 4¼
		70	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	160	160	160	160	.....
16¼	16⅜	1,600	Texas Pacific	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
99⅜	99½	31,297	Third Avenue	100	101	99	99⅜	— ⅛
65¼	66¼	400	Twin City Rap. Tran	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	65⅞	— 2⅝
		100	T. C. Rapid Transit pf	139	139	139	139	.....
23½	24	625	Union Bag & Paper Co	22½	24	22½	23⅝	+ 2⅝
77	78¼	1,480	Union B. & P. Co. pf	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ 2⅝
47¼	47⅝	14,075	Union Pacific	46⅜	47⅝	46⅜	47¼	+ ½
75¾	75⅞	2,651	Union Pacific pf	75½	76⅛	75½	75⅝	+ ½
47	49	10	United States Express	47	47	47	47	.....
16½	16⅝	6,790	United States Leather	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
75¾	76⅛	1,480	U. S. Leather pf	75½	76	75½	76	.....
38¾	39	360	United States Rubber	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	.....
101	104	110	U. S. Rubber pf	101¼	101¾	101⅛	101¾	+ ⅛
21¼	21¾	1,375	Wabash pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
124	130	16	Wells-Fargo Express	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ 2½
86¾	87	320	Western Union Tel	86⅝	86⅞	86½	86⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅜	1,288	Wheeling & L. E	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	320	W. & Lake Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
27½	27⅝	400	W. & Lake Erie 2d pf	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ¼
18	18¼	100	Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	.....
48	50	400	Wisconsin Central pf	47½	48	47⅝	48	+ ½

Total...593,872

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked		Friday.	Thursday.
2s, r., 1918	102½		H. B. Claflin	111	114
3s, r., 1918	109½	109⅝	Homestake	65	75
3s, c., 1918	109½	109⅝	Ill. C. l. l. 97	.03	.04
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Int. Silver	8	10⅝
4s, r., 1907	114⅜	115¼	Iowa C. pf.	52	53
4s, c., 1907	114⅜	115¼	Joliet & Chi.	175	.04
4s, r., 1925	133½	134¼	Kan. & Mich.	12	12¾
4s, c., 1925	133½	134¼	K. & D. M.	3	4
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¼	K. Ice., Chi.	35	38
5s, c., 1904	112½	113¼	K. I., C. pf.	66	70
D. C. 3-65s	119	...	Laclede Gas.	70	70½
			L. & L. G. pf.	95	101
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	L. E. & W.	21	22
Am. Coal	140	160	Lake Shore	194	210
A. C. O. pf.	93	94	Long Island.	50	55
Am. Ice Co. pf.	74	76	Mah. Coal R.	150	200
Am. Sp. M.	3¼	3¾	M. C. R. pf.	105	.02
A. S. R. pf.	113	115	Man. Beach.	6	10
Ann Arbor	42	45	Md. Coal. pf.	65	75
Ann Arb. pf.	42	45	Mich. Cent.	105	110
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Mo., K. & T.	10	10¼
B., R. & P.	50	55	Mob. & Ohio	40¾	42
B., R. & P. pf.	98½	99	Nat. Bis. pf.	93½	98
B., C. R. & N.	112	..	Nat. Starch	5	..
Chi. C. Tr.	38	40	Nat. Starch 1st pf	60	..
C. & E. Ill.	88½	92	N. C. Coal	35	40
C. & E. Ill. pf.	118	128	N. Y. & N. H.	212	217
C. G. W. pf., A	76½	77	N. Y., C. & St. L.	80	84
C. G. W., d	88½	89	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82½	84
C., St. P. M. & O., ex d.	112	118	N. Y. C. 1st pf.	82	89
C., St. P., M. & O. pf., ex div	171	176	Penn. Coal	390	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½	Peo. & East.	5	6½
C., L. & W.	18½	19	P., C. C. & St. L. pf., ex div	87	89
Cleve. & P.	187	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	187	..
C. C. C. & I.	1⅞	1⅝	Quicksilver	2	2½
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	..	Quicksil'r pf.	8	8½
C. F. & I. pf.	120½	..	Rens. & Sar.	190	..
Col. Mid.	39	39½	R. W. & O.	130	..
Col. Mid. pf.	22	23	Rio G. W.	40	44½
Col. South.	5⅝	5½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69¼	71
C. & H. C. & I. pf.	101	104	St. L. S. W.	11½	11¾
Sil. b. cfs.	59½	60¼	St. P. & D.		51
Con., Cable	160	..	St. P. & D. pf.	101	104
Consol. Coal	48	..	Sil. b. cfs.	59½	60¼
D., L. & W.	177	178½	Sixth Av.	200	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..	T. P. L. Tr.	12¾	..
D., S. S. & A.	4⅝	5	Tol. & O. C.	20	25
D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	13¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	50
Eighth Av.	373	400	U. S. F. M.		25
Erie 2d pf.	16	18½	U. S. F. M. pf.		35
			U. & B. R.	160	..
			Wabash	6⅞	7

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,456,767
Gold reserve	218,983,709
Net silver	12,795,183
United States notes in the Treasury	14,365,764
Treasury notes of 1890	1,715,918
Total receipts this day	1,510,188
Total receipts this month	3,795,172
Total receipts this year	336,000,897
Total expenditures this day	1,210,000
Total expenditures this month	3,315,000
Total expenditures this year	306,250,139
Deposits in National banks	108,463,554
Silver bullion	97,094
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	580,608
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	654,683
Customs	676,089
Miscellaneous	179,406

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment House Facing Mount Morris Park Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The seven-story apartment house, known as the Sans Souci, 31 and 33 West One hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, facing Mount Morris Park, has been sold to an investor through Broker Frank R. Sharrott.

John R. Davidson has sold for the estate of Jacob Schneider to Charles Schilo, Jr., for about $30,000, the five-story flat, with stores, 2,077 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Marion Sims has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 75 East Sixty-first Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.5 and irregular.

Walter L. McLaughlin, the builder, has sold to an investor, for $36,000, the new five-story flat at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Tinton Avenue.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Hopper S. Mott and others the lot 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Meyer Solomon has bought from Henrietta Koster, through Peter Axelrad, the old building, 636 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 94.9. Mr. Solomon has also bought, through Maurice Klein, from the Kanenbly estate, the old building, northeast corner of Cannon and Delancey Streets, 25 by 100.

Samuel Lewis has sold the five-story brick tenement, with stores, at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 26 by 80.

Peter Axelrad has sold for the Strattan estate three five-story tenements, 75 by 75 by 100, at 418, 420, and 422 East Eighty-first Street, to Christian Hammel.

The two lots bought by Lowenfeld & Prager from John W. Lane are at the southeast corner of First Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and not Ninety-fourth Street, as was reported yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinty Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.8 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Marion Schraume $10,112

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 70 feet east of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 35 by 65; John Brucknor of 668 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

No. 338 West End Avenue, for a four-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 45.1 by 45; Mangel's Corporation, premises, owner; C. A. Rich, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 221 Wooster Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Mrs. E. Hyams, owner; Frederick Epeling, architect; cost, $445.

No. 4 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; William C. Rhinelander estate, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $200.

No. 131 Bowery, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Church Temperance Society of 279 Fourth Avenue, owner; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 206 and 208 Franklin Street, to a two-story brick warehouse; Hecht & Dohm, owners; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $225.

No. 103 John Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Dodge & James of 99 John Street, owners; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $280.

No. 5 North Moore Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Eliza R. Levinson, owner; James Fenton, architect; cost, $90.

No. 2,722 Third Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; Henry Dannenfeiser, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 462 and 468 Broadway, to a six-story brick store; estate of George Bliss, 71 Broadway, owner; M. Eidlitz & Son, architects; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.8x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and another to Thomas H. Bell $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Hellner to Thomas H. Bell 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 138th St, 199.10 ft to 139th St x100; Wilber McBride, referee, to John C. Baker 134,500

ANN ST, 18 and 20; also 87 Fulton St, 25.5x62x25.4x61; Emil Bloch to Samuel Hirsh 100

AVENUE A, w s, 50.4 ft n of 90th St, 25.2x100.10x irregular; John B. Slattery to Mary J. Slattery, quit claim 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, s e corner of Fort Washington Depot Road, being Plots 3, 4, and 5, map of lands of Isaac P. Martin; Elsha M. Fulton to Edwin B. Hyde 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 71st St, runs e 110.5 x n 102.2 x w 150 to Amsterdam Av, x s 4.6 to Broadway, x s 105.5; Joseph Hamershlag and another to Hamilton Reed 100

CLINTON AV, w s, 93.5 ft n of 170th St, 90.2x28x112x irregular; Henry White to William R. Moore 1

DIVISION ST, 37 and 37½; Antoinette Finck to Aaron and Joseph Jacobs 30,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 514.3 ft s of 156th St, 38.11x99.5x39.3x99.5; William K. Jordan to Aileen W. Kenney 1

ESSEX ST, 29, 29x57.11; Karl M. Wallach to Fannie Wolf 100

GRAND ST, n s, 60 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ... 58,000

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 52.6x101.9x45.10x101.2; Abram Adelman to Jacob Fritz and another 100

HENRY ST, 191, 25x87.6; Max Lipman and another to Louis Hyman 100

HUTCHINSON RIVER PARKWAY, e s of Amsterdam Av and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, runs e 34.7x s 18.4x n w 39.3; Emanuel Hellner and another to Thomas H. Bell, quit claim 100

LENOX AV, 491, e s, runs s 30x e 100x n 50.5 to 57th St x w 20x s 20.5x w 80 to beginning; Frederick E. Lange to Friedrich K. Hartung 70,000

LOTS 288 and 289, Block H, map of the Manor estate; John D. Barrett to Mary Barrett, ½ part 1

MADISON ST, 211, 26.1x100; Valentine Gumprecht to Joseph Rubenstein 1

MARION AV, e s, Lot 121, map of the property of Benjamin Herrman, 100x63.5x50x160.5; James L. Shiland to Andrew Shiland, Jr 1

MORRIS AV, s e corner of George St, 110.5x224.11x100x178; Joseph Liebertz to James McCarley 1

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Louis Hyman to Max Lipman and Max Gold 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 146th St, 40.11x100; Louis Bergmann, by attorney, to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 4, 17.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Percival J. H. Whitaker 100

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 15 and 17, 36.9x62.6; Washington Terrace, 16 and 18, 36.9x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman 100

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25x107.9; Louis Vogel and Nathan Lemlein to Harriet Shrier 1

2D AV, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 25.2x100; Matilde F. Carmichael to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

2D AV, 1,413, w s, 25x67; Abraham Greenberg and others to William A. Slaver 19,000

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 113th St, 0.2x100; Alexander Carmichel, Sr., to Matilda F. Marmichel 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, Wakefield, 105x114; Milo J. White, referee, to G. De Witt Clocke 1,850

7TH AV, 2,324, w s, 27x100; Berthold Sinauer to Esther Breakstone ..... Exch.

7TH AV, 2,326, w s, 27x100; Berthold Sinauer to Isaac Breakstone ..... Exch.

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Frieda Hart to M. J. Newman 1

11TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Marianne Rosenzweig to Frieda Hart 1

2D ST, 181 to 187 East, 83.11x100.11x irregular; Louis Cohen to Hermann Levy and others 135,000

3D ST, 35 and 37 West, 90x102.8x irregular; Emil Bloch to Samuel Hirsh 100

10TH ST, 105 East, 23.9x94.7; Julius Rosenstein to Barnet Levy, ½ part 1

16TH ST, 107 East, 23.9x94.7; Barnet Levy and another to Dora Rosenstein 1

19TH ST, 275 West, 20x70.5; Michael J. Newman to Marianne Rosenzweig 1

28TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x88.9; Daniel Levy and wife to Miriam S. Bernhard 1

30TH ST, 32 East, 21x98.9; George V. Fleckenstein, as executor, to August V. Pappert, Jr. 33,000

32D ST, 152 West, 16.8x70.10; John C. R. Rekerson to William H. Button 1

32D ST, 156 West, 16.8x70.10; Edward H. Gilbert and others to William H. Button 1

47TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x100; John H. Judge, referee, to John C. Barr. 10,000

62D ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Rachel Brower to Henry Zuelch and another 10,500

69TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; Barbara Huff to George and Alma Knauer 18,000

73D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Louis and Mary Beres to Adolph A. Schorsch 20,000

73D ST, 424 East, 25x102.2; Adolph A. Schorsch to Karl M. Wallach 100

74TH ST, 30 East, 52d St, 16th East; also 6 lots in the block bounded by 53d and 54th Sts, Avenue A, and 1st Av; also all title to any property in New York and New Jersey of which Leander Stone died seized; William F. Williamson and another to J. J. Rauer 9,000

75TH ST, n s, 268.9 ft n w of 3d Av, 19.9x102.2; Herman Levy to Louis Cohen 20,000

77TH ST, 405 East, 25x102.2; David Feldman to Giuseppe de Benedictis 22,000

78TH ST, 111 East, 18.8x102.2; Jacob Bernheim to Isaac J. Bernheim and others 1

88TH ST, 336 West; Eugenie S. Joyce to Andrew J. Robinson 38,500

106TH ST, 66 West, 25x100.11; William and Andrew Gamble to George D. Wass. 100

118TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Pleasant Av, 100x100.10; William Man to E. P. Shields 1

121ST ST, 130 East, 20x½ block; Mary A. Asten to Henry Weiss 1

121ST ST, 130 East, 20x½ block; Alfred McIntire to Henry Weiss 1

124TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; Orrin D. Person to Jane L. Creed. 1

132D ST, n s, 331.3 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 18.9x99.11; Richard W. Godfrey to Miriam E. Godfrey 1

135TH ST, 245 West, 25x99.11; Catharine E. and Herman H. F. Vocke to Terence F. Maguire 1

137TH ST, s s, 291 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; James C. Picken to Katharine A. Farrelly 100

150TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 45x90.11; Joseph Strauss to E. B. Knowles 100

200TH ST, e s, 200 ft n of Valentine Av, 25x117.7x87.5x145.6; William E. Robinson and another to Jules E. E. Lavanoux 1

Recorded Leases.

GALINGER, George W., and another, executors, to Emil Mesnier; 8th Av, 339, and 392 West 27th St, 15 years $3,250

McCLAVE, John, to Robert Wick & Co.; 11th Av, 151 and 153, second floor, 6 years, 2 months, 22 days, from Nov. 9, 1898 900

McCLAVE, John, to Robert Wick & Co.; 11th Av, 151 and 153, first, third, and fourth floors, 5 years 3,700

JULIEN, Rebecca, to Paul Wedderien; 3d Av, 287, 5 4-12 years 1,500

UNION STOCK YARD AND MARKET Company and the Weehawken Stock Yard Company of New York to S. Oppenheimer & Co.; 40th St, n s, 350.4 ft w of 11th Av, 80x90, 10 years 1,671

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 16 Washington Terrace, 3 years $5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 15 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 17 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Rachel Mayer; 18 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

BEARMAN, Thomas R., to Beadleston & Woerz; 1 to 7 Bowery and 2 to 8 Division St, saloon lease, demand 7,200

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, 1 year 16,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 131st St, 1 year 8,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Hellner and another; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 129th St; also title to gore, begins 65.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and 99.9 ft n of 129th St, secures advances, ½ year. 37,000

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to the American Mortgage Company; 132 West 28th St, 3 years 26,000

BERNHARD, Miriam S., to the American Mortgage Company, 132 West 28th St, 1 year 3,000

BREAKSTONE, Esther, to Berthold Sinauer, 2,321 7th Av, installments 4,000

BREAKSTONE, Isaac, to Berthold Sinauer; 2,326 7th Av, installments 4,000

BRIGGS, J. Clarence, to Theresa Schwab; 48th St, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av; King's Bridge Road, as widened, 277.4 ft s of 192d St, or Primrose St, Fordham, or High Bridge Road, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, ½ year 3,000

CRANE, Albert, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 90th St, n s; 100th St, s s; 1st Av, w s, and 2d Av, e s, 650x201.10, 1 year 120,000

DE BENEDICTIS, Giuseppe, to David Feldman; 405 East 79th St, 2 years 2,000

DE LA MAR, Robert L., to John A. Zabriskie; 822 St, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, ½ year 2,000

FAY, Michael, and others, executors, &c., to John A. McCarthy and others, trustees; 7th St, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000

FITZPATRICK, Margaret D., to the American Mortgage Company; 281 to 289 Pleasant Av, 3 years, (5 mortgages). 13,950

FITZPATRICK, Margaret D., to the American Mortgage Company; 475 East 115th St, 3 years 6,000

GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to Franklin Savings Bank; 138th St, s s, 125 ft two of Willis Av, and four adjoining lots, 5 years (five mortgages,) each 18,000

GEHLERT, Sophia, to Edward and Annie C. Gehlert; 13th St, s s, 102.6 ft w of Avenue B; Unionport, 3 years 1,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, &c.; 283 East 4th St, 5 years ... 28,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Thomas G. Field, trustee, &c.; 285 East 4th St, 5 years ... 38,000

GORDEL, Charlotte H., and John, to Ernest G. Stedman and John Larkin; 12 2d St, 5 years 6,000

HART, Nathan S., to Rosetta Hart; 348 West 16th St, re-recorded, 1 year 7,500

HYMAN, Louis, to Max Lipman and Max Gold; 191 Henry St, installments 3,000

JACOBS, Aaron and Joseph, to Antoinette Finck; 37 and 37½ Division St, installments 3,000

JACOBS, Aaron and Joseph, to William H. Clark; 37 and 37½ Division St, 3 years 17,000

JENKINS, Thomas J., to Isaac Metzger; 127th St, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, demand 2,500

KEANE, Anna C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 233 and 235 Water St, 3 years 11,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Lambert Suydam; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 1 year 3,000

KEENAN, Michael J., to Emma Pretzfeld and others, executors, &c.; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 3 years 35,000

KLAY, Henry, to William H. Clark; 832 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

KNAUER, George, and wife to Barbara Huff; 59th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, installments 16,000

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to L. Bayard Smith, trustee; 150th St, n s, 220 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,500

KNOWLES, Edwin B., to L. Bayard Smith, trustee; 150th St, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,500

KRUSE, Henry, to Bowery Savings Bank; 152d St, s e corner of Melrose Av, 5 years 7,500

LIEBESKIND, Henie, and wife, to Leon A., to Philip Wood; 38 West 100th St, 2 years 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Matilda F. Carmichael; 2d Av, w s, 50.7 ft n of 113th St, 3 years 4,500

LYON, Anna E., to George W. Carr, as guardian, &c.; Lots 13 to 16, 17, 18, and 19 to 23, Block F, and Lots 17 and 18, Block G, on map of property of Doré Lyon, Westchester, 1 year 2,250

MAASS, Friedrich A. W., to Frederick E. Lange; Lexington Av, e s, 20.5 ft s of 57th St, extends to 57th St, 5 years ... 45,000

MAHONEY, Frederick D., to Maria T. Corsa; Spring St, s s, 19x100, indefinite, 1 year 4,000

MECKEL, Lizetta, to Marie E. Jacobson; 553 West 32d St, 3 years 7,000

MEYERS, Hannah, to Minnie Hirsch; 215 East 107th St, 3 years 8,000

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years 4,000

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 124 and 146 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 4,500

MOORE, William R., to Mary E. Barron, trustee; Clinton Av, w s, 190 ft s of Crotona Park South, 3 years 4,500

NOLAN, Mary A. and Michael, to Marie Saltzsieder and another, trustees; 835 East 170th St, 3 years 6,600

PAPPERT, August V., jr., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 32 East 30th St, 3 years 17,000

PLASS, Joseph J., to Mary M. Johnston; Morris Av, w s, 111.6 ft n e of 163d St, 3 years 4,000

PRIMER, Henry, to Emilie V. Gramm; 202 West 98th St, 3 years 17,000

RADLEY, John H., to Mina Nordlinger; 77th St, s s, 464 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 20,000

ROBINSON, Andrew J., to Eugenie S. Joyce; 336 West 88th St, 3 years 26,000

ROBINSON, Andrew J., to Eugenie S. Joyce; 336 West 88th St, 1 year 8,000

RUBENSTEIN, Joseph, to Valentine Gumprecht; 211 Madi on St, 10 years 4,200

SCHORSCH, Adolph A., to Louis and Mary Beres; 424 East 73d St, 5 years .. 15,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Duane S. Everson; 173d St, s s, 230.1 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years 6,000

SMITH, Harry B., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 102d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 15,000

WAAS, George D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 66 West 106th St, 3 years 14,000

WAAS, George D., to William and Andrew Gamble; 66 West 106th St, 3 years 3,500

WEED, Hamilton M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 71st St, extends to Amsterdam Av, 1½ years 155,000

WELLS, Washington I., to Charles White; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of Spring Place, 3 years 3,000

WEISS, Henry, to Alfred McIntire; 130 East 121st St, 9 months 5,200

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Clara A. Wagner; 4 Washington Terrace, 3 years 5,000

WOLF, Fannie, to Karl M. Wallach; 39 Essex St, installments 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATKINSON, James K., to Annie E. Barnaby $20,000

AUSBACHER, Frances E., to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 35,000

CASWELL, William W., to John Caswell. 16,000

DEXTER, Stanley W., to Joseph Kaufmann ..... Nom.

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, to United States Trust Company .... Nom.

HOWELL, Cecilia P., guardian, to Cecilia F. Howell, guardian, &c. ..... Nom.

HYATT, Mary A. to the French Benevolent Society 10,000

KAUFMANN, Joseph, to Jacob Katz and another ..... Nom.

LAIRD, John and Alicia L., to Patrick Lilly 10,000

LEE, William H. L., to Benjamin F. Lee. 2,050

LEVY, Jacob and Lewis, to Hermann Levy 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis, to Isaac Shiman 100

RUBENSTEIN, Isaac, to Valentine Gumprecht ..... Omitted

RUPP, Louis, and another, executors, &c., to Rosie Christensen 6,091

SCHWABZ, Max, to Israel L. Prager 11,920

TAILER, Robert W., trustee, &c., to Robert W. Tailer, trustee 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Michael L. Begley 25,000

WARBURG, Paul M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 300,000

WEBB, Elisha, and others, executors, &c., to J. Henry Woods & Dempsey 54,800

WOLF, Fannie, to Karl M. Wallach 1,000

WOOD, Philip, to Charles Schleiermacher.. 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x80; Maxwell & Dempsey against Mordecai I. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors $220

EAST WASHINGTON PLACE, 25; William Galway against Ole H. Olsen, owner and contractor 1,251

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Kiemfeld & Katz against Joseph Hyman, owner and contractor 188

MARKET ST, 65 to 69; Edward F. Keating against Joseph Hyman, owner; Henry Altman, contractor 1,614

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 75x75; Pasquale Ventimiglia against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor ... 425

54TH ST, 145 and 143 East; Solomon Brothers against Rosamond Herter, owner and contractor 858

9TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x89; John Gleason against Sarah Harris, owner; Michael Carney, contractor 78

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 60x100; George F. Moore against G. V. Morton, owner; Thomas P. Sinnott & Co., contractors 61

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; M. Kane & Son against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 83

100TH ST, 65 and 67 West; J. Vigilance & Co. against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor 337

118TH ST, 28 East; Gerards Petrone against Michael Allievo, as contractor... 40

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.9x96.8x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Thomas H. Bell, 8 payments 37,000

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 131st St, 24.11x100; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf, with Thomas H. Bell, 10 payments 16,000

71ST ST, s s, 503.6 ft w of West End Av, 50x125.10x31x—; New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Kate C. Brown, 16 payments 54,000

71ST ST, 452 ft w of West End Av, 51.6x125.10; New York Investment and Improvement Company, with Kate C. Brown, 16 payments 54,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 160th St, 25x100; Martha Moorhead against Harris Solomon, (action to cancel mortgage, &c.;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,092; Emma Pretzfeld against Charles Kervan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,090; Elizabeth Bache and others, executors, &c., against Charles Kervan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

AVENUE A, 1,933; Adolph Schreiber against Ida Kafka, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. J. Morris.

BOSTON BOULEVARD, at the road running from East Chester Landing to the White Plains Road, 100x210x—; Annie F. Maguire against Mary and Paul Kohn, (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 146th St, 75x100; also College Av, s e s, 75 ft n e of Villa Place, 50x100; Henry Dieckmann against Rebecca Fossing and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.

CROTONA AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tremont Av, 100x100; Joseph Tesoro against Annie E. Neville, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

FRANKFORT ST, 29; William A. O'Connor against Mary Hennessy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Campbell & Clare.

UNION, 1, 3, and 5, also 30 ft s of 150th St, 21x80; Hannah R. Hackes against Herman Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; also 98th St, s s, 43 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; William H. Busey against Priscilla D. Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Niles & Johnson.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x100.11; William H. Busk, as surviving partner of W. H. Busk & Co., against David Seglin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Edwards & Bryan.

127TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 25x100.11; also property in Kings and Queens Counties; William G. Mangels and another against Elizabeth A. Hessels and others, (partition;) attorney, H. Hendrickson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Beef, family	12.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 3-16
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07
Lard, prime	6.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 65c; No. 2 red, 69@70c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾@32c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 25⅝@26¼c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.59; prime timothy seed, $2.35; mess pork, per bbl, $9.00@$10.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@$6; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5.75@$6; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.95@$6.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Excitement prevailed on the Cotton Exchange. Speculation was even more heavy than the enormous business of yesterday. While bull speculation was at a high pitch when the market opened, sentiment later was hardly as optimistic, although far from bearish. The market opened firm in tone at an advance of 5@10 points. Energetic and general buying soon carried prices to a level 9@13 points above Thursday's closing, and for a time shorts were in confusion and bordering on a panic. Foreign cables indicated excitement in the English market, with sentimental advances recorded. From the South came news of a large business in spot cotton at an advance of ⅛@¼c. The statistical situation abroad, as well as in the belt, was shown by weekly figures to be very strong. An avalanche of buying orders came in from all points, notably Europe. The advance carried July within 2 points of the coveted "eight-cent" mark. But when bulls were most confident the cable news suddenly changed. Heavy liquidation set in on the local Exchange, and before a breathing spell was taken prices had tumbled 10@12 points. Before midday, however, the market had recuperated partially, but spirited bull speculation did not again prevail. The market in the afternoon was quiet but generally steady on support from New Orleans and Liverpool. The market closed very steady at a net advance of 4@8 points. The total business was semi-officially estimated at 500,000 to 550,000 bales. The amount in sight this week reached 272 990 bales. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: Mobile, 7¾c; Savannah, 7 13-16c; Wilmington, 7½c; Norfolk, 8c; Baltimore, 8¼c; Memphis, 7 13-16c; Augusta, 8c; St. Louis, 7 13-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.95@7.97
March	7.90	7.97	7.85	7.93@
April	7.92	7.97	7.87	7.92@7.93
May	7.92	7.96	7.85	7.92@7.93
June	7.94	7.98	7.88	7.93@7.94
July	7.93	7.98	7.87	7.95@7.96
August	7.93	7.94	7.84	7.90@
September	7.43	7.47	7.40	7.44@7.45
October	7.27	7.31	7.24	7.28@7.29
November	7.24	7.26	7.20	7.23@7.25
December	7.23	7.25	7.20	7.24@7.25

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton strong; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 7,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 4¾d; futures opened irregular at 6@7-64d advance; closed irregular and unsettled at 4½@4¾d net advance; February, 4.39s; February-March, 4.37s; March-April, 4.35s; April-May, 4.32s; May-June, 4.29s; June-July, 4.27s, July-August, 4.25½b; August-September, 4.20½s; September-October, 4.11½b; October-November, 4.03b; November-December, 3.93v. Manchester—Yarns, more inquiry, but not much doing; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market: "The market is less active than last week. British defeats have overshadowed foreign markets and national politics has not been without its effect on our own. However, prices are lower, and indeed ¼ and ⅜-blood wools have actually advanced about a cent the scoured pound. The present high cost of fine wools makes it difficult for manufacturers to carry large stocks. The mills have never been so rushed with business. Most of them have already sold enough goods for next Winter to insure a successful season and at very profitable prices. Australia echoes the London drop with a decline of 10 per cent. on fine wools at Brisbane. From this drop the tariff has as yet saved the American market. The sales of the week are 4,454,500 pounds domestic and 273,000 pounds foreign, a total of 4,727,500 pounds for this week, against a total of 6,802,000 pounds last week, and a total of 4,616,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show an increase of 7,976 bales domestic, and an increase of 6,976 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show an increase of 4,175,500 pounds domestic and a decrease of 1,581,000 pounds foreign."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	74 1-16	74 15-16	74 1-16	74⅞
July	74⅛	74¾	74⅛	74¾
Corn—				
May	38⅞	39	38¾	39

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	67⅞	68¾	67⅝	68½
July	68½	69 7-16	68½	69¼
Corn—				
May	32⅜	33 3-16	32⅜	33⅛
July	33¼	33⅞	33 7-16	33⅝
Oats—				
May	23½	23½	23¼	23½
July	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—French crop news came to the rescue of the market yesterday, and prices closed ⅝@¾c higher than the previous day, with a better undertone in local circles than has been witnessed for some time. The French markets, in harmony with bad crop news, after opening lower, closed 5@15 points higher, and foreign houses were moderate buyers of wheat at times during the day. The complaints from Western States regarding unfavorable crop prospects were the first that have been heard since the present cold weather set in. Aside from the foreign business mentioned, speculative trade in the local market was conducted on professional lines nearly all day, the public having lost interest in wheat during the recent set-back in prices. Argentine news was of further liberal shipments, the exports for the week amounting to 1,112,000 bushels, compared with 1,096,000 bushels the week before, and 624,000 bushels last year. The visible supply of that country amounts to 5,520,000 bushels, compared with 1,840,000 bushels last year. Northwest receipts amounted to 311 cars, and it was said that farmers are more ready to sell, owing to disappointment over the market's lack of strength. A large quantity of wheat is understood to be held back in the country. Liverpool quotations closed unchanged to ¼d net lower, and export business amounted to 28 loads, all ports.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Wheat—In store; No. 1 Northern, February, 65¾c; May, 65¾c@65⅞c; July, 67½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63⅝c.

DULUTH, Feb. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; May, 68c; July, 69c; No. 2 Northern, 63½c; No. 3 Spring, 60c; oats, 23½@24c; corn, 30½c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@66c. Rye—No. 1, 55½c. Barley—No. 2, 46c; sample, 34½@43c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 40c, for both elevator and delivered, and 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 29½c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28¼@30c; track white, 30¼@34c; No. 2 white clips, 32c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 52c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 51¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 50c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42¼@47¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; malting, 49@51½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.55@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.85; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.00@$2.05; no grade, $17.50@$17.75 per ton, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$1.75@$2. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 85c@90c; coarse, 79@82c. FEED Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middling, $16@$18.50; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $15.60; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first clears, $2.65@$2.75; second clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran, in bulk, $11.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $13@$13.50; short clear,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Central Congregational Church May Decide to Disband.

POOR ATTENDANCE THE CAUSE

One Critic Says that the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Talks More About Poetry Than About Religion.

It is said that the Central Congregational Church, worshipping at 230 Amsterdam Avenue, will be given up. A short time ago the Sunday school and the mid-week prayer meeting were abandoned on account of the poor attendance. A man thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the church says that there is but little money left in the treasury. About two years ago this church sold its property on West Fifty-seventh Street to the Church of the Strangers for $15,000 in cash and a transfer of the large mortgage. The $15,000 has been nearly all spent for meeting the regular expenses of the church. Several of the former members have joined other churches in the vicinity. There is no difficulty between the pastor, the Rev. Dr. William Lloyd, and his congregation, but a former member says: "Unless something out of the ordinary happens, the Central Congregational Church will have to disband. Instead of preaching the Gospel the Rev. Mr. Lloyd lectures every Sunday on the English poets. These lectures are superb, and few men could equal the Rev. Dr. Lloyd in the treatment of such a subject, but people do not care to listen to lectures on literature on Sunday, no matter how fine they may be. On this account, to my mind, the church is not succeeding."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 11, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus and Nicodemus. John, iii., 1-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John, iii., 16.

Last week we saw Andrew and John go into the place where Jesus lodged, to hold a personal and private interview with Him. What the subject of their conversation was, or what He said to them, no one has ever revealed to us. We can only gather from what they said afterward, that He must have told them much concerning Himself, for they went out from His presence to tell others, "We have found the Messias." (John, i., 41.) They went to Him deeply conscious of the burden of sin, because they had been told that He was "The Lamb of God," who could take away sin. They came away convinced that He was "The Son of God," "The King of Israel." (John, i., 49.) This revelation made new men of them. Not long afterward they willingly left all to follow Him; then He numbered them among His apostles (Luke, vi., 13,14,) and they became foundation stones in "that great city, the holy Jerusalem," which descended from heaven as "The Bride, the Lamb's wife." (Revelations, xxi., 9-14.) And yet "they were unlearned and ignorant men," (Acts, iv., 13,) only poor fishermen of Galilee.

This week we see Nicodemus going into the place where Jesus lodged to hold just as personal and private an interview with Him as did Andrew and John. Now, however, the subject of their conversation is clearly revealed, and exactly, if not all of, what Jesus said to him is recorded. Nicodemus fully recognized that He was "a teacher come from God," and evidently was impressed with the idea that He was about to inaugurate some new conditions which would bring men into better relations to God and His kingdom. He was not burdened, however, with any deep sense of personal sin, as were Andrew and John. So, apparently, the person and work of Jesus did not so much interest him as the character of the kingdom which He would establish.

A GREAT MAN IN JERUSALEM.

What Jesus told him, however, changed him as it had done them. But he was never called to leave all and follow Jesus; he was never formally enrolled among His disciples; and never became one of His apostles. Yet he was a great man in Jerusalem. He sat in the great council of the nation—the Sanhedrin—as "a ruler of the Jews," and must, therefore, have been learned in the law. Like Saul of Tarsus, he also was a "Pharisee," and probably was, like him, as "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless." (Phil., iii., 5, 6.) Moreover, he must have been rich and influential, or else he would never have been able, or have dared, to bring "a mixture of myrrh and aloes about an hundred pound weight" for the embalming of the crucified Christ. (John xix., 39.)

Besides all this, he must also have been an earnest and sincere seeker after the truth, for he "came to Jesus by night" seeking His guidance. This is the distinctive characteristic concerning him which is always emphasized every time he is mentioned in the Scriptures. His position, his learning, his wealth, are never singled out to be such a fact that he "came by night" always is. (John, vii., 50; xix., 39.) It has, to be sure, been supposed by many that this was a mark of moral cowardice rather than of earnestness of purpose. So, they say, he "came by night" because he was afraid to come by day. But it will be noticed that on both of the other occasions when he is mentioned the circumstances were not such as would lead a timid or cowardly man to speak and act. They were times of excitement and danger, yet he spoke and acted boldly and without hesitation. Besides, it is not the manner of any of the Gospel writers—and especially of St. John—to emphasize the fault or weakness of a man every time they speak of him. On the contrary, the tone of what is said always rather honors him for coming "at the first by night." It is better, therefore, to understand this fact as expressing the same feeling that David had, when he said, "I will give no sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob." (Psalms, cxxxii., 4, 5.) For Nicodemus evidently longed for instruction concerning "the Kingdom of God" by "a teacher come from God." He had been impressed by what he had seen, and he could not sleep until the desire of his mind had been satisfied. All generations since have rejoiced that he could not.

This interview with Nicodemus, however, is not the next incident in point of time to the interview with Andrew and John. Probably there was an interval of several weeks if not of months between them. During that interval the wedding in Cana, of Galilee, took place. (John ii., 1-11,) the family home, apparently, was changed from Nazareth to Capernaum, (John ii., 12,) and when the time of the Passover drew near, Jesus, accompanied probably by His disciples, went up to Jerusalem. There His first act appears to have been to drive out of the Temple those that sold oxen and sheep and doves, and those that trifficked as changers of money. He also taught the people and performed many miracles. (John ii., 13-25.) But none of the details of what He taught or did are recorded.

NICODEMUS VISITS JESUS.

This cleansing of the Temple, and the wonderful words and deeds which accompanied it, however, seem to have made a deep impression upon Nicodemus. He was evidently an earnest, thoughtful, and sincere man, and here was One whose every act and word showed that He was "a Teacher come from God." So he went to Him to lay before Him the longings of his soul, and if possible have them satisfied. From the answer given to his salutation it is evident that it was accompanied with some question concerning the Kingdom of God, for Jesus at once replied: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

The necessity for such a radical change in men Nicodemus did not question. He had had, like other men, too many evidences in his own experience and observation to doubt it, but how it was to be brought about perplexed him as it has done many another man. If he could begin life anew, and, guided by the experiences of the life he had lived, live an entirely different life, would that fit him for the Kingdom of God?

No, Jesus in effect replied, it would still be the same life as before, only moving in another direction but by the same impulses, for "that which is born of the flesh is flesh," and cannot be anything else. It is not so much a new life, in the sense of being simply a more guarded and careful life, that is needed, but a new spirit in the present life. It is the mind and heart that must be changed, for "the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be. So that, they that are in the flesh, cannot please God." (Romans, viii., 7-8.) Therefore, "Ye must be born again," or "from above." (Margin, R. V.) for "except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God."

Thus this "teacher come from God" declared an essential, fundamental truth; as essential for this rich, learned, upright, earnest member of the Sanhedrin as for the veriest publican and sinner. It is the first recorded instruction given by Him to an individual inquirer. Had it been given to some frail creature taken in some act of sin which all right-minded men condemn, every one would have said "Amen." To such a one a radical change would be clearly needed to fit him for fellowship with upright men; how much more for fellowship with God! The instruction, however, was not given to such a one, but to one of the highest and most respected among men. It must, therefore, be a demand made necessary and fundamental from the very nature of man, and not because of any unfortunate condition. It declares by the mouth of the very Son of God that as "in Adam" men are born, so to be "in Christ" they must be born again. To make this known belonged to His work as the Redeemer of men, and this highest type of man was chosen as the first to receive it. This is very significant.

The question which troubled Nicodemus, however, was not, Why is this necessary? It was, "How can these things be?" (v., 9.) Jesus had told him that it must be by "water and of the Spirit." What did He mean?

Many have supposed that when He said, "of water," that He referred to baptism. But we have many instances on record in the Scriptures, and out of them, where men have been baptized as Simon Magus was, and yet like him have remained "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." (Acts, viii., 23.)

A more Scriptural explanation is to consider "water" as signifying—"The Word of God." For the prophet when he stood "in the midst of the valley which was full of bones," was commanded first of all to say, "O ye dry bones, hear the word of the Lord," and afterward, he was to say, "Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain that they may live." (Ezek., xxxvii., 1-14.) So also the Apostle speaks of God's people as sanctified and cleansed "with the washing of water by the Word." (Eph., v., 26.) And another says, "Of His own will begat He us, with the word of truth." (Jas., i., 18.) And another, still more emphatically, adds, "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the Word of God." (I Peter, i., 23.) Many other references might be given. Thus the Word of God is the instrument, and the Spirit of God is the power by which this new birth is effected.

UNFOLDING THE TRUTH.

But what is the special message of the word which the Spirit uses to accomplish this essential and radical change?

The answer to this question our Lord then unfolded to this earnest inquirer, but in unfolding it He gave him to understand that he was utterly unable to comprehend it by any natural power of his own. "If I have told you earthly things" He said, "and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of heavenly things? No man hath ascended up to Heaven" to learn them, "but He that came down from Heaven, even The Son of Man, which is in Heaven," came to declare them. (Verses 12, 13.) Thus He spoke of Himself as "The Son of Man." It is the peculiar phrase by which He generally designated Himself. No one else used it and whenever He used it, it always carried with it the idea of One who had come from a state of exaltation to one of humiliation. It marked Him as being not merely a man, but as a man representing all other men, as "the last Adam," the Sinner's Substitute and Redeemer.

Then our Lord reminded Nicodemus of an incident which was familiar to every Jew instructed in the Word of God. It was an incident in the wilderness experiences of their forefathers when they came out of Egypt. The people had grievously sinned "against God, and against Moses; and the Lord sent fiery serpents among the people, and they bit the people, and much people of Israel died." But when the people repented "the Lord said unto Moses, Make thee a fiery serpent, and set it upon a pole. And it came to pass that, if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived." (Numbers xxi., 5-9.)

Now it was very evident to all that it was the serpent which had brought death into the camp. Therefore, that which had brought in death must itself die, or else the people could not live. To signify this, Moses was directed to make a "serpent of brass and impale it upon a pole. It was a representative serpent—the very image of the fiery serpents, but without their poison. Being "set upon a pole" was significant of its death. This is a very familiar indication in the experiences of many, for when one meets a serpent in his path and beats it with sticks or stones, he is not ordinarily satisfied that it is dead until he raises it upon a pole or staff and sees it hang there limp and motionless. Then he tosses it aside and goes on his way contented. I have done it myself many times in my youth for this very purpose, and I have seen it done by many others.

ETERNAL LIFE BY FAITH.

"Even so," our Lord said, "must the Son of Man be lifted up." This did not mean exalted, or proclaimed, as some have interpreted it, but it was the common expression which every one understood for death by crucifixion. (See John, xii., 32-34.) As the serpent had brought death into the camp, so "by one man," even by "the first Adam," "sin entered into the world, and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." (Romans, v., 12.) Therefore another man, even "the Son of Man," "the last Adam," "must be lifted up," or put to death, "that whosoever" looketh to Him, as the bitten Israelites looked to the serpent of brass, and "believeth in Him"—"the Son of Man"—"should not perish, but have eternal life." Thus the Lord said that eternal life could be obtained by faith in the death of the Son of Man.

But He did not stop there. At once he went on to explain to Nicodemus why faith in the death of "the Son of Man" was so efficacious. It was "For," He said, or because, "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son." This familiar and precious text is, therefore, not an abstract, independent statement to be taken by itself, but it is simply an explanation of what goes before. It should never be quoted in any other sense. It tells us that when the law demanded the death of man as the penalty of sin, God's infinite love gave his only begotten Son to meet the demand. For He went on precisely the same language as before to say "that whosoever believeth in Him"—"the Son of God"—"should not perish, but have everlasting life." Thus now He says that eternal life is to be obtained by faith in the Son of God, as He had before said it was by faith in the Son of Man.

"The Son of Man" and "the Son of God" are not, however, two persons, but only One. As "the Son of Man," He "was called Jesus." (Luke, ii., 21.) As "the Son of God," He was called "Christ." (Matt., xvi., 16.) Therefore, "Whosoever believeth in Him—Jesus Christ—shall not perish, but have eternal life."

Thus Nicodemus's question, "How can these things be? How can a man be born again?" was answered. It is by faith in Jesus Christ. For it is written, "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new." (Second Cor., v., 17.) A new affection fills his heart, a new motive guides his conduct, new hopes are set before him, and he stands in new relations to God and to men, to time and to eternity. This is the one great truth which runs all through the Scriptures from the beginning of Genesis to the end of the Revelation. It is the truth which the Spirit uses to bring men out of darkness into light. Thus at the very outset of His ministry Jesus of Nazareth clearly declared His work as the Redeemer of men.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the interview of Andrew and John with Jesus, and of its effect?

How does the interview of Nicodemus with Jesus contrast with it, and what was the character of Nicodemus?

How is the fact that He "came by night" explained?

What occurred in the interval between the coming of Andrew and John and the coming of Nicodemus?

With what anxiety did Nicodemus come to Jesus, and how was his question answered?

How did Nicodemus receive this reply, and what still perplexed him?

What, in effect, was Jesus's answer?

What is said of this declaration of our Lord as a fundamental truth, and what was the significance of its being first given to Nicodemus?

Why did Jesus's answer, "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit," explained?

What did our Lord give Nicodemus to understand when He answered his inquiry, and what is said of the title "Son of Man"?

Of what incident in the history of Israel did our Lord remind Nicodemus?

Why did Moses make "a serpent of brass," and what was the meaning of its being "set upon a pole"?

How did our Lord apply this to the condition of the sinner, and what is said of it?

How did God's love meet the demands of the law for man's sin, and what is said of it?

Who is this "Son of Man" and "Son of God"?

What, then, was our Lord's answer to Nicodemus's question, and what is said of it?

At the New Jerusalem Church.

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth of the New Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth Street, east of Park Avenue, will deliver a discourse to-morrow evening, setting forth the nature, position, and teachings of the New Church, commonly known as "Swedenborgian." The pastor's sermon in the morning will be on "The Escaped Slave; or, Our Duty to Those Who Are Trying to Be Free."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

"WHAT IS THE NEW CHURCH?"

(Commonly known as "Swedenborgian")

A Discourse to be delivered by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, in the New Jerusalem Church, 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs., Sunday evening, Feb. 4, setting forth the nature, position, and teachings of this religious denomination.

Other discourses to follow:

Feb. 11.—"The Key and the Book; or, The True Character of the Bible."

Feb. 18.—"The Cornerstone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?"

"The truths made known by Swedenborg and passing into general circulation are now met with every day, qualifying the views and creeds of all churches and of men of no Church."—Emerson.

Services at 8 P. M. The Public invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, EAST 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Morning topic: "The Escaped Slave; or, Our Duty to Those Who Are Struggling to be Free." Evening topic: "What Is the New Church?"

A. C. DIXON PREACHES

In Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Morning subject, "Foundation Truths." Evening subject, "Heaven and Hell Here and Hereafter."

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. George W. Knox, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL ARE INVITED TO OLD JANE STREET Church, East of 8th Av., Below 13th St.—Rev. T. S. Bond preaches morning and evening. At 4 o'clock special evangelistic services.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO METROpolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St.—At 10:30 A. M. Sacrament of Lord's Supper. Dr. Cadman will preach at 11:30 and 7:45. Concert Saturday night. Mandolin Club. No charge for admission. Wednesday night public discussion on the greatest commandment in the Bible.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school at 9:30 AM. 11 A. M. the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the fifth in the course of sermons on the "Inspirations of Life." "Inspirations of Friendship." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. & 66TH Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. R. M. W. Black at 8 P. M. A meeting in behalf of Hampton Institute, with addresses and music by Hampton Quartet, at 4 P. M.

AT FRANKLIN STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Rev. Stephen Merritt in morning and Dr. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder, in evening. All invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "James Martineau, Teacher of Teachers." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Charity Organization Society, 8 P. M.

AT OLD PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR Greenwich.—Rev. J. C. Coddington preaches morning and evening. All are cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches; "Preservative against Popery in Religious and Civil Affairs."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT 18TH ST. AND 6TH AV., METHODIST Episcopal Church.—Revival services continue. Holy communion at 10:30. Dr. Darwood will preach at 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches, 11. "Being Justified by Faith, We Have Peace with God and Rejoice in the Hope of the Coming Glory." A plea for the Old Faith, the Hope of the New Church. 8, "Christ Was What He Professed to Be—God-Man—or Was He an Impostor." Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor elect. Services Sunday, February 4th. Dr. Babcock will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunda school 9:45 A. M. Young Men's Bible Class 10 A. M. Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner Broadway and 34th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. 8 P. M., class for the discussion of Present Day Problems: Topic, "Types of Present Day Socialism;" speaker, Dr. U. G. Weatherly. 4 P. M., Service of Song; Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. J. D. Nutting on "Mormonism." 4 P. M. Bible class, conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, AMsterdam Av., between 70th & 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning—"A Rational View of Believing in Jesus." Evening—Lecture: Ethics and Religion in the Poets; subject—"The Holy Grail," by Tennyson, and "Vision of Sir Launfal by Lowe i."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., near Broadway, Rev. Wilson Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—8 A. M., morning prayer; 11 A. M., morning service, Dr. Smith will preach; communion immediately after the morning service; 4:30 P. M., afternoon service, Mr. Lowrie will preach; 8 P. M., evening service, Dr. Smith will preach. Sunday school, 3 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8.

CHRISTIANS.

(Disciples of Christ.) First Church, 321 West 56th St., Rev. B. Q. Denham. 10:45, "New York for Christ." 8:00, "Temptation." Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating. Morning service, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M. Sittings free at all services.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., the Pastor, Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at 11 and 8; morning topic, "I Was Afraid"; evening topic, Markham's "The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems"; or, The New Humanitarianism. Mozart's Compositions.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M. "Dr. Dixon and Brooklyn Unitarians." Lecture on "Shakespeare's Arden," 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., COR. Park Av.—Service, 11 A. M. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach. Subject, "The Kind of Salvation Which the World Needs." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Communions, 7 and 8 o'clock; Choral Celebration, 10:30; CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN

Speaks Monday at 11 A. M. in Lecture Room of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; Tuesday, 8 P. M., in Strong Place Baptist Church, corner Degraw St., Brooklyn; Wednesday, 8 P. M., in Emmanuel Sweedish Church, Dean St., near Fifth Av., Brooklyn; Thursday, 8 P. M., in Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Clermont and Willoughby Avs., Brooklyn; Friday, 8 P. M., in Lee Avenue Congregational Church, corner Lee Av. and Hooper St., Brooklyn. Seats free, and all meetings open to men and women.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELISTIC RALLY.

In Brooklyn Academy of Music Sunday at 4:15 P. M. T. S. Henderson presides. Song service at 3:45, led by F. H. Jacobs.

L. G. Broughton of Atlanta Preaches.

Fiske Jubilee Singers sing Plantation Melodies. Seats free. Everybody Welcome.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE.

New series of meetings. Very interesting. SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

LE ROY HALL, 2,163 8th Av., between 116th and 117th Sts. All seats free. Good singing.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. P. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN,

of Denmark, will address workingmen and their friends in the West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 West 57th St., near 8th Ave., Sunday, 4 o'clock. Hugo Liittich, violinist; Miss Pearl Benham, contralto. Exclusively for men. In the evening at 9 o'clock, the Countess hopes to address men who are obliged to work during the day. Will employers please extend an invitation to their employes.

EVANGELISTIC RALLY.

Monday, Feb. 5th, in Marble Collegiate Church, corner 5th Av. and 29th St., New York. 3 P. M.—Song service led by F. H. Jacobs. 3:30 P. M.—Address by

L. G. Broughton of Atlanta.

4:15 P. M.—Address by

A. C. Dixon,

FISKE JUBILEE SINGERS

Will sing plantation melodies. Seats free.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant Minister.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Prof. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., will preach; Bible school at 9:45 A. M.; prayer meetings Monday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., Pastor-elect.—Services Sunday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University, is expected to officiate; Sunday school and adult Bible classes meet at 9:30; Wednesday evening lecture will be omitted; preparatory service on Friday evening at 8 o'clock; Rev. Purves is expected to officiate. On February 11th, Rev. Dr. Purves is expected to preach at 11 A. M. and take charge of the communion service in the afternoon.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs. Christian Science services Sundays at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

For Boys & Young Men—City & County.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough Academic and Commercial Course; open all year; terms moderate. Address Bro. AUGUST, Westchester, N. Y.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory services Wednesday next, at 8 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., pastor, will preach. Morning service, 11. Afternoon, 4:30.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., John E. Bushnell, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, 11 A. M., "The Lord's Supper"; 8 P. M., "Christianity and War," (requested;) Dr. Johnston preaches at both services.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Lysander Dickerman, D. D., in the evening. Communion service, 4 P. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11; Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, will preach; Sunday school, 12:15. Christian Endeavor service at 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.

Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Morning subject—"Bought with a Price."
Evening subject—"Peter's Sword."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M. Rev. J. Douglas Adam, D. D., 8 P. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.

Rev. John G. Fagg, minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church. Morning worship, 11 o'c.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square. —The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Seats free.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY SERVICES, 14th, near 6th Av.—To-morrow at 4 o'clock Chaplain Madison C. Peters speaks on "Can a Man Be Honest in New York and Succeed?" Public invited.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE ST., BROOKlyn, N. Y.—Pastor, Rev. N. D. Hillis, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The morning topic will be "An Age of Strife; a Plea for the Peace Lover and the Peace Maker." The evening topic, "The Reign of Law; And What Is Left of the Doctrine of Prayer."

REV. DR. R. S. MacARTHUR

preaches in Calvary Baptist Church, West 57th St., west of 6th Av., to-morrow morning and evening.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADway, Cor. West 73d St.—Rev. Samuel McComb, M. A., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, Keble's "Christian Year." Tennyson lecture Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Preparatory lecture Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Feb. 4, 1900, 11:15 A. M., Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler; subject, "The Ethics of Suicide"; all interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH,

8—9—10½—7½.

Rev. Stephen Innes, rector, officiates P. M. Two choirs.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Dr. J. O. Wilson, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "Christ's Tearful Prayer for a Lost World." Evening subject: "Two Sinners and Their Lord."

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George B. van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, will preach in the morning.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. & 126TH St., Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—10:30, holy communion, with address; 7:45, musical service. Rossini's "The Stabat Mater" will be sung by the choir and Choral Society.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. & 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M. Evening prayer, 5 P. M. Musical service (all seats free) 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 58th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor. Evening subject: "Secret Sins." Morning devotional service Sunday 10:15. Organ music for fifteen minutes before night service. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEST 69TH ST., (Transfiguration Chapel,) Rev. Nathan A. Seagle.—Holy communion 8 A. M. and 11 A. M., with sermon. Special musical service, with 46th Psalm, by Dudley Buck, at 4 P. M.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,

Tuxedo Hall, 59th, Madison Av., Sunday, 3 o'clock, "Concentration and Meditation in Spiritual Life." Admission free.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AVENUE, 76TH Street.—Regular Sunday morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Schulman. "Ideals and Idols." All are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AVENUE AND 43D Street.—At Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Progress of Women in the Nineteenth Century." Service begins at 11:30.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 4th St., Near 6th Av.—Communion, 10:30; preaching, 7:45, by pastor, Dr. John J. Reed. Topic: "Professed Inability; How Jeremiah Dealt With It."

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; midweek meeting on Wednesday, 8 P. M. You are invited.

54TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev. John H. Elliott, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evangelistic services in the evening; W. C. Weeden will sing.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix. d16-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n11-1aw6m9a

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. of-1w6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Bryan L. Kennedy, auctioneer, the

THE RAPID TRANSIT DELAY

Mr. McDonald Will Ask for More Time in Which to Qualify.

BOARD WILL REFUSE TEN DAYS

Contractor Onderdonk's Counsel Will Be Present When the Application Comes Up.

John B. McDonald announced yesterday that he had decided to apply for more time in which to fulfill the terms of his contract for the rapid transit tunnel. The announcement came in the nature of a surprise, for on Wednesday, when he said he had withdrawn his application for bonds from the surety companies, Mr. McDonald's talk and demeanor gave every assurance that he had come to some definite conclusion with August Belmont and the syndicate to be associated with him if the Construction Company is actually formed.

Just what the difficulty is was not explained, either by Mr. McDonald or by any one connected with the rapid transit tunnel. Mr. Belmont still refused to throw any light on the transaction, and others interested were equally reticent. Mr. McDonald made this explanation: "No important difficulties have arisen, but the new arrangements which I purpose making with respect to the bonds necessitated by the withdrawal from the surety companies naturally demand time. There is no doubt but that I will qualify."

Mr. Orr said he had exhausted his discretionary powers in giving Mr. McDonald an extra ten days, and that the board would have to deliberate if more time is granted. "In any event," said Mr. Orr, "I do not think the board will be able to let Mr. McDonald have another period of ten days. That would exhaust the time during which, under the terms of the agreement, we are entitled to retain the $150,000 certified check of Mr. Onderdonk. At the expiration of that time Mr. Onderdonk's bid might be withdrawn from our consideration."

During the day Mr. McDonald's attorney was in consultation with Andrew Freedman of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. In reference to this consultation, Mr. McDonald remarked that, after all, there was a possibility that he might obtain from the surety companies the $1,000,000 continuing bond, and the $5,000,000 construction bond he would procure from other sources.

In some quarters it was said Mr. McDonald might throw up his bid because of unexpected difficulties that have arisen with the surety companies. This was, however, doubted, and a Wall Street man who stands close to Mr. Belmont gave it as his opinion that a construction company would be formed, and that an announcement would be made on Monday by Mr. Belmont which would satisfy the public that the road would be built by Mr. McDonald.

F. W. Whitridge, counsel for Andrew Onderdonk, let it be understood that if Mr. McDonald's application for further time goes before the commission, he will appear there in behalf of his client. Mr. Whitridge said the other day in reference to the possibility of the bid of Mr. Onderdonk being accepted, that Mr. Onderdonk had "hopes," meaning that if Mr. McDonald failed to make terms, his client would be right to the fore for a consideration of his $39,300,000 bid.

The joint committee of the Municipal Assembly to confer with the Mayor in regard to ceremonies for the commencement of the underground road did not take place yesterday for want of a quorum. Nothing will now be done until the contract is awarded.

Will Favor Long Island Tunnel.

The Railroad Committee of the Council held a meeting yesterday and considered the application of the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company for a tunnel under the East River. Councilman Cassidy said the company should agree to a five-cent fare on its railroad, and on all connecting lines, pay the city a percentage above the legal rate, and release the city from one-half the cost of depressing the tracks on Atlantic Avenue, as now provided in the law. The other members of the committee did not accept the suggestions of Mr. Cassidy, and it is likely that a report in favor of the application will be presented.

PULLAR'S AVERSION TO BEER.

A Witness Testifies that He Tried to Drown Himself After Drinking Some of the Liquid.

The closing testimony for the plaintiff in the action of J. W. Pullar against Alfred R. Page, ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut, and others in the Supreme Court yesterday served to develop more of Pullar's peculiar traits. William M. Millar, a friend of Pullar's, testified that in August, 1896, Pullar and another man accompanied him on a cruise in the yacht Mystic. They had gone out for a few days' sail, but for three days the yacht was becalmed off Stamford, Conn. They were fifteen miles from home.

"What did Pullar do during this time?" was asked.

"He drank whisky."

"All the time?"

"Yes, until it was all used up."

"What did he do then?"

"He became very despondent."

The witness on cross-examination said that as a last resort Pullar found some beer on the boat and tried to drink it.

"What effect did it have on him?" asked Gen. Burnett.

"Well, he wanted to jump overboard, but I caught hold of him and held him in the boat."

"Well, that's once that Pullar took to water," said Gen. Burnett.

"You have known Pullar a long time?" asked W. E. Benjamin, counsel for Pullar.

"Oh, yes," replied the witness.

"Have you seen him drinking?"

"Yes."

"How often did he drink?"

"About all the time."

"What did he drink?"

"Whisky."

"Didn't he drink beer?"

"Never, when he could get whisky."

"How did whisky affect Pullar?"

"It always made him good-natured."

"Was Pullar always good-natured?"

"Always jolly except early in the morning when he had not taken his whisky."

Millar said that on the third day of the yachting cruise Pullar sustained a sunstroke.

Dr. James Edward Kelly described Pullar as a "poor, broken-down fellow," who could not concentrate his thoughts, and needed some person to look after his affairs. Regarding a man's possible capacity for whisky, Dr. Kelly said:

"I had a man under my charge who is now seventy-five years of age. During his life up to four years ago he drank from ten to twenty glasses of whisky a day. It is estimated that during that time he consumed 100 hogsheads of the liquor."

"How long can a man keep up drinking as it has been testified Pullar did?" Gen. Burnett asked.

"That depends on his condition."

"What about the average man?"

"I have no idea," said the doctor, becoming irritated. "I can't average a man's drinking capacity under the conditions you name any more than I could give the average height of a man after being told the color of the hair."

"Well, they do get at the average height of armies."

"Well, I leave that to statisticians and fools," replied the doctor.

Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants, went on the stand in his own behalf. Mr. Page was Pullar's legal adviser during the settling of the estate and the signing of the contract in dispute. He described how Pullar, with one of his wife's relatives and an attorney, came to his office and talked over the division of the estate. He said that the contract was prepared by an attorney representing a sister of Pullar's dead wife and was with his consent.

Lectures on French Art.

The first of a series of four Saturday lectures on "French Architecture and Sculpture" will be given this morning by Jean Schopfer of Paris at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The lectures are under the joint auspices of Columbia University and the Metropolitan Museum.

Successful City College Applicants.

One hundred and twenty-one grammar school boy graduates have successfully passed the examinations held this week for admission to the City College. There were more than 200 applicants for admission to the college.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Its use is economical and assures the most healthful and appetizing food.

Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece to your tongue. You can raise biscuit with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MR. STEDMAN'S RETIREMENT.

Expressions of Regret from Old Stock Exchange Friends—Not to Leave His Office Yet.

The announcement yesterday that Edmund Clarence Stedman, broker, as well as poet and critic, has sold his seat on the Stock Exchange aroused a great deal of interest among its members. His long connection with the Exchange, his many friends there, and his prominence as a literary man, combined to render the transfer of his membership an occasion of more than ordinary note. A large number of his old associates met him on the floor and expressed their feelings of regret at his departure.

When seen at his office, 16 Broad Street, later, he said that he had for some time been desirous of disposing of his commission business, but that he had not been able before to make up his mind to it, because he didn't like the idea of leaving his old associate on 'Change. It had become a sort of club to him through years of good fellowship mingled with trade. He added that he was not going to leave his office at present.

"I am simply closing up my stock commission business," said he, "feeling indisposed, at my age, to undergo longer the work and strain which it requires. I have interests which will call me to Wall Street more or less, and shall retain my office here for some time to come. But, although I have recovered from a year's illness, the physicians say that I must not go on 'Change, and I have accordingly disposed of my membership on the board, which has lasted since 1869. I have been in business down here since 1864.

"No, I do not propose to outrival Mr. Clews, and write a book entitled 'Thirty-six Years in Wall Street,' but I hope to devote much more time to my own kind of literary work than heretofore."

CHURCH FEDERATION PLAN.

The Conference Adopts the Scheme of an Executive Committee to Do Active Work.

The conference in the interests of church federation continued yesterday morning at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Twenty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Hegeman presented the report of the Committee on Plan and Scope. It created an Executive Committee of nine clergymen and nine laymen, with the power of adding nine other members. The business of the committee is to facilitate communication and the exchange of information among local federations. It should promote the formation of local and State federations, and devise a plan and basis of membership for the next conference. It should arrange for a similar conference next year, and institute plans for raising the money necessary to defray the incidental expenses.

The report was adopted without discussion, except upon the money clause. Here some of the conferees thought too much latitude had been allowed the committee. The opposition disappeared when it was explained that the section referred only to the sum required in the work of the committee and not to the fund necessary for the formation of a National federation.

President William De Witt Hyde of Bowdoin College, who presided at this session, appointed as a committee to nominate the Executive Committee the following: The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. Washington Choate, Congregational; the Rev. T. J. Morgan, Baptist; the Rev. Dr. A. D. Leonard, Methodist, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Clarke of the Reformed Church.

The conference then came to an end.

"YANKEE ROW" DOOMED.

One of New York's Old Relics—Calamity for Tenants.

Another relic of old New York is about to disappear before the march of modernity. "Yankee Row," in Water Street, at Corlears Hook, is to be torn down in a few days, and a big wagon factory will take the place of the nine dwelling houses that now stand there. The houses were built somewhere about the year 1825.

One of the tenants who moved out yesterday had lived in the house, 679 Water Street, since her wedding day, over fifty years ago. She is Mrs. Isabella Start, and she showed a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the home in which she had dwelt so long. It has a quaint, old red brick fireplace, arched above the mantel, and with the broad hearth for burning wood logs, while in the wall was a Dutch oven.

It is hardly necessary to add that it seems almost like a calamity to Mrs. Start to be obliged to move out of the home in which her twelve children and fourteen of her grandchildren were born, and in which her husband and five of her children died.

"Yankee Row" obtained its name from the fact that most of the dwellers in it were native Americans, and not immigrants, like the majority of dwellers in the streets nearby.

H. W. Ranger's Libel Charge Fails.

Magistrate Hogan, before whom D. C. Preyer was arraigned last week on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Henry W. Ranger, a landscape artist, and who presided at a hearing of the case last Saturday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday dismissed the case.

In the beginning a Cold is easily checked with little palatable doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

GROUNDHOG'S SHADOW SEEN

Astute Weather Sharp, After a Look, Crawls Back Into His Hole.

MERCURY AT SEVEN DEGREES

Skating Season On in All Its Glory—Delayed Steamers Come Into Port Incased in Ice.

According to tradition yesterday was the day of the year when that astute weather sharp, the ground hog, strolls out of his Winter quarters to have a look at the weather. If he sees his shadow, according to this hoary superstition, he retires again for an extra nap of six weeks or so, awaiting the coming of balmy Spring. If a resident in the vicinity of New York he saw his shadow yesterday morning, and it is safe to say that his matutinal stroll was exceedingly limited. The sun was shining brightly and a northwest breeze was sweeping along with a suggestion of the north pole about it.

The early morning hours were just as cold as during the same time of the day previous, which was the coldest Feb. 1 experienced in New York in eighteen years. In fact, from 3 to 7 o'clock yesterday morning the mercury stood at 7 degrees, whereas the lowest record of the previous day was 8 degrees. But on Thursday the frost had a thirty-five-mile wind to drive it home, whereas only an eight-mile breeze was back of it yesterday morning. It was cold enough, however, for all ordinary purposes, and it remained so all day, although the sun, which had a fair show, with not a cloud in the sky to handicap it, managed to boost the mercury up to 25 degrees by 4:30 P. M., when it gave up the job for the day, and the temperature began to tumble again.

For the benefit of invalids and others who did not get out on the streets, it may be mentioned that the thermometer at 8 o'clock in the morning registered 8 degrees. The mercury climbed up two more rungs in the ladder within the next hour, and by noon had reached 18 degrees. It kept this thing up until it reached 25, the maximum for the day, at 4:30 o'clock. Then it quit work and drifted backward at the rate of about 3 degrees in four hours.

According to Weather Forecaster Emery the frost, which is not very severe, is felt more keenly because New Yorkers have not had much of it this season. The people on the street, not having definite information on this point, went right along with all the clothing they could conveniently carry. According to the weather man, New York is now enjoying the fag end of this particular cold wave, the main body of which has passed out to sea.

The effects of the cold wave were made apparent yesterday. The skating season was on in all its glory. Every pond, lake, and brook throughout the greater city was well frozen over, and by 10 o'clock thousands were either on the ice or making their way to it. Van Cortlandt, Central, and Prospect Parks were the Meccas of a vast army, and there throughout the day rang the echoes awakened by the flying steel, mingled with the rattle of gentle thuds and the low rumble of expletives on the part of the uninitiated.

All the icemen of Westchester County were busy again gathering the ice crop. These frigidity farmers report this year's crop so far as it has ripened as of exceptional quality and far superior to the artificial or "hot house" grown product.

The harbor presented a beautiful appearance during the morning hours. For the first time this Winter the upper and lower bays showed big patches of drift ice glistening in the sun, or showing in emerald green like great fields of lily pads, shunted hither and thither by the ebb and flow of the tides. During nearly every hour some storm-beaten and belated steamer pushed her way up the bay, covered from water line to trucks with an armor of ice, and glistening in the sunlight like some huge piece of confectionery. Every vessel reported having battled for days with a succession of terrific gales and head seas.

The North German Lloyd liner Saale was the first of the big vessels to get in, arriving about 9 o'clock. Her bridge, deck, and rigging were ice incrusted. Another ice-clad craft was the Ward liner Seneca, from Mexico and Havana. She brought twenty-nine cabin passengers from Cuba, who were exceedingly homesick. The steamship Beverly from Jamaica looked like a gigantic model in silver. She was ice incrusted from stem to stern and several of her sailors were badly frostbitten.

The overdue Atlantic Transport liner Menominee arrived late in the afternoon. She had been held back by terrific winds and seas. Later in the day the Cluden, which left Amsterdam Jan. 6 and about whose non-arrival considerable anxiety was felt, crept in with the same story of battles with storm and cold. Close behind her came the overdue Bath City from Bristol. Tugboat men have for the last few days increased their towing rates owing to the severe weather prevailing off Sandy Hook.

Frozen Hydrants Handicap Firemen.

A fire which resulted from an attempt to thaw out frozen water pipes partly destroyed seven two-story frame dwellings in Thatford Avenue, near Dumont Avenue, in Brooklyn yesterday. The fire hydrants in the neighborhood were frozen, and the firemen were greatly handicapped in fighting the flames. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

DR. PETERS ON BAPTISM.

Has Refused to Baptize Infants for Months Past—His Resignation a Surprise.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, who has resigned as pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, after occupying the pulpit for eleven years, because he has accepted the doctrine of baptism for believers only, yesterday said that since he became convinced of the truth of this teaching, he had objected strongly to baptizing the infant children of members of the church, and for the last three months had refused to officiate upon such occasions. He said that he would not discuss his change of belief until after he had terminated his connection with his present church, on March 1, when his resignation takes effect.

Dr. Peters's resignation was accepted at the annual meeting of the Consistory Thursday night. J. E. Mastin, the senior officer, said yesterday that Dr. Peters's action was a surprise to nearly all the members of that body, although a few had known of his intended action for several days. The resignation being based on doctrinal grounds," he said, "we had no alternative but to accept it, and for this reason Dr. Peters was not asked to reconsider his action."

Another member of the governing body said, however, that Dr. Peters had been asked to reconsider his action by several of the officers before the matter came before the meeting.

Dr. Peters said again that he would join the Baptist Church, but said he had no plans for the future. "My first desire," he said, "is the ministry. That is my profession, but I do not know when I shall get a church. Meanwhile I must live. I have not saved any money. I have used it to help others. I am poorer than when I came here. There are too many demands on a minister in New York for him to save any money. I won't be chasing after a pulpit. If anybody wants me, they will know where to find me. I may lecture, and it seems to me that I should enjoy speaking in different parts of the country. If I do not lecture, I can write books. During all the time I have been in this church I have only been out of my pulpit four Sundays, and every Summer I have been within call."

Dr. Peters said that he did not consider baptism essential to salvation; but, he said, "on every point my liberality extends only to the non-essentials. In the fundamentals I am old school."

The resignation will be laid before the congregation to-morrow, when Dr. Peters will read a letter he has prepared at both the morning and evening services.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT RESTRICTING BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED.—In 1884 Mrs. Lucy Maud Wheeler executed to her husband a general power of attorney to "make it easier for him to manage my real estate." The husband, on behalf of his wife, entered into an agreement in December, 1897, with William H. Reynolds and others, the owners of lots in the vicinity of those owned by Mrs. Wheeler, bordering upon Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, by which the parties mutually agreed that they would not construct upon the lots buildings of a character different from those indicated in the agreement, or permit the construction on such lots of any building nearer than seven feet to the building line. Mr. Reynolds, after the signing of the paper, constructed about twenty buildings upon the lots owned by him, in conformity with the agreement. Then Mrs. Wheeler, without repudiating the power of attorney, brought a suit against Mr. Reynolds to annul the agreement. A judgment dismissing the complaint, at Special Term, was affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward. The Court held that Mrs. Wheeler could not maintain the action upon the ground that the power of attorney was not under seal where it appeared that she intended to seal it, and that one of the other parties to the agreement had acted upon the faith of it in the construction of buildings upon his lots, and that her lots, the value of which had been increased by the restrictions, were the only ones which had not been built upon.

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LIFE INSURANCE.—A suit brought by Ann O'Farrell to recover upon an insurance policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company upon the life of Patrick O'Farrell was dismissed on the first trial for breach of warranty in giving a false answer to this question: "Did any of the parents, grandparents, brothers, or sisters of the life proposed ever have consumption or any pulmonary or scrofulous disease?" To this question the medical examiner wrote "No." A new trial was granted on appeal, the Second Appellate Division holding that the beneficiary might show that, although the insured gave a true answer to the question, the agent wrote it down incorrectly. It appeared that a brother and sister of decedent had died of consumption. On the second trial an agent of the company, who was present at the time when the medical examination was had, testified for the plaintiff to the effect that he heard the question asked, and in reply the insured stated that he "did not know." The physician testified that he put down the answers as given by the insured correctly, and read them over after they were written down, when the insured signed it. A judgment for the plaintiff on the second trial, upon the verdict of a jury, was recently affirmed on appeal, the court holding that the insurer could not predicate a breach of warranty upon the falsity of the answer thus written by the medical examiner.

BOTH ASK FOR FREEDOM.

Dr. C. A. Pickhardt and His Wife File Counter Suits for Separation—Each Alleges Cruelty.

Dr. Charles A. Pickhardt, a dentist of 210 Central Park South, and his wife, Minnie W., have brought counter actions for separation in the Supreme Court. Each charges the other with cruel treatment.

Mrs. Pickhardt alleges that her husband "on five different occasions slapped and spanked" her. She says that on Dec. 10 last he expelled her from their home and placed their three children in institutions.

Dr. Pickhardt in his counter suit admits that he chastised his wife, but says he did it after great provocation. He alleges that his wife treated him cruelly, and gives many details of her harsh treatment. Among other things, he says, she succeeded for a long time in concealing from him the fact that the greater portion of her left ear was missing. He only discovered this to be the case a short time before their marriage. He says she pleaded so earnestly with him that out of pity he overlooked the deformity.

The couple were married in 1891 and have three children—Charles Malcolm, aged seven years; Edwin W., aged three years, and Phyllis, seven months old. After the separation on Dec. 10 last, Mrs. Pickhardt tried to obtain possession of the children on a writ of habeas corpus. The little girl was in a home on Second Avenue, and the boys had been sent to another asylum at White Plains. Mrs. Pickhardt succeeded in getting Phyllis, and the Court ordered that the father take the two boys back to his own home and allow their mother to see them every day.

The separation suits followed, and yesterday Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court denied Mrs. Pickhardt's application for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of the cases. In her affidavit Mrs. Pickhardt says that her husband inflicted the punishment complained of in the presence of the children, and that in other ways he treated her cruelly. Several accompanying affidavits tell what a good wife and mother Mrs. Pickhardt has been.

Dr. Pickhardt in a long statement sets forth his grievances against his wife. In addition to citing the loss of a portion of one ear, he alleges that his wife is eccentric, and to prove that this is inherited, says: "Her father walks in his sleep at nights and murmurs while so doing. When he is asked, 'What are you doing papa?' his answer is, 'Spitting nails.'" The affidavit further says that in February, 1896, Mrs. Pickhardt struck him and tore his clothing while he was reclining on a couch; that at one time while in a street car she told him she wished she had a revolver so that she could shoot him, and then tried to assault him; and that she frequently compelled him to change his place of residence owing to her criticising the house and the neighbors. Mrs. Pickhardt denies all of the allegations made by her husband.

Frederick W. Wurster Improving.

Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster of Brooklyn, who was taken suddenly ill Thursday with an attack of bronchitis, was said last night to be somewhat improved. At his home, 170 Rodney Street, it was said that Mr. Wurster would be about in a few days.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Ladies' Dep't

at Broadway and 13th Street Store.

Extraordinary Clearing Sale of

Tailor-Made Suits,

in black broadcloth and Oxford homespuns—were $50 & $60, reduced to $25.00.

Tailor-Made Jackets,

in tans, castors and blacks—were $15, $18, & $20.00, reduced to $7.50.

Velveteen Waists,

finished with fine tucks, all colors—were $5 & $6.00, reduced to $2.50.

Velveteen Waists,

with silk embroidered dots—were $7.50 and $8.00, reduced to $3.75.

STORES OPEN THIS EVENING.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Have you that goose-fleshy feeling?

Warmer underwear!

$1.50 gives good looking, good feeling, good wearing shirt or drawers—a price at which you get the very most for your money.

The more expensive, somewhat exclusive Harderfold, Deimel, Stuttgarter, of course—every sort to suit the shivery lean pocketed or the warm-blooded full pursed—$1 to $10.

Still a goodly quantity of the marked down overcoats in the large sizes, 42 to 46; and small, 32 to 35—$15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Broad Cloths.

Having placed our importation order for these goods previous to the advance in the price of wool, we are in a position to sell about 30 per cent. less than present values.

OUR SPECIAL NUMBERS.

Quality 8000, 52 inches wide. 1.15
" 10000, 52 inches wide. 1.35
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Eclipse Cloth, 58 in. wide . 2.25

We invite comparison on all numbers. A full line of colors in stock.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A FORTUNATE TIME.

Social functions still hold sway for many weeks, and our time for reduced prices is here. That means that the furnishings wanted before are possible now. You wonder why we mark down some of our finest designs; room must be had for Summer novelties and furniture cannot be put away until its season comes around again. Be sure to investigate and promptly

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NEAR BROADWAY.
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C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM

IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH

FOR OFFICES.
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HERALD SQUARE.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

All silk thread Fancy Nets. Striped, figured, plaid and "lace" weaves or open square mesh.

Suitable for Reception or Evening Gowns, Wraps or Fancy Shoulder Garments.

Black. 45 inches wide, 75 cts. and $1.10 per yard; Value $1.00 to $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Afternoon at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
To-night at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Saligmac and Van Rooy and Petschnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6 at B'klyn, Calvé in CARMEN.
Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed de Reszke, Saligmac, and Scotti. Conductor, Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert THIS (SATURDAY) AFT. AT 2:30.
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.. Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: Overture, "Flying Dutchman," WAGNER; Andante Cantabile, from Quartet, Op. 11, TSCHAIKOWSKY; March from Symphony, "Leonore," RAFF.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscriptions and single tickets at Carnegie Hall box office only.

ARION SOCIETY.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FRIDAY FEB. 9, 1900.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; headquarters: Hanft Bros., corner Madison Ave. and 58th St.; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane; Sohmer & Co., 170 5th Ave., corner 22d St.; Tyson & Co., general agents at all principal hotels. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall and at Tyson's. Arrangements have been made to heat the hall in the coldest weather.

CLOSES TO-NIGHT!
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW, New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.)
POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS.
Finest Birds ever shown anywhere—Beautiful Pigeons of all Kinds—Magnificent Pheasants—Lots of Bantams—Pretty Ducks—Big Turkeys—Little Chicks from Incubators. 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK

WEST 66TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.
HOCKEY MATCH.
NAVAL RESERVES.
1ST BATTALION VS. 2D BATTALION.
To-night at 8:15 o'clock. Adm., 50c. Skates free.

Knickerbocker. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
N. C. GOODWIN / MAXINE ELLIOTT
LAST WEEK OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Next Week—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott in a new play, "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

Hammerstein's 42d St. B'y & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Mat. T'day, 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper
50c CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP Admission to Promenade 50c

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. 'Phone 3514-38th.
BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People.
Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed. No smoking at Mats

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS MONDAY. WAY DOWN EAST.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10.

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20. Mats. To-day and Wednesday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées To-day and Wednesday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS in THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée To-day.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée To-day.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

14th St. THEATRE or. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Annual engagement for a LIMITED PERIOD of MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Lion Theatre, Western Boulevard and 125th St. Palace Music Hall. Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE. NEW ATTRACTIONS EVERY WEEK. SUNDAY SACRED CONCERTS. AFTERNOON & EVENINGS.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
Matinée Lincoln's Birthday Last 3 weeks.
MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

COMIQUE B'way & 29th St. This House That Jack Built Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c.
ROSE HILL ENGLISH FOLLY CO. 2 Burlesques & Vaudeville.

THE DEWEY. EAST 14TH ST. Matinee To-Day. THE UTOPIANS.
TWO GREAT BURLESQUES, "PATRICE," &c.

WALLACK'S. MON., FEB. 5, OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO.
Tickets for Jan. 22 good for Monday night. Tickets dated Feb. 5 must be exchanged.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & to-day.
DAVID BELASCO'S New Version. Naughty Anthony
Special Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's B'days.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day.
"AM SPIELTISCH DES LEBENS," (The Game of Life,) in 4 acts, by K. Arsen.

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

HARLEM Op. House. Make Way for the Ladies Mat. To-day Ev., 8:15.
Nxt. Wk.—FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St....2:15 and 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. and Feb. 12
Last Matinee and Last Night.
THE MANEUVERS OF JANE.
**NEXT MONDAY—THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Rossow Midgets
Merkel Sisters, Diana, McPhee & Hill, Mov. Pic's, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. FOUR COHANS Yorke & Adams,
Ethel Levey, J. E. Camp, Whitney Bros. Mov. Pic's, &c

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. In English.
CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Evs. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—The Pirates of Penzance.

Koster & Bial's
Lafayette, Adele Purvis Onri, Marion Manola, the 6 Sennetts, Mildred Howard, Degrey, Others. Mat. To-day, 50c. Mon., "Around N. Y. in 80 minutes."

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Last Mat. Last Night.
THREE LITTLE LAMBS
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Next Wk.—"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

"Dr. North and His Friends," Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new novel, which will begin its career as a serial in the March Century, is the story of a love affair of a very peculiar character. Written something after the fashion of the author's "Characteristics," it is broad and discriminating and presents in fictitious garb many of the actual scientific phenomena and observations, as well as the social experience, that have come to the doctor during his long career as physician and man of letters. The background of the story is largely formed of what takes place at the "little dinners" at Dr. North's, where curious subjects are discussed in an interesting way and where good stories are told.

James Breck Perkins has just completed for G. P. Putnam's' Sons "Richelieu," which will be shortly presented in their Heroes of the Nations Series. Mr. Perkins is also the author of "Mazarin," published some time ago in the same series. He is now at work on a new book, for which he has been making elaborate researches for several years, and which will, when completed, probably be published under the title of "The French in the American Revolution."

"Shaksper Not Shakespeare" is the rather antagonistic title which will appear on a book that will shortly come from the press of the Robert Clarke Company of Cincinnati. The author is William H. Edwards, who presented more than fifty years ago "Voyage on the River Amazon," and who later wrote "The Butterflies of North America," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. But there is more under the title of Mr. Edwards's forthcoming book than appears in it. The author is a Voltaire, not a Rousseau. He attempts to destroy, but he does not erect any edifice on the ruins. Who did write the plays commonly attributed to Shakespeare, he does not try to prove. He would show, however, that William Shaksper, the Elizabethan actor and theatrical manager, not only did not write these plays, but that he was utterly incapable of being their author. Mr. Edwards denies that William Shaksper even acquired the manual art of writing. The whole myth, he asserts, originated in the verses of Ben Jonson, prefixed to the First Folio edition of the plays, written in mockery of the pretensions set up for William Shaksper by the booksellers, who alone were responsible for the publication. The work will be illustrated with many fac similes.

Camille Flammarion's new book, "Unknown," the fragmentary appearance of which in Paris caused him to receive severe adverse criticism from the Spiritualists, with whose cult the gifted author and astronomer was supposed to have allied himself, is in active preparation at Harper & Brothers. As the title indicates it is a study of modern psychic problems discussed in the picturesque yet logical style of which M. Flammarion is master. The book deals with such subjects as "Manifestations of the Dying," "Apparitions," "Telepathy," "Psychic Commnuications," "Mental Suggestion," and "Second Sight."

"The Web of Life," a new problematical novel, by Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago, is in preparation by The Macmillan Company. The scene is laid in Chicago at the time of the great Pullman strike. The chief characters are a young surgeon and a society woman. The former finding himself out of accord with his ideals when obliged to become subservient to the demands of society, renounces the prospects of a distinguished career and devotes his talents to the needs of humble people. The surgeon becomes attached to the woman, whose husband he saves by the administration of his surgical skill. The husband finally dies, however, and the author henceforth concerns himself with working out the destinies of the surgeon and the widow, whose early relations had almost provoked a tragedy.

The news that Prof. the Right Hon. Frederick Max Müller is dangerously ill will be received with the keenest regret by not only the admirers of his work all over the world, but by his hosts of personal friends here, in the United Kingdom, and in every centre of learning of Europe. Max Müller is one of those men whom it is almost impossible to think of as growing old. Up to a short time ago he was as active and seemed as full of energy as a score of years before. That he was born in the year 1823 seemed inconceivable. Max Müller may be compared to Gladstone in many ways. He has the same myriad interests and activities as had the statesman. He has the same dislike of wasting time, and, in the domain of scholarship he has left as great a mark on his age as did Gladstone on politics. It can be predicted with certainty of few men while they live that their places in the Temple of Fame are assured, but Max Müller is one of those few.

"A History of the Spanish-American War," by Richard H. Titherington, will soon appear from the press of D. Appleton & Co. The work is compiled from Spanish and American official reports, and other authentic sources, and is intended to present a popular and trustworthy story of the war, told in an entertaining way. It is only recently that the completion of official reports and the collection of adequate testimony from the Spaniards as well as Americans has made such a work possible.

An important work on a subject that is now of considerable moment will be published by Harper & Brothers Feb. 8. This is "Elements of International Law," by George B. Davis, Professor of International Law at West Point, and Judge Advocate General, United States Army. Although this work will contain much of the material previously published in the author's "Outlines of International Law," a slight change has been made in the treatment of the subject, and copious additions have been made, so that the work may be thoroughly in accord with the times.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with Edward Robins for the writing of two volumes, "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses." The series will embrace the persons of the American and English stage, now dead, who are considered by the author and the publishers to have achieved the highest points of eminence, and who therefore are most worthy of remembrance. Mr. Robins is the author of "Echoes of the Playhouse" and "Benjamin Franklin," the last of which appeared in the American Men of Energy series, published by the Putnams.

FITZ GERALD AND OMAR.

The Trinity Edition of "Salaman and Absal" and "The Bird Parliament." A New Version of Omar.*

In an unusually pretty green silk binding, with its appropriate Persian design in darker green and gold, comes the Trinity edition of the "Sálaman and Absál" and "The Bird Parliament" of Fitz Gerald, edited by Nathan Haskell Dole, Fitz Gerald's version of "Sálaman and Absál" first appeared in 1871 in a small volume bearing the imprint of Cowell's Steam Printing Works, Butter Market, (Ipswich,) and must have been reissued, for the reason that Mr. Irving Way, in his valuable little "Chronological List" of Fitz Gerald's works, issued last January for the Caxton Club's Fitz Gerald Exhibition, speaks of a copy in his possesion, "having the title page and text of the second separate edition, bound up with the life of Jami (with many corrections in Fitz Gerald's handwriting) of the first."

The "Sálaman" was particularly liked by Edward Cowell, who wished it to be reprinted, and we find Fitz Gerald writing: "I took it in hand, boiled it down to three-quarters of what it originally was, and, as you see, clapt it on the back of Omar, where I still believe it would hang something of a dead weight." "Sálaman," with its lyrical interludes, so clapt on Omar's back, occupies Pages 37 to 117 of the fourth (1879) Quaritch edition of Omar Khayyam. "The Bird Parliament" has never been reprinted separately, but both it and the "Sálaman" appeared in the three-volume edition, as well as in the two-volume "Memorial" edition of Fitz Gerald's works; the "Sálaman" having also been published in one American reprint.

The present edition has been reprinted—the "Sálaman" from the text used in the third volume and "The Bird Parliament" from that which appears in the second volume of "The Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitz Gerald," the text of the "Sálaman" varying from that of the 1879 edition only in the spelling of one or two words. An interesting feature of this Trinity edition is its long introduction by Nathan Haskell Dole, full of good bibliographical data, as well as extracts from Fitz Gerald's letters referring to the two poems. The book also contains the "Letter to Professor Cowell" and "Notice of Jami's Life," which precedes the "Sálaman" in the "Letters and Literary Remains," &c. In the present volume will also be found an interesting portrait of Fitz Gerald, the whole book being very valuable in the direction of extending familiarity with some of Fitz Gerald's other work, general knowledge of which is largely confined to the Rubaiyat. For those who are more or less familiar with Fitz Gerald's writings as a whole—and what true lover of Omar is not?—this little book should have considerable value from its convenient size, which, with the agreeable color of the paper and arrangement of the pages, makes it pleasant to read and handle.

In his introduction Mr. Dole says that even after Fitz Gerald became interested in Omar and had begun translating a few of the quatrains, both into English and Latin, he was inclined to rank Jami first among the Persians. In 1855 we find Fitz Gerald urging Cowell to translate Hafiz—

> Into pure, sweet, and partially measured prose, * * * better than what I am doing for Jami, whose ingenious prattle I am stilting into too Miltonic verse.

Much later we find Fitz Gerald writing of "Sálaman":

> Jami tells of what everybody knows, under cover of a not very skillful allegory. * * * There are many pretty things in it, though the blank verse is too Miltonic for Oriental style. * * * It was the first Persian poem I read, * * * near on forty years ago, and I was so well pleased with it then (and now think it almost the best of the Persian poems I have read or heard about) that I published my version of it.

Mr. Dole thinks the "Sálaman" particularly worthy of being better known:

> The allegory is like the best of works of that sort, interesting in itself as well as for the moral it conveys, and the graceful interludes, throwing a sidelight on the story, are varied, original, and unique. There would seem to be no reason why "Sálaman and Absál" should not have a wide popularity on its own merits.

Prof. Cowell says that "The Bird Parliament" much interested Fitz Gerald, who read it in the original as early as 1856, finishing his translation of it in 1862, with the intention of offering it for publication in the Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Feeling, however, it was too free a translation for a scientific journal, he talked of publishing it as a sequel to "Sálaman," but never did so, although repeatedly urged to

*SALAMAN AND ABSAL. An Allegory Translated from the Persian of Jami, together with a Bird's-eye View of Farid-Uddin Attar's Bird Parliament. By Edward Fitz Gerald. Edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. Trinity Edition. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1899.

*ONE HUNDRED QUATRAINS FROM THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. A Rendering in English Verse by Elizabeth Aiden Curtis. With an Introduction by Richard Burton. Gouverneur, N. Y.: Brothers of the Book. 1899. $1.

by Prof. Cowell. Mr. Dole writes of "The Bird Parliament":

The paraphrase, which is entirely in line with the spirit and style of the 'Sálámán and Absál' is in itself worthy of being better known than it is, and it seems remarkable that the great and ever-increasing popularity of the Rubáiyat should not have reflected light on the two Persian poems here for the first time associated, as Prof. Cowell suggested.

Unlike the Rubaiyat, neither the "Sálámán" nor "The Bird Parliament" lends itself readily to quotation, but just one short interlude from the former may be given, to show the interest of the whole:

Sate a Lover in a garden
All alone, apostrophizing,
Many a flower and shrub about him,
And the light of Heaven above.
Nightingaling thus, a noodle
Heard him, and completely puzzled,
"What," quoth he, "and you a Lover!
Raving not about your mistress,
But about the stars and roses.
What have these to do with Love?"
Answered he: "Oh, thou that almost
Wide of Love, and Lover's language
Wholly misinterpreting;
Sun and moon are but my Lady's
Self as any Lover knows;
Hyacinth, I said, and meant her
Hair—her cheek was in the rose—
And I, myself the wretched weed
That in her cypress shadow grows."

Again this parable from "The Bird Parliament":

He that a miser lives and a miser dies,
At the Last Day what figure shall he rise?

A fellow all his life hoarding gold
And dying, hoarded left it. And behold!
One night his son saw peering through the house
A man, with yet the semblance of a mouse,
Watching a crevice in the wall and cried,
"My father!"—"Yes," the Mussulman replied,
"Thy father!"—"But why watching thus?"
"For fear
Lest any smell my treasure buried here!"
"But wherefore, Sir, so metamousified?"
"Because, my son, such is the true outside
Of the inner soul by which I lived and died."

Miss Elizabeth Alden Curtis, in a foreword to her dainty little version of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, sets forth her aim so modestly and beautifully that it should disarm criticism, if the interest of her book did not justify its own existence. Fortunately for its author, it does stand that test of the critical examination which all attempts to follow in Fitz Gerald's lead awaken. Miss Curtis says:

You who live in the country know that there are men and women, and little children even, who rake after the loads in the fragrant season of the hay harvest. * * * Wise men have translated the philosophy of the Persian Omar. This little book is but a raking-after "these greater ones," lest, perchance, one crimson rosebud, one chaplet of vine leaves, be left, forgotten, by the wayside.

The book also contains a short introduction by Mr. Richard Burton, referring first of all to the present great interest in Omar Khayyam, which, while in a certain sense ephemeral, has yet underlying it all a genuine and lasting appreciation:

The appeal which old Omar makes to us across the centuries suggests two things. It denotes the modern sympathy for his type of philosophy, with its blend of Horatian hedonism and Old Testament fatalistic pessimism, sounding the deeps of life and death, and, what is of more import, it shows that truly fine literature is, in a sense, of no time; the fundamental human cry has no nationality.

Mr. Burton also reminds us that this interest in Omar is evidenced not only by an ever-increasing circle of readers, but also by the number of English renderings in which this Eastern classic is constantly appearing. Fifteen or twenty years ago, an acquaintance with old Omar was most unusual. We all remember how the first and second editions of Fitz Gerald's version would not sell at any price; not even at the penny a copy asked by Quaritch—for a book now hardly attainable at any price. And how suddenly people began asking each other if they knew the Rubaiyat; a question which soon resulted in a flood not only of editions of Fitz Gerald's version, but also of other translations and versions like Whinfield's three separate issues containing a varying number of quatrains in the separate volumes; the two Garner editions, the second of which was amplified; the prose version by Justin Huntly McCarthy; the Payne version, the various Heron-Allen issues, that by Richard Le Gallienne, and one by Mrs. Cadell, which came out only a short time ago. There is no question, of course, as to the rank Fitz Gerald's version takes. It is without question matchless; but it is perhaps no heresy to allow it contains more of Fitz Gerald than it does of Omar. Speaking of Mr. Le Gallienne's version, Dr. Burton says:

Yet Mr. Le Gallienne has shown us of late that on the side of color and seduction of music, "Old Fitz," as Tennyson was fond of calling him, has not said the last word. Fitz Gerald performed a feat next to impossible for the translator; he made a second classic of his task, giving the world an English poem which challenges the original in sheer strength and beauty. Nevertheless, in Mr. Le Gallienne's quatrains, there are felicities that overmatch like places in the older rendering. And so others still are led to the essay; before the eyes of every lover of Omar it would seem as if there hovered a dim fair creature beckoning on to the endeavor to express in still more perfect phrase the magic melodies of that poet of the Mystic Vine. * * * Miss Curtis's version is most sympathetic—finely yet delicately touched, at times lovely in the extreme. * * * Those familiar with existing versions will be interested to get in hand a new rendering so able, and will realize how good a piece of work is here; while those who receive their first introduction to Omar through her efforts may be assured that the lady-usher who bows them into the presence has the manners suited to such society.

It is unquestionable that there are many Omar lovers who consider Mr. Le Gallienne's version a delightful one—at times almost rivaling in interest Fitz Gerald's; and they will doubtless find a great deal of the same quality in this, which seems to reveal fresh beauty with each new reading. Typographically the book is most satisfactory, being the work of the Marion Press; printed on Dutch hand-made paper of a very pleasing quality, and attractively and plainly bound. The volume, which it limited to six hundred copies printed from type, is privately issued by the Brothers of the Book, and is by far the best and most important work they have done. A few quatrains, taken at random, have been selected here to show the charm of Miss Curtis's rendering, which, with Whinfield's and Le Gallienne's, certainly ranks next to Fitz Gerald's own:

Up! Now the sun ablaze in guerdoned
might,
Has routed all the starry hosts of night,
And hurling shafts upon the castle wall,
Secures the vantage to the realm of light.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
A roll of verse, a crust of wheaten bread,
Thy voice for music, and my soul is fed;
The ruby of thy crimson lips for wine—
Ah, who would choose a Paradise instead?
* * * * * * * * * * * *
And, struggling spirit, let not worldly gain
Nor worldly loss provoke thy heart to pain,
For all the burden of such fevered dross
Will filter through thy wasting palms like
rain.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
The sap that dyes yon crimson-drenched
rose,
Perchance from some dead monarch's
bosom flows;
And that dark violet may well have drawn
Its azure from a maiden's eyes, who knows?
These slender sedges that ye calmly trace
Along the river brink—ah, muse a space,
Maybe that when ye tear them from the
sward
Ye mar the beauty of some tranquil face.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
A little while upon this grassy steep,
A little while, and under it we sleep,
And though we live and love and sink to
rest,
The burning stars their circling vigils keep.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
From youth to age, I sought to swell my
store,
And begged of priest and scholar each his
lore,
But though my shadow lengthens down
the years,
I still am standing at a fast-closed door.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
O, what are we, who for a space abide,
To seek our cause of being, far and wide,
But pebbles, thrown upon a shelving
beach,
And worked about by each recurring tide?
And human life, a derelict that drifts
Forlorn upon a course each current shifts;
Poor craft, forsook of beacon and of crew,
And left to founder in the yearning rifts!
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Think not the Lâkî shall create no more
When you and I are slipped beyond the
Door,
For through the floodgates of Eternity,
The tide of souls unendingly shall pour.
* * * * * * * * * * * *
We are but shadow-figures rudely thrown
Upon the lanthorn-cloth, and dimly shown
In vacillation on the Master's arm
To whirl anon into the blank unknown.
Aye, we are pawns in that portentous game
Of chess—or life, why cavil at the name?
Soon will He sweep the pieces from the
board,
And then,—the rose will blossom all the
same—
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Then bless thy sweet or fear thy bitter fate,
The world is aging and the dawn is late,
What canst thou do with curses or with
prayers
One destined letter to obliterate?

To Revise and Cut Out Is to Confess Weakness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the last SATURDAY REVIEW is given an account of Mr. Robert W. Chambers's method of writing. That he cut 30,000 words out of one of his manuscripts is not exactly praiseworthy. For many years I have read various articles relating to the methods of different authors, and in most of those articles the critic has taken pains to show how commendable it is for an author to cut out words and paragraphs. But herein I must say I differ from all the critics, who seem to think that much cutting out is a merit to the author. Far from showing strength in an author, it proves that the author's mind at the time of writing had not a sufficient glow to pen down at once the right train of thoughts or to survey the string of events with forethought, so as to be able to dash down the story without the need to cut out and remodel afterward. I do not understand why authors parade their weakness before the public. There is nothing to vaunt about. It is like Buller's march of last week—had he thought more about the pros and cons before he attempted the charge, it would not have been necessary for slaughter to decimate his army to such an extent. The same with a story writer. It is advisable for him to have the entire story in his mind; then he will be able to lead his pen to sure victory without seeing that most of his paragraphs must be cut out on account of his having written without a foreknowledge of how he would mold the events of the story.

Listen to what Chatterton said:

Byron rarely cut out verses; Beaumont and Fletcher wrote with forethought, hence what flowed from the nibs of their quills was good and needed no remodeling. Dr. Johnson wrote his "Rasselas" in a week's time; while some of his manuscript was in the hands of the printer he was continuing to write chapter after chapter; he had no opportunity to remodel—what was written appeared in print. And so with many other story writers.

Authors may remodel and cut out paragraphs if they wish to—but, for fair Inspiration's sake, they should keep their weakness to themselves. There is no glory in announcing to the world that they have been writing, cutting out, rewriting, cutting out again—and so on; but if they have succeeded in writing a good story, dashed down as the fire was burning within their mind, without much correction, then they can blazon the feat.

One can train the mind so as to be able to write a story almost perfect in the first draft. How it is done remains private property. LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

The Clarendon Press will publish at once, in crown octavo, Dr. Moore's Oxford text of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante.

Daniel Malfett will begin this month the publication of a monthly periodical, entitled The Magazine of Poetry.

A BRAZILIAN'S VIEWS.

Senhor Lima's Thoughtful Study of Our Problems.*

Senhor Oliveira Lima, a prominent author of Brazil, a member of the Brazilian Academy, and at present First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, has embodied the result of his observations of our country in a volume entitled "Nos Estados Unidos. Impressoes Politicas e Sociaes." ("In the United States. Political and Social Impressions.") But this unpretentious title does not do justice to the work itself, which is a very thoughtful and serious study of our present problems in matters social and political. Senhor Lima not only presents the state of these questions as it is at this moment, but he goes into the causes which have induced them as they are found in the past history of this country. Although comparisons are usually futile, it is not too much to say of the present volume that it is the most noteworthy study of the United States which has been made since the appearance of Paul Bourget's "Outre Mer." To a Brazilian the problems which we are now trying to solve present unusual interest from the fact that many of these are those with which the South American republic finds itself confronted. The comparative novelty of the republican form of government and the presence of the "negro question" in Brazil make a solution of these questions even more imperative there than with us.

In the course of this introduction the author compares José Bonifacio, the "Patriarch of Independence" of Brazil, and Napoleon Bonaparte, with Washington:

The worship of Washington by the Americans is a feeling common to the whole country, a collective feature which embraces all the political dissensions and unites all the religious differences. It constitutes a National religion full of love and gratitude, to which there is nothing comparable in any other country. The French symbolize in Napoleon Bonaparte the warlike genius of the race, its military fanaticism, its ardor for command, but within France itself how many detractors of the memory of the great Emperor do we meet! Among the ruling classes we may say that there is a larger number of those who condemn him than of those who exalt him. It is not thus in the United States. In contradiction to the proverb, Washington was a prophet in his own country. It remains to be known if he would have been so in Brazil. Frankly, I think not. * * * The merit of Washington consists, more than in anything else, in the extraordinary union, if I may thus express myself, that is, in a joining of all the virtues of which the human soul is capable raised to their highest degree and perfectly balanced.

If this eulogy of Washington, of which the foregoing words are scattered sentences, be read in its entirety, it will readily be conceded that Senhor Lima has very thoroughly grasped the true character of Washington, and the real services which he rendered his country, not only as a soldier in the Revolution, but also as a statesman during the most critical period, perhaps, of our whole history, that is, between the end of the war for independence and the beginning of this century.

The chapter on "The Negro Problem" is a very interesting statement of the troubles arising from the present condition of our colored population. As a Brazilian, the author gives it more prominence than it would otherwise be entitled to in a similar work, on account of the deep significance of this same question to a nation like Brazil, in which the problem must be faced and some conclusion reached before very long. "In truth, at the end of the nineteenth century, it should be said that the negro in America is incontestably an evil. Nobody, I think, will attempt to deny this."

In the course of the chapter on "The Effect of Immigration," the author says:

The greatness of the United States has been formed by the great European immigration beside the active and inventive genius of the colonizing race. This primary factor is, moreover, essential. The difference in the results of the colonization of the two continents, or rather, of English America and of Latin America, is to be connected more than anything by the qualities of the respective conquering races, since the emigration of different peoples to the same territory is a relatively modern factor, a novelty of our century not so cosmopolitan as it seems at first sight, but concentrated by industrial excitement and disseminated by the ease of maritime transportation. The English occupying what is now called the United States and the Portuguese occupying what has been since then called Brazil, had to struggle against the same obstacles, the Indians who were masters of the land, armed foreign competitors, and natural factors. The Indians were equally warlike. Here and there they were exterminated by war or raised without system by the current of civilization. The emigration caused by the discoveries of new worlds had for its motives the commercial spirit, which in the time of Cromwell raised itself to the height of the chief characteristic of the English people, and religion, which was the most important reason of the excitement in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The colonization of the United States was made in large part by the Puritans and Catholics who had fled from the persecutions of Christians of hostile sects. Many of the inhabitants of English America had, however, so profound a religious faith that they took themselves over the seas solely in defense of their consciences. * * * The capital of New England is an excellent example of the value of English colonization. Boston was and may be said without exaggeration to be still the ground of American intelligence, its Athens. New York, in its quality of metropolis of the East, as the most important commercial centre, and in its more frequent, easy, and rapid communication with the Old World, may possess the best-known and the most influential publishing houses. Chicago, with its enormous development, can buy what is not enough for it, the glories of flour and bacon, and may try to rival New York in printing books. Boston is not left behind on account of this from being in its way almost unique in the United States as an old city with weedy streets and ancient houses, the metropolis of National thought. Its library is the richest in the country in the value of its collections and the choice of its editions, and has secured for itself a home in the most beautiful building in Boston. Its schools are proverbial for comfort and efficiency. Its college of Harvard, with its old air of an English university; its buildings scattered throughout the whole town of Cambridge, its union of tradition with modernity, is the chief among the many academies which flourish all over the territory of the Union. For the American there is no dishonorable work.

Senhor Lima, in his chapter on the "Influence of Woman," describes the part which women have filled in the history of American civilization. His views are most interesting, especially as being written from the point of view of the foreigner who knows not only the faults of the American ideal of woman which all foreigners recognize, but also its merits, of which very few are aware. The opening of the chapter is a charming tribute to the author's experience of American women:

By the side of the first rough immigrants made still more rough by their very primitive struggle with nature and in whose plebeian wave disappeared the few examples of British aristocracy who came to try their fortunes in the lands of Virginia, where Capt. John Smith was begged for by Princess Pocahontas, woman represented from the beginning of colonization for these people with their natural idealism, the sweetness, the perfume, the smile of joy, the sole enchantment of life. In this way was inculcated to the few the feeling of extreme deference, almost of veneration, which woman enjoys in North America and which, although repressed in the East, is still most characteristic in the West, where the masculine element exceeds in number the feminine.

In the chapter on "Society" the author seems particularly struck with the growth of the various patriotic and hereditary societies in America, which he regards seriously and in a more sympathetic spirit than is usually found in writers treating of this subject. He takes occasion to point out the great difference between the societies conducted in a sensible way and the "Holland Dames of the New Netherlands," (damas hollandezas da Nova Neerlandia,) of which Miss Lavinia Dempsey was proclaimed "Königin."

Not by any means the least interesting portion of this work are those pages devoted to American writers, in which Senhor Lima shows a wide acquaintance with the chief works of our literature and an appreciation of its merits, as well as of its defects. "Nos Estados Unidos" is a very valuable contribution to the number of foreign views of this country. The ideas of its author are comprehensive and liberal, and he does not allow his evident admiration of the Government and civilization of the United States to interfere with his analysis both of the strength and weakness of our National life. It is to be hoped that some one will translate into English this volume, which is worthy to stand by the side of Bourget's "Outre Mer," and Steevens's "The Land of the Dollar," while in many ways it is superior to either of those works.

*NOS ESTADOS UNIDOS: Impressoes Politicas e Sociaes. De Oliveira Lima, da Academia Br—'eira. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1899.

Old Time Children's Books.*

To be a boy or girl with a taste for reading would seem at first glance to be pleasanter at the end of this century than at its beginning. It is not that our best books are so much better than the best of those of our grandparents. Where we have "Treasure Island" and the "Jungle Books," they had "Robinson Crusoe" and Scott's novels and "Pilgrim's Progress." But the background is supremely different. To concentrate on a few books of excellence was then almost a necessity, and is now as nearly an impossibility. In this day and generation, Kings and wise men bring their treasures to the feet of little children as a matter of course, and whether theoretically we deplore or welcome the fact, we cannot deny that the counters of "juvenile literature" over which we bend at the holiday season suggest more festive entertainment than the little books from Skinner Street, written and read a century ago.

Mr. Tuer has selected from different sources a representative set of examples of antiquated juvenile stories, and one hedges a little instinctively in judging them, so poignantly do they remind one that the old order is bound to change, and that we in our turn, with our Goops and Brownies and our demi-semi novels for girls in their teens, are going to be objects of exquisite mirth to our grandchildren. But one thing we certainly can predicate without the pride that brings a fall—we cannot possibly seem to any future generation so monotonous as our beloved little ancestors seem to us, beholding them reflected in their story books. We picture them to ourselves as creatures of unrelieved wickedness, so necessary it was, apparently, to beat into their brains the A B C of morality. We have had our moral fibre gradually toughened until we are able to follow even the adventures of Huckleberry Finn without danger of serious degeneration, but our great-grandfather was fed from "A cup of sweets that never cloy," on the history of Harry, whose indifference to advice from his elders led him to purchase gunpowder, blow himself up, and become a reformed character through the loss of one eye; on the lesson of Tom Tindall's career, he suffering also the affliction of blindness and becoming a chimney sweep into the bargain owing to "his folly and wickedness in throwing squibs," or on the instructive contrast between the characters of Greedy George, Idle Richard, Careless Fanny, and Manly Edward, Well-bred Charles, Generous Susan.

Not the least charm of this absurdly charming volume is the naïveté of the illustrations, which are those of the old editions of the tales, or reproductions of the silhouettes and pin-pricked pictures, as popular in their day as the Gibson style of illustration is in ours.

*STORIES FROM OLD-FASHIONED CHILDREN'S BOOKS. Brought Together and Introduced to the Reader by Andrew W. Tuer, F. S. A. Adorned with 250 Amusing Cuts. 1899-1900. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. 153-157 Fifth Avenue. Price $2.50.

DANTE.

A Biography Prepared as an Introduction to the Study of His Great Work.*

Dr. Hogan in his preface deprecates the idea that he is doing more than providing a work "intended chiefly for those who have neither the time nor the inclination to become specialists in the study of the 'Divina Commedia.'" He forestalls the possible criticism that this purpose is admirably answered by the various translations by reminding his readers that Walter Scott and Cardinal Newman could not make their way through Cary's translation and "practically abandoned their attempts to master the 'Divine Comedy' on account of their antipathy to the medium in which it was offered to them." This encourages him to believe that those who are reading the poem for the first time either in the English or in the Italian will find a "general view of the work and a brief explanation of some of its more important details" of service.

While it certainly seems as though from Lowell's paper on Dante and Prof. Norton's prose translation of the "Divine Comedy" the reader of average intelligence could find his way through the splendid labyrinth, there is no doubt whatever that a large public will agree with Prof. Hogan in thinking a simplified version desirable, if not necessary. They find it easy to read a passage couched in this familiar language—

> Dante, however, cannot delay with these souls. He hastens back to Virgil, who has already mounted on the croup of Geryon, and takes up his position in front of him. The sight of the monster and of the abyss makes Dante quake, like one who is in fever, and has a shivering fit that makes his fingers livid to the nails. He is strengthened, however, by the encouragement of Virgil, who clasps him in his arms and orders Geryon to move—

While the original, straightforward and plain as it is, troubles them for no other reason, apparently, than because it is the original. It does not trouble them that they should by explanations, however good, dissipate the effect of what Lowell calls the "concise forthrightness of phrase" of him who to certain things wished he could reply "not with words but with a knife."

Prof. Hogan brings to his task the first essential of enthusiasm, and adds to this a discrimination of mind that guides him safely beween the Scylla and Charybdis of minute exegesis and carelessly sentimental criticism. His account of the character and life of Dante is touched by a warmth of feeling that communicates itself to the reader and is particularly adapted to awaken the interest of young students. He says:

> When we contrast Dante's early life of comfort and happiness, the refined society in the midst of which he grew up, his careful education in all the liberal arts, and his rapid advancement to the summit of political power, with his subsequent career of exile and poverty—his goods confiscated, his family ruined, he himself condemned repeatedly by his fellow-citizens "to be burned until he should be entirely dead," all the legitimate hopes of a patriot blighted, his efforts to retrieve his fortune baffled at every turn, driven to take shelter at the Courts of arrogant Princes, compelled to associate with jesters and buffoons, to experience, in a word, all that is condensed in that cry of his heart:
>
> How salt a savor hath
> The bread of others; and how hard the path
> To climb and to descend the stranger's stairs!

> And when we reflect that it was in the midst of trials like these—almost the greatest that can fall to the lot of man upon earth—that the 'Divine Comedy' was composed, we think that in the whole kingdom of letters there is nothing to compare with this triumph of mind over matter, of will over circumstances, of courage and genius over all the difficulties that fate could pile against them.

This is not so exalted as Lowell's almost joyous summing up of the phases of experience by which Dante was shaped—"rank, ease, love, study, affairs, statecraft, hope, exile, hunger, dependence, despair—until he became endowed with a sense of the nothingness of this world's goods possible only to the rich, and a knowledge of man possible only to the poor"—but it is the commoner mood for the sympathetic mind that finds it difficult to welcome for its idols "each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough."

In unfolding the hidden meanings of the poem, Prof. Hogan is conservative and picks and chooses among authorities. In the chapters on Dante's orthodoxy there are, however, a strong personal note and the free expression of political and religious opinions, of which the following passage may serve as an example:

> If Italy is wise she will come to terms with the papacy; she will restore the patrimony of St. Peter on which she has laid sacrilegious hands. Until she does, the hand of Catholic Christendom will be raised up against her. She knows not how or when it may strike. Everybody wishes her prosperity and peace, and a future worthy of the great part she has played in the history of civilization. The world at large will rejoice on the day she removes this blot from the shield that has been emblazoned by the trials of three thousand years. For her own sake, for the honor of the "great mantle" that has shed so much glory upon the Latin race, for the appeasement of 200,000,000 Catholics scattered over the globe, who look up to the Holy Father as their spiritual chief and who are outraged at the indignities heaped upon him, we trust and pray that wiser counsels may at last prevail.

It is natural that an author making his observations from this point of view should take violent issue with the erratic theories of the elder Rossetti, whose work was "received with applause by that narrow section of the British public whose fundamental principle in religion is hatred of the Pope." It is curious, however, in consideration of his fair-mindedness in most respects, that he should dismiss a commentator who produced what Lowell considered the "best comment that had been done in England" up to 1872 with so slight and so slurring a recognition, and that Miss Rossetti, to whom Lowell gave unstinted praise, should not be mentioned at all.

The text is fully supplied with quotations both from the original Italian and from translations, and some of these stand in need of a proofreader's revision. We note "nessum" for "nessun" on Page 81, and "più" without its accent on Page 176.

*THE LIFE AND WORKS OF DANTE ALLIGHIERI: Being an Introduction to the Study of the 'Divina Commedia.' By the Rev. J. F. Hogan, D. D. Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London; New York and Bombay. 1899. $4.

A Boy in the Far West.*

Almost all children are interested in a story in which a hint of camp life appears. Traveling in a wagon has its charms, too, for an imaginative youngster. Young readers should therefore be doubly interested in this account of the adventures of John Worth, an actual boy, and incidentally of those of his chum and "pardner," a younger brother. Although it lacks, perhaps, the smoothness and literary charm of Brooks's story of the "Young Emigrants," still its laconic, straightforward style seems to be the natural one for describing the life of a Western lad, and certainly no boy, reading the tale, will be tempted to go and do likewise, for it is a history of hard work, and of such play as is merely a superexcellence in labor, or a change in it.

An Indian attack on Bismarck, in the early seventies, opens the story in which the stern, just, absolutely honest, but unyielding father relied upon his young sons to take the family, with all their possessions, into the town from an outlying "Spack." Later, when Mr. Worth decided to "hit the trail" and go further West to open up coal mines, the boys found plenty of adventures, and when they settled anywhere for any length of time they amused themselves by hunting beaver and buffalo, skieing, and playing with the boys of an Indian village. One game seemed to be a Western form of the snow-snake-throwing of New York Indians. It is described as being played with a "kind of combination spear and skate from the curved rib of a buffalo, to the end of which were fastened three feathers, the highly polished convex surface offering little resistance to the ice, so the whole could be thrown a long distance on the glassy surface." Horse racing on Baldy, John's pony, which had followed them from Bismarck, boxing, and mining filled their time. Then the two boys went off to tend sheep for a year—a dreary occupation. They returned to the ranch, and John, with the faithful Baldy, carried mail to a mining camp, once getting caught in a mountain snowstorm, and only rescuing himself and the horse by strenuous efforts.

John had been taught to box, but having been worsted in a fight, and consequently jeered at by his father, he started for Helena, "beating his way" on the freight trains in a company of tramps. A few months later, however, he was back again on the plains, "night mangler" for a railroad instruction party. From that he progressed into range riding, and there is a lively description of his subsequent career as a "bronco buster," a result of his skill in breaking wild horses. One, an outlawed pony, completed its education at a round-up, where John met men from various "outfits" of unknown antecedents, but all agreeing that, although there was much rough fun in such a meeting, it was also about the hardest kind of work.

John came back from a night ride after cattle stampeded by a bolt of lightning only to find that his "pardner," a kindly, grumbling friend, had been trampled to death by the cattle, and the shock so sobered the boy that when his employer suggested that such an end, or, at least, an early breakdown, would probably be his fate if he kept on at his wearing life, John considered the question and decided to go to school.

He found that all his varied manly accomplishments did not avail him in competition with town-bred children, but worked steadily on, forging ahead as soon as he fairly understood the methods.

Fine half-tones from photographs, evidently of a later date than that of the story, but perfectly illustrative, show the Indian and his tepees and the everyday, unromantic life of the range and the ranch, lying in brilliant sunshine. Those exhibiting, in a series, the horse-breaking and calf-branding are particularly interesting, and the photograph of a bucking horse is unusually good. Besides these, little marginal illustrations suggest the contents of each chapter.

*CATTLE RANCH TO COLLEGE: The True Tale of a Boy's Adventure in the Far West. By Russell Doubleday, author of "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee." New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. $1.50.

Mr. Ford's "Janice Meredith."

To satisfy the many inquiries as to the pronunciation of the name Janice, we are informed by Mr. Ford that it is of French-Huguenot extraction, and was actually in use in New Jersey not far from the time that the events of "Janice Meredith" are placed in the Boudinot family. It should, therefore, be pronounced Jăn'eece.

While on this subject, it may be of interest to add that the exception most frequently taken by the reviewers—the girl's use of "Dadda" and "Mommy"—is, historically speaking, unjustified. In the journal of Sally Wistar, written in the year 1778, near Philadelphia, her father is always spoken of as "Dadda," and there is in existence a series of letters of Miss Ambler of Virginia, addressed to "Dear Mommy" and others in which she uses the same term in writing to others of her mother.

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ARTS AND LETTERS.

First Public Meeting of the Institute —Addresses by Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Van Dyke.

At the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, held at Mendelssohn Hall in this city on Tuesday evening, an address by Charles Dudley Warner, the President, was read by Hamilton W. Mabie, owing to Mr. Warner's illness, and an address was made by Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Synopses of these addresses were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday, but readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW will wish to see longer reports.

The original members were selected by the American Social Science Association, which acted under the power of its charter from the Congress of the United States. The members thus selected had the alternative of organizing as an independent institute or as a branch of the Social Science Association. The members voted to organize independently. The objects of the Institute are declared to be the advancement of art and literature, and the qualification is notable achievements in art or letters. From the addresses by Mr. Warner and Dr. Van Dyke the following parts, not printed on Wednesday, are taken:

MR. WARNER'S ADDRESS.

It is believed that the advancement of art and literature in this country will be promoted by the organization of the producers of literature and art. This is in strict analogy with the action of other professions and of almost all the industries. No one doubts that literature and art are or should be leading interests in our civilization, and their dignity will be enhanced in the public estimation by a visible organization of their representatives, who are seriously determined upon raising the standards by which the work of writers and artists is judged. The association of persons having this common aim cannot but stimulate effort, soften unworthy rivalry into generous competition, and promote enthusiasm and good-fellowship in their work.

In no other way so well as by association of this sort can be created the feeling of solidarity in our literature and the recognition of its power. It is not expected to raise any standard of perfection, or in any way to hamper individual development, but a body of concentrated opinion may raise the standard by promoting healthful and helpful criticism, by discouraging mediocrity and meretricious smartness, by keeping alive the traditions of good literature, while it is hospitable to all discoverers of new worlds. A safe motto for any such society would be Tradition and Freedom—Traditio et Libertas.

It is generally conceded that what literature in America needs at this moment is honest, competent, sound criticism. This is not likely to be attained by sporadic efforts, especially in a democracy of letters where the critics are not always superior to the criticised, where the man in front of the book is not always a better marksman than the man behind the book. It may not be attained even by an organization of men united upon certain standards of excellence. I do not like to use the word authority, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the public will be influenced by a body devoted to the advancement of art and literature, whose sincerity and discernment it has learned to respect, and admission into whose ranks will, I hope, be considered a distinction to be sought by good work. The fashion of the day is rarely the judgment of posterity.

The chief concern of the National Institute is with the production of works of art and of literature, and with their distribution. The interests involved are, first, those of the author; second, those of the publisher, and, third, those of the public. As to all good literature, the interests of these three are identical if the relations of the three are on the proper basis. For the author a good book is of more pecuniary value than a poor one, setting aside the question of fame; to the publisher the right of publishing a good book is solid capital—an established house, in the long run, makes more money on "standards" than on "catch-pennies," and to the public the possession of the best literature is the breath of life, as that of the bad and mediocre is moral and intellectual decadence. But in practice the interests of the three do not harmonize. The author, even supposing his efforts are stimulated by the highest aspiration for excellence, and not by any commercial instinct, is compelled by his circumstances to get the best price for his production; the publisher wishes to get the utmost return for his capital and his energy, and the public wants the best going for the least money.

The publisher has a clear right to guard himself against risks, as he has the right of refusal to assume them. But there is an injustice somewhere, when for many a book, valued and even profitable to somebody, the author does not receive the price of a laborer's day wages for the time spent on it—to say nothing of the long years of its gestation The relation between author and publisher ought to be neither complicated nor peculiar. The author may sell his product outright, or he may sell himself by an agreement similar to that which an employe in a manufacturing establishment makes with his master to give to the establishment all his inventions. Either of these methods is fair and businesslike, though it may not be wise.

By the present common method the author makes over the use of his property to the will of the publisher. It is true that he parts with the use only of the property and not with the property itself, and the publisher in law acquires no other title, nor does he acquire any sort of interest in the future products of the author's brain. But the author loses all control of his property, and its profit to him may depend upon his continuing to make over his books to the same publisher.

The situation is full of complications. Theoretically it is the interest of both parties to sell as many books as possible. But the author has an interest in one book, the publisher in a hundred. And it is natural and reasonable that the man who risks his money should be the judge of the policy best for his whole establishment. I cannot but think that this situation would be on a juster footing all around if the author returned to the old practice of limiting the use of his property by the publisher. I say this in full recognition of the fact that the publishers might be unwilling to make temporary investments or to take risks. What then? Fewer books might be published. Less vanity might be gratified. Less money might be risked in experiments upon the public, and more might be made by distributing good literature. Would the public be injured? It is an idea already discredited that the world owes a living to everybody who thinks he can write, and it is a superstition already fading that capital which exploits literature as a trade acquires any special privileges.

The present international copyright, which primarily concerns itself with the manufacture of books, rests upon an unintelligible protective tariff basis. It should rest primarily upon an acknowledgment of the author's right of property in his own work, the same universal right that he has in any other personal property. The author's international copyright should be no more hampered by restrictions and incumbrances than his national copyright. Whatever regulations the Government may make for the protection of manufactures or trade industries or for purposes of revenue on importations, they should not be confounded with the author's right of property. They have no business in an international copyright act, agreement, or treaty. The United States copyright for native authors contains no manufacturing restrictions. All we ask is that foreign authors shall enjoy the same privileges we have under our law, and that foreign nations shall give our authors the privileges of their local copyright laws. I do not know any American author of any standing who has ever asked or desired protection against foreign authors.

The property of an author in the product of his mental labor ought to be as absolute and unlimited as his property in the product of his physical labor. It seems to me idle to say that the two kinds of labor products are so dissimilar that the ownership cannot be protected by like laws. In this age of enlightenment such a proposition is absurd. The history of copyright law seems to show that the treatment of property in brain product has been based on this erroneous idea. To steal the paper on which an author has put his brain work into visible, tangible form is in all lands a crime, larceny, but to steal the brain work is not a crime. The utmost extent to which our enlightened American legislators, at almost the end of the nineteenth century, have gone in protecting products of the brain has been to give the author power to sue in civil courts, at large expense, the offender who has taken and sold his property.

And what gross absurdity is the copyright law which limits even this poor defense of authors' property to a brief term of years, after the expiration of which he or his children and heirs have no defense, no recognized property whatever in his products. And for some inexplicable reason this term of years in which he may be said to own his property is divided into two terms, so that at the end of the first he is compelled to reassert his ownership by renewing his copyright, or he must lose all ownership at the end of the short term.

It is manifest to all honest minds that if an author is entitled to own his work for a term of years, it is equally the duty of his Government to make that ownership perpetual. He can own and protect and leave to his children and his children's children by will, the manuscript paper on which he has written, and he should have equal right to leave to them that mental product which constitutes the true money value of his labor.

As it now stands, authors who annually produce the raw material for manufacturing purposes to an amount in value of millions, supporting vast populations of people; authors whose mental produce rivals and exceeds in commercial value many of the great staple products of our fields, are the only producers who have no distinct property in their products, who are not protected in holding on to the feeble tenure the law gives them, and whose quasi property in their works, flimsy as it is, is limited to a few years, and cannot with certainty be handed down to their children. There can certainly be no valid argument against extending the copyright of the author to his own lifetime, with the addition of forty or fifty years for the benefit of his heirs.

One aspect of the publishing business which has become increasingly prominent during the last fifteen years cannot be overlooked, for it is certain to affect seriously the production of literature as to quality and its distribution. Capital has discovered that literature is a product out of which money can be made, in the same way that it can be made in cotton, wheat, or iron. Never before in history has so much money been invested in publishing, with the single purpose of creating and supplying the market with manufactured goods. Never before has there been such an appeal to the reading public or such a study of its tastes, or supposed tastes, wants, likes and dislikes, coupled also with the same shrewd anxiety to ascertain a future demand that governs the purveyors of Spring and Fall styles in millinery and dressmaking. Not only the contents of the books and periodicals, but the covers must be made to catch the fleeting fancy. Will the public next season wear its hose dotted or striped?

The consolidation of capital in great publishing establishments has its advantages and its disadvantages. It increases vastly the yearly output of books. The presses must be kept running, printers, papermakers, and machinists are interested in this. The maw of the press must be fed. The capital must earn its money. One advantage of this is that when new and usable material is not forthcoming, the "standards" and the best literature must be reproduced in countless editions, and the best literature is broadcast over the world at prices to suit all purses, even the leanest. The disadvantage is that products, in the eagerness of competition for a market, are accepted which are of a character to harm and not help the development of the contemporary mind in moral and intellectual strength. The public expresses its fear of this in the phrase it has invented—"the spawn of the press." The author who writes simply to supply this press and in constant view of a market, is certain to deteriorate in his quality, nay, more, as a beginner he is satisfied if he can produce something that will sell without regard to its quality.

Is it extravagant to speak of a tendency to make the author merely an adjunct of the publishing house? Take as an illustration the publications in books and magazines relating to the late Spanish-American war. How many of them were ordered to meet a supposed market, and how many of them were the spontaneous and natural productions of writers who had something to say? I am not quarreling, you see, with the newspapers who do this sort of thing; I am speaking of the tendency of what we have been accustomed to call literature to take on the transient and hasty character of the newspaper.

In another respect, in method if not in quality, this literature approaches the newspaper. It is the habit of some publishing houses, not of all, let me distinctly say, to seek always notoriety, not to nurse and keep before the public mind the best that has been evolved from time to time, but to offer always something new. The year's flooring is thrashed off and the floor swept to make room for a fresh batch. Effort eventually ceases for the old and approved, and is concentrated on experiments. This is like the conduct of a newspaper. It is assumed that the public must be startled all the time.

It would not be easy to fix the limit in this vast country to the circulation of a good book if it were properly kept before the public. Day by day, year by year, new readers are coming forward with curiosity and intellectual wants. The generation that now is should not be deprived of the best in the last generation. Nay, more, one publication in any form reaches only a comparatively small portion of the public that would be interested in it. A novel, for instance, may have a large circulation in a magazine, it may then appear in a book, it may reach other readers serially again in the columns of a newspaper, it may be offered again in all the by-ways by subscription, and yet not nearly exhaust its legitimate running power. This is not a supposition, but a fact proved by trial. Nor is it to be wondered at when we consider that we have an unequaled homogeneous population with a similar common school education. In looking over publishers' lists I am constantly coming across good books out of print which are practically unknown to this generation, and yet are more profitable, truer to life and character, more entertaining and amusing, than most of those fresh from the press month by month.

THE ADDRESS OF DR. VAN DYKE.

Let us begin by distinguishing between the people and the public. The public is that small portion of the people which is in the foreground at the moment. It is the mirror of passing fashions, the court of temporary judgments, the gramophone of new tunes. The people is a broader, deeper word. It means that great and comparatively silent mass of men and women on which the public floats, as the foam floats on the wave. It means that community of human thought and feeling which lies behind the talk of the day. There are many publics, for they change and pass. But the people are one.

If this institute were composed of self-elected men, seeking merely the advancement of arts and letters, without regard to the needs and the welfare of the people, it would be open to suspicion as a new kind of trust or to ridicule as an old kind of mutual admiration society. But it stands on a totally different basis. The fact that its membership was chosen, and its organization promoted, by the American Social Science Association, is a fine birth-mark. Its life is derived from a social impulse, and must be dedicated to social service. So far as it shall have an influence in the republic of letters it must stand clearly on the human and humane side.

In setting out to seek this end, let us remember that there is no advance possible without a recognition of the ground already gained. Pessimism never gets anywhere. It is a poor wagon that starts with creaking and groaning. Let us cheerfully acknowledge that the state of literature and its relation to the people are better to-day than they have ever been before in the history of the world.

Freedom is a great gain. Open libraries are milestones on the path of human progress. Books are easier of access and possession than any other kind of food. They have become incredibly cheap, partly through the expiration of copyrights and partly through the reduction in the cost of manufacture. I cannot think that the loss involved for certain classes in either of these processes is to be weighed for a moment against the resulting advantage to the people. The best books are the easiest to get, and, upon the whole, they have the widest circulation. Notably this is true of the most beautiful, powerful, and precious of all books—the English Bible, which is still the most popular book in the world.

Another good thing in which we must rejoice is the liberation of books from various kinds of oppression. The Index Librorum Prohibitorum still exists, but it is no longer what it used to be. The only officers of the inquisition in the modern world of letters are the librarians; and, taken all in all, they exercise their power with mildness and beneficence. The influence of party politics on the fate of books is almost extinct. The days of literary partisanship, when The Edinburgh Review scalped the conservative writers while The Quarterly flayed the liberals, are past. The alleged tyranny of the modern magazine editors is but a gentle moral suasion compared with the despotism of the so-called patrons of art and letters in earlier times. Let any one who thinks that there is too much literary log-rolling in the present day turn back to the fawning dedications of the Renaissance and the age of Queen Anne, and he will understand how far authorship has risen out of base subserviency into independence and self-respect.

Books are now sold in the dry-goods shops. No one can fairly object to that. But is there not some objection to dealing in books as if they were dry goods? A book can be bought for a nickel. There is no harm in that. But is there not considerable harm in advertising nickel-plated writing as standard silver?

Five thousand books are published every year in England, and nearly as many more in America. It would be a selfish man who could find fault with an industry which gives employment and support to such a large number of his fellow-men. But has there not come, with this plethora of production, an anaemia of criticism? That once rare disease, the cacoethes scribendi, seems to have become endemic. The public must like it, else it would not be so. But have the public no interests which will be imperiled if the landmarks of literary taste are lost in the sea of publications and the art of literature is forgotten in the business of bookmaking?

Every one knows what books are. But what is literature? It is the light on the candlestick. It is the ark on the flood. It is the flower among the leaves; the consummation of the plant's vitality, the crown of its beauty, and the treasure house of its seeds.

Literature is made up of those human writings which translate the inner meanings of nature and life, in language of distinction and charm, touched with the personality of the author, into forms of lasting interest. The best literature, then, is that which has the deepest significance, the most perfect style, the most vivid individuality, and the most enduring appeal to the human mind and heart. On the last point contemporary judgment is but guesswork. But on the other three points it should not be impossible to form nor improper to express a definite opinion.

The qualities which make a book salable may easily be those which prevent it from belonging to literature. A man may make a very good living from his writings without being in any sense a man of letters. He has a perfect right to choose between the enrichment of the world by writing along the best lines, and the increase of his bank account by writing along the grooves of the public imagination. He has the right to choose, but his choice places him.

On the other hand, the fact that a book does not sell is not in itself a sufficient proof that it is great. Poor books, as well as good ones, have often been unsuccessful at the start. The difference is that the poor ones remain unsuccessful at the finish. The writer who says that he would feel disgraced by a sale of 50,000 copies, cheers himself with a wine pressed from acid grapes and very unwholesome.

The public is content with the standard of salability. The prigs are content with the standard of preciosity. The people need and deserve a better standard. It should be a point of honor with men of letters to maintain it, by word and deed.

Literature has its permanent marks. It is a connected growth and its life history is unbroken. Masterpieces have never been produced by men who have had no masters. Reverence for good work is the foundation of literary character. The refusal to praise bad work or to imitate it is an author's personal chastity.

Good work is the most honorable and lasting thing in the world. Four elements enter into good work in literature: An original impulse—not necessarily a new idea, but a new sense of the value of an idea. A first-hand study of the subject and the material. A patient, joyful, unsparing labor for the perfection of form. A human aim—to cheer, console, purify, or ennoble the life of the people. Without this aim literature has never sent an arrow close to the mark.

It is only by good work that men of letters can justify their right to a place in the world. The father of Thomas Carlyle was a stonemason, whose walls stood true and needed no rebuilding. Carlyle's prayer was: "Let me write my books as he built his houses."

The American in Holland.*

Mr. Griffis is of neither Dutch blood nor ancestry, but has always been much interested in Holland, his present book being the result of five visits to that country, scattered over a period of nearly thirty years, with the result that he has thoroughly seen the Dutchman's land, rambling, "not hastily, but leisurely; not in one or two, but in all the provinces of the Netherlands. The majority of the Americans, like most British folk, visit only the two Hollands, North and South, and then see but a narrow line of landscape from the car windows. * * * The impressions, observations, studies, and sentiments of an American who has learned to love the Dutch country and people for their solid worth. * * * Delightful days in such far-off places as Doppum and Finsterwoelde, Doesburg and Goes, and in such mysterious lands as Drenthe and Limburg. * * * In giving my impressions and expressing my sentiments, * * * my aim has been to break the strain of plain prose and reveal the poetry underlying the Dutch epic of toil and triumph." In 1891, Mr. Griffis visited Holland with two friends, one of whom, a Japanese, Tasuké Harada, saw many points of resemblance between his country and Holland.

The low, one-story houses, with roofs of thatch or tile, are wonderfully like those in Japan. Wooden shoes recall the clogs and footblocks in the land of bamboo. The landscape is devoid of fences. The rectangular polders suggest rice fields. As in Oriental fashion, footgear, when wooden, is left at the doorway. By the size and number of clogs one may judge of the household or assembly within. Waterways and narrow field paths are numberless. Like those in Japan, the rivers of Holland have

*THE AMERICAN IN HOLLAND: SENTIMENTAL RAMBLES IN THE ELEVEN PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS. By William Elliot Griffiths, L. H. D., member of the Netheriandish Society of Letters in Leyden. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1899. $1.50.

their beds above the level of the surrounding country, and must be embanked or curbed. For ages the Mikado's empire has been a heavy sufferer from floods, and dikes and drainage have formed the chief engineering industry, while the Government spends millions annually in maintaining the river banks. There are perhaps as many miles of dams and dikes in Japan as in Holland. The length and utility of hedges are probably about equal in each. In both countries the river takes various terms, which differ throughout their length. Think of the many-named Dutch Rhine and the Japanese Sumida!

Mr. Griffis is widely known throughout Holland, and has received the honor of election to the Netherlandish Society of Letters at Leyden, and was also invited by the Netherland Circle of Journalists, as a private individual, to witness the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina. As a consequence of such intimate relations with the country, the author knows not only its public institutions and buildings, but also its society, its home life, and its peculiar customs to a degree seldom attained by one born under another flag. It is in such directions that the chief value of the book lies. Another important feature of Mr. Griffis's work is the attention paid to tracing all points of connection between Holland and America, even as regards the derivation of some of our own family names, and to pointing out the origin of some American customs and traditions which go back to Holland:

Now begins our sentimental journey to Bloemendaal. Not that we expect to find anything especially interesting there, but because of the sweet memories of the Bloomingdale, once near but now absorbed in New York, we visit the original Vale of Flowers. We take the coach and ride due north through the old bleaching grounds and past the fields of hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and anemones in amazing variety of color. One must come in April or May to enjoy the delicious perfume of Dutch flower farms, but even on June days their beauty is almost overpowering.

There are said to be twelve thousand windmills in the Netherlands, but their days are numbered a new one rarely being built, steam having been found so much more dependable. In a local museum is preserved a model of the first windmill erected in Zaandam:

It stood in the water and had to be towed round and round by a boat in order to make the sails face the wind. Later on the mill was set on a post, and the whole structure turned upon this, as an axis, as in a revolving library. Still later, the edifice was made to revolve from the bottom, like a monitor's turret. Finally the comparatively modern Dutch invention of a cap, holding the axle and sails, with cogwheel and spindle inside, and easily moved from below by a hand wheel and windlass, secured the proper frontage at will.

Mr. Griffis also points out how the gradual doing away with windmills would render impossible the old lawsuits, such as the one between the Lord of Woerst and the Over-Ijssel Monastery, "as to who owns the wind and has a right to use it. The old feudal master claimed that he owned Boreas, and all his breath that blew over his fields, as well as Neptune and all his puddles. The suit was referred to the Bishop of Utrecht, who decided in favor of the Lord. Even the hundred proverbs that stick to the subject, as barnacles to a ship, will soon bear the flavor of mythology."

Of Deventer, a city in Over-Ijssel, Mr. Griffis writes with much enthusiasm, not only of its natural beauty and attractiveness, but of its importance historically, adding:

Reluctant to leave the City of the Brethren of the Common Lot, I lingered to the last moment, enjoying every breath of air in the spot where Gerhard Grooté in the fourteenth century lifted that beacon light of education which was the harbinger of the Reformation as surely as the morning star is the herald of the dawn. Here the Fraternity of the Common Life began its school. Here the brethren made their text books and kindled that torch of learning which makes Deventer to the student of pedagogics what the City of the Violet Crown is to the lover of Greek letters. * * * That movement of learning * * * not only enriched Deventer, but by potential induction caused the Dutch towns and cities to start public schools sustained by taxation of the people, drawing education not only out of the monastery and from private ownership into wider channels, but furnishing it free for the children of the poor. Indeed, one may look here for the matrix of that great system which in the United States of America, and thence by direct influence upon other countries, has given the modern world a plan of public instruction in which all classes share. No historian of American or New England education, however he may write of the leaf, the blossom, the fruit, can ignore the roots, which go back to Deventer.

Mr. Griffis describes for us the interior of a poor cottage near Zutphen. The cottager is a widow, with two small children and no income except what she can make from the sandy soil and the animals to be found under the same roof; one ridgepole covering all, although the human beings live within brick and the animals within wooden walls:

The living room is probably twelve feet square. In one corner where the mother sits * * * is the spinning wheel, on which she is at work even while she talks, making yarn and getting it ready for hose. Back of her, against the wall, is a little wooden case, in which are a few spoons and other eating utensils. In the middle of one wall and against it is a fireplace, where are crackling a few embers over which hangs the kettle, and further up a hole rather than a chimney. A table on which the humble meals are set is in the middle of the room. There are two wooden chairs and a settee, and on the walls a couple of very ancient framed pictures. The lamp is of American make, and the oil which the one little, wise virgin of the home puts into it is petroleum. On the shelf is a Bible. The old-fashioned hand coffee mill is near by, to furnish cheer during the two daily meals. The uncarpeted floor is of brick and stone. Stepping outside into the rear room on the left we find the cow and the sheep that poke out their noses, and look up at us with their bright eyes, as though they knew that we were friends. Near by is a pile of cut grass, and overhead some dry fodder. On our right is a kind of rough loft or closet; in this the son, a boy of ten or twelve and the hope of the family, sleeps.

As has been said, Mr. Griffis was very careful to visit all places intimately connected with our own country, such as Breukelen, in the northern part of the Province of Utrecht, whence came the men and women who, on June 16, 1637, settled the American City of Churches; or Vlissengen—Flushing—which from early days has been the gateway into Zealand, and is now the chief terminus of the National and Continental iron roads and steamers.

The last chapters of the book are devoted to Queen Wilhelmina, all being of much interest: "Brief, impressive, thrilling was this inauguration of a constitutional ruler over a free people. In spirit and in form the ceremony of Sept. 6 was the renewal of the ancient covenant between the House of Orange and the Dutch people—in mutual obedience to the Constitution, that fundamental law of the land which governs both ruler and ruled. Never will the thrill imparted by that clear, strong, sweet voice be forgotten as she spoke: 'I count myself happy to rule the Dutch people, small in number but great in courage, great in nature and in character. The words of my ever-to-be-remembered father I make wholly my own. The House of Orange can never, no never, do enough for the Netherlands.' This is the spirit of William the Silent, lover of the people, maintainer of right and law, servant of servants, incarnated in this fair maiden of eighteen, strong in will, gracious in manner, lovely in person."

As would be expected, the book will be found full of interesting accounts of the old Dutch masters, the description of the impression made upon the author by Rembrandt's "Night Watch" being especially fine, but far too long for quotation.

The book is, of course, illustrated, and reveals the most intimate acquaintance on its author's part with all portions of Holland, as well as with its people.

Felix Gras's "The White Terror."*

We remember to have heard a tradition that some French historian of the great Revolution began his work with the fall of Adam. So difficult it is to comprehend the passions of that terrible time, to understand the push of the centuries behind each dire event, that one feels a sympathy with the writer whose impulse was to plant his feet firmly on primal and elemental sin, and thence to trace the complex consequence of "man's inhumanity to man" through the ages of history.

"The White Terror" gives the reader a new sense of what it meant to live in France during those days of disintegration. We have heard much of the Red Terror, but it should not be forgotten that the fierce color of the civil war was given it by the Royalists in the terrible Vendean insurrection on behalf of the white flag and the refractory priesthood. The Royalists shot their prisoners in cold blood; they burned villages; they pillaged and tortured the defenseless. This was the White Terror, something not to be described, a revelation of what man becomes when the beast within him is let loose.

With the publication of this volume M. Félix Gras concludes his trilogy of the Revolution. It contains the unforeseen dénouement of the romance running through The Reds of the Midi and The Terror; but for the enlightenment of those who have not read the former stories the author briefly recapitulates in his preface the adventures of his high-born heroine and peasant hero. "The White Terror" is pre-eminently a tale of "battle, murder, and sudden death," the author vouchsafing his lovers but one brief, patnetic scene of partial recognition as the drama closes.

None the less is the book one of thrilling interest, redeemed from unendurable tragedy by pure emotions and noble characters. The Curé, Monsieur Randoulet, is a beautiful example of the type of Christianity Tolstoi loves, "resisting not evil," laying down his own life, which he might easily have saved more than once at the cost of the life of an enemy, the resigned and forgiving victim of the republic to which he was loyal. The peasants, too, are drawn with a comprehending and loving hand. They are the peasants of "The Angelus," rather than of "The Man with the Hoe," touched in their poverty and ignorance by something fine and spiritual. The descriptions are vivid, the flashlight glimpse of Napoleon very striking.

"The White Terror" is a valuable contribution to the literature of the Revolution, treating as it does of a little known phrase of that vast cataclysm. Its interest is heightened by the admirable manner in which the translator has done her work, preserving the vivacity of style and the very atmosphere of the original.

*THE WHITE TERROR. A Romance of the French Revolution and After. Translated from the Provençal of Félix Gras by Catherine A. Janvier. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Crawford and Marriage Laws.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Does not Mr. Crawford show that his knowledge of the marriage law of the Church is quite equal to that of his critics when he permits Beatrice and Gilbert, the hero of "Via Crucis," to marry? In one of the early chapters an abbot, speaking hastily, says that marriage between the two would not be allowed, and this deepens the shadow cast on Gilbert's life by the murder of his father and the sin of his mother, but in later chapters Gilbert's opinion in regard to the matter, an opinion derived solely from the abbot, is mentioned as an error, and in the end the lovers are betrothed. That the abbot should err is not very wonderful, for his opinion was asked when he was confused and startled, but if he had spoken after long meditation, and still had erred, he would not have been the first or the last Churchman to show himself fallible. Eleanor's own marriage and divorce indicate that two sets of ecclesiastics held contradictory opinions. The first marriage and first divorce of Henry VIII. showed two sets of widely differing opinions as to the spiritual affinity of Katharine of Aragon and her brother-in-law. It is to settle such differences that councils are held, and papal decisions, ex cathedra, are made, and before the settlement of disputed questions many strange things often happen.

A marriage precisely similar to that of Gilbert and Beatrice took place in 807, when Princess Sidonie de Ligne, granddaughter of the Prince de Ligne and daughter of Prince Charles de Ligne and the Princess Hélène Massalska, was married to Count François Potocki, son of Count Potocki and Anna Mycielska, the second of the three ladies who had been married to the Count. The first had remarried the Maréchal de Mniszek; the second had been divorced that her husband might marry the Princess Charles de Ligne, who had put herself under his protection a year and a half before the death of her husband. That is to say, Princess Sidonie married her mother's stepson; Gilbert Warde marries his mother's stepdaughter. Any one to whom this whole peculiarly Polish marriage tangle is new may be sufficiently interested in the evidently fascinating Potocki to care to know that after the death of Countess No. 3 he remarried Countess No. 2.

Mr. Crawford is probably grateful for the variety afforded by this new attack. The ordinary complaint is that he is heterodox; now he is scolded because one of his characters is more Catholic than the Pope, although the hero and heroine show that they are fully cognizant of their rights under the commandments of the Church. If he will have the goodness to write an utterly stupid book which no Protestant firm will issue, and publish it at his own expense, he may hope to have it praised, but as long as he is so sinfully successful there will be those who will feel it a duty to reprove him for sins that he has not committed.

L. E. D.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 13, 1900.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Society of Authors, of which Sir Walter Besant is the head, has begun the collection of a fund for the payment of pensions to old and needy authors. The money needed is to be raised by voluntary contributions, and a dozen or so authors have already subscribed sums varying from two hundred to five pounds. No pension is to be less than £30 a year, and none greater than £100. Those who are to benefit by the pension fund must in all cases be members of the Society of Authors.

The scheme does credit to the kindly heart of Sir Walter Besant, but is it a practicable one? I very much fear that it is not. If more than two or three pensions are to be granted the fund will have to be a very large one, for it can hardly be safely invested at a higher rate of interest than 2½ per cent. Where is this large sum of money to come from? Few persons, except authors, will subscribe to the fund, and the authors who are rich enough to make substantial contributions may be counted on ten fingers. Then, again, in order to obtain a pension one must join the Society of Authors and remain a member thereof for some specified time. It is by no means an expensive matter to belong to the society, but the impecunious author will hardly be willing to incur the expense of the entrance fee and the annual subscription with the dim prospect of some day earning a pension of £30. Mr. G. B. Burgin, the well-known novelist, has written a letter in which he points out certain defects in the scheme, and suggests as an alternative scheme that all authors and publishers agree to contribute to a pension fund a percentage of the sales of books. This again seems to me impracticable. The hope that the publishers will be willing to contribute to a fund for authors is painfully dim; and to request authors to set aside a share of their receipts in the form of royalties, for the benefit of poor authors, is simply to levy a tax on the men who can write salable books for the benefit of those who cannot.

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There is still another scheme which I venture diffidently to suggest. Why should not the Society of Authors, instead of trying to raise a pension fund by subscriptions, follow the example of the Friendly Societies, that insure their own members? If every member of the Society of Authors should contribute every year a small fixed sum to a pension fund, it might be quite possible for the society to pension its needy members. The Foresters, for example, adopt this course, and as a result no Forester who is sick or unable to work is without a small income. The scheme certainly seems to me to be far more practicable than that of raising an immense sum by voluntary contributions, especially just at this time, when no one seems to think of giving anything worth mentioning except to the soldiers in the field and their wives and children at home. Of course this universal sympathy with the men who are fighting for England is easy to understand, but it is a pity that other objects of charity must inevitably suffer in consequence.

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I confess I can hardly see why a man, simply because he writes books, or magazine stories, or newspaper articles, should be pensioned in preference to the men who drive cabs, or build railway embankments, or carry advertisements through the street. Why should the author be considered to be so much superior to other men that he should be rewarded by a pension? If he writes readable books the public buys them, and he has his reward. If he writes books which no one wants, is the act such a noble and philanthropic one that it ought to entitle him to a pension? I should very much like to have a pension of, say, £1,000, and to have it at once, although I am by no means disabled. I hardly think that the public would fancy that I deserved it simply because I have written a good many million words in the course of my life. However, if the Society of Authors can raise a pension fund for any class of men, whether authors or navvies, I shall be glad of it. A man ought not to starve even if he has spent his life in writing weak and useless books.

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I mentioned last week that I had heard three apparently intelligent Englishmen maintain that Kipling had never written a line of poetry. Certain other men have recently been writing letters to a weekly paper, pointing out that Kipling knows next to nothing of India, and that he is extremely inaccurate in his descriptions of men and things in India. These letter writers are evidently in love with accuracy, but the instances of inaccuracy which they cite from Kipling's Indian stories are far from convincing. My own belief is that if they are right in detecting inaccuracies it is India which is inaccurate, and not Kipling. I find no difficulty in believing that India ought to be exactly what Kipling describes it, and if it is not so in all respects, I am sorry for India, and feel sure that it is India that is in fault.

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Zola has consented that an expurgated edition of "Fecondité" should be published in English, and Mr. Vizetelly has, accordingly, undertaken the easy task of making a translation of the book which shall contain nothing calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of a British stockbroker. The translation, when expurgated, will, I presume, make a book of say, three pages in length—that is, if it is printed in large type with a wide margin. After all, though I am an ardent Zolaist, I doubt if the book is worth translating, except as an obstetrical treatise. I found it very decidedly dull—something between a police report of a trial for malpractice and a medical treatise for the benefit of midwives.

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Nobody publishes a book at present if it can possibly be avoided, but publishers who had books in press when the war broke out have been compelled to issue them. This is doubtless the explanation of the publication of Miss Mary Kingsley's "Story of West Africa." It treats of the wrong part of the continent, for just now we have forgotten that there is any other Africa than South Africa. But the book is a most delightful one. Miss Kingsley is both an accurate observer and a humorist, two qualities which are rarely combined. She gives the fullest and most accurate account of the condition of the West Coast, and what has been done there since it was first colonized, that has ever been written. More than this, she makes the dullest facts interesting by her delightful humor. It is a book that ought to have a great success, and I believe that it will be successful in spite of the war.

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When speaking of Kipling I forgot to say that Sir Walter Besant has, in the last number of The Contemporary Review, done for Mr. Robert Buchanan in a mild way what Stevenson did for Dr. Hyde in a more severe way. Buchanan, who is as good a fellow personally as he is cantankerous in print, abused Kipling violently last month, insisting that the influence of his writings is in the highest degree demoralizing. Mr. Buchanan has a genius for taking the wrong side of everything, but fortunately when he champions a cause he does it in such an uproarious way that people only laugh at him. Since the person calling herself "Ouida" asserted that Kipling was ignorant of the rudiments of style, and should be stood in the corner and spanked for his impertinence in daring to write, nothing more absurd has been written than is Mr. Buchanan's so-called criticism of Kipling. It evidently moved the mild Besant to wrath, and he has cudgeled Buchanan with energy. No one, however, will ever match Edmund Yates's immortal description of Buchanan. It would be unkind to quote it at this late day, but it will never be forgotten.

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There is to be a new book by George Meredith in the Spring, but I regret to say that it is to be a volume of verse and not a novel. Of course I know that this will be welcome news to many of his admirers, especially to those who rank Meredith's poetry above his prose. Unfortunately for myself I have never been able to take much interest in Meredith's verses, which is doubtless due to my lack of true appreciation of him. His novels, with one or two exceptions, are an unspeakable delight to me, and I had been in hopes that his new book would be another "Evan Harrington" or another "Diana of the Crossways."

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Mr. Pett Ridge's "Outside the Radius" is clever and readable, like everything that he writes. As yet Mr. Pett Ridge has not written the best that is in him. Of that I feel sure. But his studies of coster life fill up very agreeably the time until he gives us a book fully worthy of his abilities. He is a coming man, and nothing except a too brilliant success in writing coster books will interfere with his arrival.

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Mr. Jerome began last week a new serial in To-Day. It is a story of a bicycle tour by the original three men of the universally known boating story. It opens well, and Mr. Jerome's humor is seen in the first chapter to be as bright as ever. To-Day has greatly improved since it changed hands. It was apparently very near its deathbed at that time, but under the judicious management of its present conductor its circulation is steadily increasing, and it now is probably as popular as it was in its palmiest days.

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I have just learned of the death of my old friend Judge Stallo, who was the United States Minister at Rome during Mr. Cleveland's first term, and who has since resided at Florence, where his death occurred. He had been for some time engaged in writing his autobiography, and it is to be hoped that it was finished before his sudden death, though I rather doubt it. He had been in feeble health for the last three years, and his death from heart disease was so sudden that it is probable that he had not completed his autobiography. As he was one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished scholars that America has produced, and as he had led a life full of interesting experiences in politics, diplomacy, and science, his autobiography, even in an unfinished state, ought to be an important as well as interesting contribution to American literature.

W. L. ALDEN.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"J. H. P.," New York City: "Please tell me where Edgar Stanton Maclay now lives, and if he is only a writer of naval works."

Mr. Maclay has also edited "William Maclay's Journal," (a Senator from Pennsylvania, 1789-91.) He lives at Old Field Point, Setauket, Long Island, N. Y.

"E.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 30 you referred in this column to St. Katharine Hill's 'Grammar of Palmistry,' Charles Scribner's Sons, 1898, 40 cents. I asked for it at Scribner's and was told they do not publish it."

The Scribners imported and sold this book in 1898.

"A Subscriber," New York City: "Who was 'Owen Meredith,' son of Bulwer Lytton, and is he still living?"

Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton was born in London, Nov. 8, 1831, and was educated at Harrow and at Bonn. He was Secretary to Lord Dalling at Washington in 1849, and from that time until his death, in 1891, was attached to England's diplomatic service, being British Ambassador at Lisbon in 1874, Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880, and Ambassador at Paris from 1887 to 1891. He married Edith Villiers Oct. 4, 1864; became Baron Lytton at his father's death, Jan. 18, 1873, and was created Earl of Lytton in April, 1880. He died suddenly in Paris, Nov. 24, 1891, and was buried at Knebworth. Under the pen name of "Owen Meredith" he wrote many books.

F. D. King, New York City: "Will you please publish the address of Dr. Conan Doyle? Is this the Dr. Conan Doyle who wrote 'My Friend the Murderer,' and 'Study in Scarlet'?"

Dr. Arthur Conan Doyle, the author of "Micah Clarke," "A Study in Scarlet," &c., has lately gone to South Africa as a surgeon, attached to the Langman Field Hospital. His former address was Hindland, Surrey.

Mrs. Sherwood, Hotel Majestic, New York City: "Please tell Daniel L. Cady, who wrote about 'Patchwork Verse' to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 30, that Sancho Panza and not J. G. Saxe said 'Bless the man who first invented sleep.' When Mr. Choate misquotes Shakespeare, Milton, and the Bible, perhaps other men may be forgiven, but no one should mistake his 'Don Quixote.'"

Mr. Cady was doubtless thinking of Saxe's poem, "Early Rising," which begins:

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!"
So Sancho Panza said and so say I.

"Mrs. F. G.," Manchester, N. H.: "Can you inform be where I may find some facts concerning the life of Paul Laurence Dunbar?"

Paul Laurence Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1872, of African descent, and was graduated at Dayton High School in 1891. He worked on newspapers, read his own poems publicly, and is now employed in the Library of Congress, Washington. In 1898 he married in New York Alice Ruth Moore, (who wrote "The Goddess of St. Rocque," Dodd, Mead & Co., 1890, $1.) Publications: "Oak and Ivy," poems; "Majors and Minors," poems; "Lyrics of Lowly Life," poems, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Folks from Dixie," short stories, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "The Uncalled," a novel, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Lyrics of the Hearthside," poems, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.25; "Poems of Cabin and Field," with illustrations by the Hampton Students' Camera Club, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.

Newton Chisnell, 345 Ninth Street, Brooklyn: "For the information of 'P. A. H.,' in your issue of Dec. 30: 'The Heart of Midlothian' was published in 1818, while Capt. Marryat's 'Peter Simple' did not appear until 1834."

H. Baling, 607 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Are Goethe's works translated, and if so, do they fall short of their power and beauty? I would also ask you to let me know through your paper where I could obtain these books."

The following translations of Goethe's works may be easily obtained: "Faust," Part I., translated by Anna Swanwick, David McKay, Philadelphia, 50 cents; also translated by Calvin Thomas, Heath & Co., Boston, two volumes, $3, (this is the whole of "Faust";) "First Part of the Tragedy of 'Faust' in English," by T. E. Webb, Longmans, $2; "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship and Travels," translated by Thomas Carlyle, centenary edition, Scribner's, two volumes, $2.50; "Egmont," Macmillan, 60 cents; another edition, with Schiller's essays on "Egmont," Ginn & Co., $1; "Iphigenie in Taurus" Macmillan, 60 cents; "Hermann and Dorothea," Macmillan, 60 cents; "Poems," Heath & Co., 90 cents. Also "Selections from the Correspondence Between Schiller and Goethe," Ginn & Co., 80 cents; "Gleams from Goethe," Stokes, 75 cents; "Criticism, Reflections, and Maxims," A. Lovell & Co., 40 cents.

F. Gunderman, New York City: "Is there a biography of Bulwer Lytton on the book market? If so, where, and at what price?"

Bulwer's "Life," by T. Cooper, is probably out of print. Harper & Brothers published in 1884 "Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Lord Lytton by His Son," in two volumes, at $2.75, which should be obtainable. It was also issued in the Franklin Square Library in paper at 40 cents, but the latter, we believe, is not to be had save in second-hand bookstores.

"C. D. A.," New York City: "Will you kindly give through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW a list of books bearing on the life of James IV. of Scotland in history and romance?"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has not space to give to a list containing everything relating to James IV. Read Burton's "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Last Jacobite Insurrection," and Dr. Mackay's sketch of James IV. in Volume XXIX. of the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Carl Burell, East Pembroke, N. H.: "I feel very grateful to the writer of 'Thomson, the Poets of Despair,' in the Oct. 21 number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Will you please give me a list of the several volumes of his works, and when and by whom published, and state if there are American editions; also who publishes Mr. Salt's biography of Thomson?"

"The City of Dreadful Night," 1880; "Vane's Story," 1880; "Essays and Phantasies," 1881; "The Story of a Famous Old Jewish Firm," 1883; "A Voice from the Nile," 1884; "Shelley," (privately printed,) 1884; "Selections from Contributions to Cope's Tobacco Plant," 1889; "Poetical Works," edited by Bertram Dobell, two volumes, 1895; "Biographical and Critical Studies," edited by Dobell, 1896. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, publish, at $1.25, Thomson's "City of Dreadful Night, and Other Poems," while H. S. Salt's "Life of Thomson" (1889) can be had from Bertram Dobell 77 Charing Cross Road, London, W. C., for 7s. 6d. Dobell also publishes the "Biographical and Critical Studies" at 6s., and the "Complete Poetical Works," in two volumes, at 12s. 6d.

Walter Guest Kellogg, Ogdensburg, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW what Studer's 'Birds of North America,' bound in full morocco and illustrated with 119 crayon plates, by Theodore Jasper, is worth?"

A copy, bound in half russia, brought $7.25 at Bangs's auction rooms last May. Another, in the original parts, fetched $5.25 at the same place a little later.

C. E. Westervelt, Bound Brook, N. J.: "Will you please state the value of THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES from Jan. 2, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1865, bound in eighteen volumes?"

On June 26, 1860, Bangs & Co. sold at auction for $36 a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, from January, 1851, to December, 1854, in 16 volumes. Our correspondent's copy has a value of about $50.

"E. M. B.," New York City: "Can you give me the address of East and West, the new magazine, edited and contributed to by college graduates for the purpose of encouraging literature among college graduates?"

East and West, a monthly, $2 a year, is published at 36 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City.

"M. A. R., Brooklyn: "Where can I find Kipling's 'Absent-Minded Beggar?"

In reply to this and a number of similar communications the editor desires to say that The Outlook for Jan. 6, 1900, (which may be had for 10 cents,) reprinted Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," his "Recessional," and his "Bobs."

Mrs. W. Frank Smith, Monticello, Mo.: "What is the most scholarly edition of Charlotte Brontë's works?"

"Life and Works of the Sisters Brontë," Haworth edition, with prefaces by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Harper & Brothers, 1899, in seven volumes, each $1.75. Three volumes now ready.

L. G. Froelich, 141 State Street, Brooklyn: "Is Eden Phillpotts, author of 'Children of the Mist,' a descendant of the famous Bishop of Exeter by that name, who was known as Henry of Exeter?"

We do not know. Eden Phillpotts was born at Mount Aboo, India, Nov. 4, 1862, the son of Capt. Henry Phillpotts, and was educated at Plymouth, England.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Samuel J. Benson, 56 Wall Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase a copy of William Robson's 'Life of Richelieu.'"

D. V. Raymond, Room 36, 11 Pine Street, New York City: "I should like to secure copies of the following legal treatises: 'Hopkins on Real Property,' 'Washburn on Real Property,' 'Brown on Bailments,' 'Tiffany on Sales,' 'Norton on Bills and Notes,' and 'Mechem on Partnership,' for any or all of which I would be willing to exchange historical, classical, or miscellaneous works of equal value from my library. In particular, I would exchange 'Nations of the World,' 24 vols., published by P. F. Collier in 1898, and several standard historians in half calf, published by the Werner Company."

D. A. Mathews, 53 Cedar Street, New York City: "Wanted, Caroline Creevey's book on 'Wild Flowers,' any good work on English manners, customs, and usages in the eighteenth century, for Poe's 'Poems,' 'History of King Arthur,' by Malory; 'The Bondwoman,' all new; or five volumes 'Cumberland's Illustrated Acting Plays, 1850."

"G. H. S.," Post Office Box 1,915, New York City: "I will exchange a nearly new bicycle for a good set of Charles Dickens's works, Gadshill edition preferred."

A. D. Stone, 65 Worth Street, New York City: "I will pay a good price for the three volumes of text only of Audubon's 'Quadrupeds'—the original edition."

F. L. Ewing, Ripley, Tenn.: "I want to secure the first volume of Hume's 'History of England, published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1853."

J. H. Chadwick, 212 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have the first seventeen volumes of Harper's Magazine, unbound, but complete and in good condition. Will sell them, or exchange for bound volumes of later date."

Dr. Charles H. Meyer, Librarian Brooklyn College Pharmacy, 329 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York: "I would like to hear from individuals who may have the following publications for sale: 'Reports Bureau Ethnology,' 'United States Agricultural Department, prior to 1880; 'American Institute Transactions,' 'State Geographical Surveys,' 'American Journal of Pharmacy,' prior to 1853; 'Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions,' Appleton's Annuals for 1896, 1897, 1898; NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW prior to January, 1899; volumes 1 to 8 of National Druggist, Western Druggist, Bulletin Pharmacy, Meyers Brothers' Druggist. I would like to hear from persons who may have use for Chief of Engineers' Reports."

Luke Brown, 704 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn: "'New York Directory for 1841 and 1842,' an old New York Directory for 1841 and 1842, an old plantation 'Song Book,' and Loudon's 'Entertaining Naturalist.'"

E. A. Cummins, 154 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I will exchange a large quantity of numbers of Littell's Living Age, (unbound,) for second-hand copies of 'Le Mannequin d'Osier' and 'L'Anneau d'Améthyste,' by Anatole France."

J. J. Frank, 332 East Fourth Street, New York City: "If any of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW have any of the following books of Dumas, (in English,) for sale, I would like to hear from them: 'Cecilia, or Woman's Love'; 'Martin, the Foundling'; 'The Knight of Manleon'; 'The Fencing Master,' 'George, or the Planter of the Isle of France'; 'The Fratricide,' and 'Doctor Basilius.'"

Joseph J. Arnaud, 400 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase bound copies of Volumes I., II., and III. of The Philistine, published at the Roycroft Shop."

Carl Burell, East Pembroke, N. H.: "If Arthur Tollkson, Newark, N. J., wishes to sell his 'Poetical Works of Thomas Peddoes,' I should like to hear from him."

J. H. Tibbets, 213 Temple Street, Astoria, L. I., New York: "I desire to secure second-hand copy of 'Life and Letters of Washington Irving,' by Pierce Irving, in fair to good condition. Also the complete works of Washington Irving in large type, good paper, and cloth or better binding. Also Volume IV. of Supplement to Encyclopaedia Britannica, in sheep, J. M. Stoddart edition, 1886."

H. F. Wegener, Tacoma, Washington: "I want to purchase (or will give in exchange standard works in botany or zoology) a copy of Grote's 'History of Greece,' ten or twelve volume edition."

"J. H. W.," Box 12, Madalin, N. Y.: "I will exchange Volume I.-XIV. of Scribner's Magazine, best binding, (never used,) for standard authors or poets."

E. P. Dutton & Co. have just published "Prayers, Public and Private," by the late Archbishop Benson, edited by his son; "The Story Books of Little Giddings," being religious dialogues recited in the great room at Little Giddings Hall, 1631-2, from the original manuscript of Nicholas Farrar, with an introduction by E. C. Sharland, and "Temple Treasury," a Biblical diary compiled with references, in two volumes.

OUR BOOKS IN 1899.

They Numbered 5,321—Fiction in the Lead as Usual.

From The Publishers' Weekly, Jan. 29.

The year 1899 left the impression of being an abnormally busy one with the publishers—an impression created chiefly, perhaps, through the concentration of the business of the year into its last three months.

We recorded in our weekly lists of new publications during 1899 a total of 5,321, more, it is true, than in 1897 and 1898, but less than in 1895 and 1896, when the figures were 5,469 for the first year and 5,703 for the second. As compared with 1898, in which publication was seriously interrupted by our war with Spain, 1899 was an extremely good year, an increase being shown in the books published in almost every class of literature. It was, likewise, a good selling year, an enormous number of books being reported as having been disposed of, especially during the holiday season.

Where quantity is so much to the fore, quality is apt to be in the background. But the year was not without its desirable and readable books, many of which achieved a remarkable popularity and sale.

The most inspiring and hopeful literature of the year belonged to the department of biography and memoirs. In these days of reconstructing past literary estimates, if one would keep pace with the times, it would not be safe to leave unread a single one of the biographies of the year. In history, description, and travel many excellent works were sent out on Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Klondike, on Africa and the Boers, and other subjects of timely interest. Few notable religious works were published, and little in political science or in poetry. The prominent losses by death in the ranks of literature include from among our own writers the historian John Codman Ropes, Elliott Coues, the scientific writer Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and Horatio Alger, Jr. Among English writers, Dr. Andrew Kennedy Boyd, better known as the "Country Parson"; Grant Allen, Florence Marryat, and also the Rev. William Garden Blaikie. Cherbuliez and Emile Erckmann, the literary partner of Alexander Chatrian, popular French writers, belong also to the missing of the year. Likewise Elsie Polko, the graceful German author.

The table which follows gives in classes the figures approximately of the book production of this country in 1899, with those of 1898 for comparison. All the departments show an increase, excepting theology and religion, political and social science and medical science, in each of which there is a slight decrease. Fiction, it will be seen, still keeps the lead, as it has for many years. Law follows, as in the previous year. But theology and religion, which occupied the third place, fell to the fifth, taking the position of juvenile in the list, which rose to to the third place. The changes in the other classes were not so notable. Education and language, biography and memoirs, and description and travel went up a little, but the other classes kept their old positions:

Classes.	1898. New Books.	1898. New Editions.	1899. New Books.	1899. New Editions.
Fiction	724	181	749	183
Law	417	39	454	35
Juvenile	356	17	434	14
Education and language	364	13	397	32
Theology and religion	406	40	393	27
Literary history and miscellany	313	19	304	42
Poetry	288	15	302	31
Biography, memoirs	172	23	288	22
History	244	38	246	22
Political and social science	243	14	226	12
Fine arts and illustrated books	144	19	194	20
Description, travel	134	33	190	28
Physical and mathematical science	143	31	176	28
Medical science, hygiene	143	45	120	33
Useful arts	106	6	99	24
Mental and moral philosophy	45	6	63	10
Domestic and rural	40	3	55	3
Sports and amusements	32	10	43	5
Humor and satire	18	2	26	1
Total	4,332	554	4,749	572
		4,332		4,749
		4,886		5,321

The second table, which follows, attempts to show the number of books that were manufactured in the United States in 1899—first, those of American origin; second, those of English or Continental origin, and, third, the English works that were imported, bound or in sheets; these three classes comprising the book production of the United States in 1899. This table, like the former one, scarcely claims to be exactly correct, as it is impossible always to trace the history of a work:

Classes.	1899. Books by American authors, incl. new eds. manuf. in U. S.	1899. Books by English and other foreign authors, incl. new eds. manuf. in U. S.	1899. Books by English authors, imported bound or in sheets, into U. S.
Fiction	457	354	121
Law	482	..	7
Juvenile	358	42	48
Education and language	324	16	79
Theology and religion	304	16	100
Literary history and miscellany	189	33	124
Poetry	229	39	65
Biography, memoirs	161	25	124
History	189	14	65
Political and social science	178	13	47
Fine arts and illustrated books	148	2	66
Description, travel	135	8	75
Physical and mathematical science	113	2	80
Medical science, hygiene	138	3	12
Useful arts	88	..	35
Mental and moral philosophy	57	3	13
Domestic and rural	33	..	25
Sports and amusements	21	1	20
Humor and satire	24	..	5
Total	3,626	571	1,124
			571
			3,626
			5,321

The table shows 3,626 books by American authors, of course made in this country, (against 2,908 of 1898;) 571 books by English or other foreign authors made here, (against 534 of 1898,) and 1,124 books or sheets imported, (against 1,144 of 1898.) The reprints were the largest in fiction, amounting to 354 books.

"Too Many Books."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would like to say a word apropos of the article on "Too Many Books." How very many publications consist of "readers" on certain authors, or several authors, or literature, as introductions to that author, or to these authors, or literatures! Barring sensational literature a large part of reading nowadays consists in reading about authors and their books, instead of reading them at first hand without note or comment, as they should be read to get their true meaning. For it should not be what another's impression is about such or such a work, but what is yours, that is most important for every one of us. Later to supplement that impression, a critic's idea can be read.

My plea is more for original reading, as I call it. Get your diamonds and pearls direct from the mines in literature; do not buy them at second hand. Be a miner at work in the field yourself, and such a reader will reap the most benefit from his reading and study. This is the plea that is needed to the reading public to-day. It can be put under the following rules, granting, of course, that the reading public read for pleasant, noble, instructive, and beneficial purposes, and because they like it, yet under no compulsion: 1. Avoid bad and sensational reading. 2. Read good literature. 3. Study while you read. 4. Work directly in the intellectual mines, otherwise you receive no benefit at all.

The fourth rule most needs to be emphasized. In the intellectual field knowledge, and therefore pleasure, can only be gotten by hard, self-sacrificing, devoted work.

I wish to write this to call attention to a line of thought which I have not seen stated in your admirable paper since its inception. I have taken it ever since it started, and like it more and more as time goes on. I start this January to preserve a file.

ALBERT TUSKA.

University of Virginia, Jan. 20, 1900.

A Tide to be Stemmed Somehow.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We sometimes read of unkindness to authors, of heartless criticism; but yet how little in point of fact there is of it as measured by the past!

The crown of authorship to-day has a velvet lining, when compared with the thorny laurel of the time of Johnson, Swift, and Pope, and a little later when Tammas Carlyle might choose to pay his respects to aspiring genius.

In this the last year of the nineteenth century we may say critics are few. By this is implied that there are few who write disparagingly of the great mass of literary production that is pouring from the presses of Europe and America.

It might be inferred that the readers for the publishers are possessed of infallible judgment or that public faith in them is implicit; as for the greater part there seems to be a ready welcome by both reviewers and readers.

True, the world knows little of the amount of manuscript that passes from publisher to writer, with the courteous "respectfully declined, not from a lack of merit, &c." The question arises, might not fewer flattering notices and more honest words of outspoken disapproval of many productions prove healthful for our literature?

It may be said in reply that open condemnation of a work doubles its sales; and if a book be pronounced bad its success is assured; this may explain why so few notices of disapproval meet our eyes.

An author's reputation may become so strongly established that publishers are eager to secure anything from his pen. Reviewers have no words but of praise, and yet the work may be worse than without merit. The writer of this article recalls a story—that shall be nameless—by an author who has written some of the finest fiction of this decade—clean, sweet, and uplifting; yet the work referred to is of quite another class. It touches the confines of the realm of suggestion, that should never be brought to the notice of an innocent boy or girl. The surprise was great, and it is to be hoped that it has not proved as potent for evil as it appeared to at least two readers.

There are few with a courage equal to doing battle with the opinions of the multitude who worship at the shrine of Hugo; and while admiring the bravery of Mr. Newberry, it has the appearance of "tilting with windmills." Might not his keenly critical mind be diverted to more effectual work, by writing on current literature, and so help to stem the flood of trash that is consuming time and depraving the tastes of the reading host?

THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is surely doing a good work in giving audience through its columns to readers who think of what they read, and tell us what they think of the literature of to-day and other days. These articles are of great interest and value, and it is to be hoped that the worthy publishers will let the good work go on.

CHARLES TOWNE.

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 19, 1900.

The End of an Era.*

Public handshaking and eloquent speeches and the return of "confiscated" property are far less significant signs of perfectly renewed brotherhood than the appearance of such a book as Mr. John S. Wise's "The End of an Era," bearing the imprint of the publishers of Mrs. Stowe and Lowell, for in it one finds the Virginian of the past described and defended by one of the youngest survivors of the race. Mr. Wise hardly needs introduction to any Northern man of his own or of the senior generation, the name of his father, the Governor of Virginia, having been carefully impressed upon their memories by scores of abolitionist writers more or less horrified by his execution of a confessed murderer guilty of treason against the United States. It is strong testimony to Mr. Wise's fairness that his description of Virginian feelings indicates a state of mind much more temperate and much less fearful than was warranted by Northern and Kansas sentiment in regard to John Brown and to the Potawattamie massacre, as one finds it set forth in Col. Higginson's pages.

The first quarter of the book is concerned with the modes of living and thought peculiar to the time, with some description of the slave as he appeared to masters and mistresses disposed to regard him as a responsibility. The sale of slaves was a thing unknown on the Wise plantation, and the first auction that the author ever beheld took place on the stage in Philadelphia during the performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The second he and a Northern uncle deliberately sought in Richmond and found it a "nightmare." And describing it to the Governor strengthened his belief that the only question as to abolition, and swift abolition, was the question of manner. On the other hand, he describes the autocracy of Jim the butler, whose minion he was, and who retrieved him when, at twelve years of age, he was marching to succor Harper's Ferry, carrying a squirrel rifle twice as tall as himself.

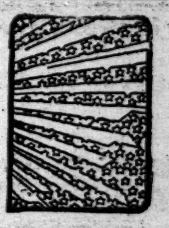
The latter three-quarters is occupied by the story of the war, into which the Wises were dragged from the very beginning. The father began to raise a brigade in West Virginia, and his son Richard, aged seventeen, accompanied him as aide de camp; another son, Henry, an Episcopalian clergyman, was driven out of Philadelphia, and a daughter, Mrs. Garnett, hurried home from Washington with her children. Jennings Wise, made Captain of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, soon joined his father. Later, both went to Roanoke Island, and there Jennings Wise was killed, together with many another, sacrifices to Gen. Huger's incompetency. The youngest brother took what consolation he might from seeing the Merrimac perform the work for which she had been fitted, at his father's suggestion. Why she was not more efficient than she was, young Wise might have told, inasmuch as it was he and his brothers who made a target of the original model, designed by Commodore Barron and given to his father, and sent it to the bottom of their millpond. A little later and the family took refuge among the mountains, carrying a few treasures, but leaving many more to become the prey of the invader, and from the mountains the youngest son was sent down to Lexington to be entered as a cadet at the military institute, going thence to the field.

Last year it was "Red Rock"; this year it is in this book that the North must find the South with its combination of courtliness, homely simplicity, and strong family affection, its bravery, and its unequaled capacity to forgive those to whom it struck its beloved flag.

*THE END OF AN ERA. By John S. Wise. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Eye of the Harem" is a humorous story by Arthur Coslett Smith, which will appear in the March Scribner. The same number will also contain a new tale by Edith Wharton called "The Touchstone," and a descriptive illustrated article from the pen of James B. Carrington entitled "New York at Night."

25 Cents.



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1899

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New Books.

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The second volume of the "Biology," which has been reset like the first, is now offered to the public, who will find that the rapid progress of biology in recent years has been recognized in this revised edition. New chapters and three new appendices, with other additions, have increased Volume I. to 706 pages. A new chapter and section, many new notes, and various other changes are presented in Volume II. The final and definitive edition of the "Principles of Biology" is now placed before the public.

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Trusts and the Public.

By George Gunton, author of "Wealth and Progress," "Principles of Social Economics," etc. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Almost every phase of the trust question is discussed in these pages, and while in the main the principle of trusts as an economic development is defended, the abuses of the trust principle are pointed out and criticised with equal frankness.

D. APPLETON & CO., New York.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

FOR BETTER BOOKS.

In the first public meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, held in this city on Tuesday evening, ought to be found an inspiration to better things in literature. The addresses of Charles Dudley Warner and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, given elsewhere in this issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, sound a note of warning in terms not to be mistaken. They may, indeed, be accepted as trumpet calls.

Selected, as the members of the Institute were, by the Social Science Association, no criticism of the Institute as a self-constituted body is possible. Its membership represents what is best among us. A body thus composed, and one animated by the high purposes disclosed in these addresses, may well awaken the enthusiasm and the hopes of all persons who desire to see the interests of the best literature defended and advanced.

That we receive from the publishers too many books—each year large libraries of books that are useless, unprofitable, or even bad—has become a familiar commonplace. How to restrict the output is indeed a problem which only the wisest could solve. Such enormous publishing plants have been established, representing great investments of capital, that we are confronted at the outset with what is perhaps the most serious aspect of all this question. Obviously the only way which may, at the same time, keep this capital employed and promote the interests of literature, lies in the production of new works that are good and the reprinting of older works whose rank and worth have become fixed. Sad it is to reflect how many thousands of readers acquainted with "The Heavenly Twins" are ignorant of "The Waverley Novels"; how many have an intimate acquaintance with "The Man with the Hoe" who never read "The Ode on Intimations of Immortality"; how many are smilingly familiar with "David Harum" who know not Landor's name.

Reform must come, not so much from the publishers as from conditions which may be promoted or created outside of them. Two special agencies for that work already exist. One is the librarian, who, with the splendid advances made, not only in the number of libraries, but in the intelligence and thoroughness with which they are managed, has acquired opportunities in this direction such as never before existed. The other is the organs of literary intelligence and criticism, which, in their numbers, their constituencies, and their resulting power for good, have notably increased in very recent years.

It is a striking fact that these opportunities to librarians and periodicals have been attended, not by a restriction of unworthy literature, but by its increase, thus showing to what extent golden opportunities have been allowed to pass. It may be true that efforts, in some instances, have been wisely consecrated to the highest duties, but the depressing fact remains, as Dr. Van Dyke said, that so many who "should be the leaders of the public have become its courtiers." In other words, librarians and periodicals, instead of becoming guides, have been content to take places as mere followers. Thus they have aided in promoting the circulation of what is merely popular, striking, or perhaps sensational. They have gone with the tide, this swelling flood-tide of books pouring down the channel of time's stream every year to the number of many thousands. They have merely reflected and given new impulses to conditions which an unguided public, left to itself, has created.

That a body of men distinguished honorably in literature and art can bring to bear in our American community a new influence making for righteousness should not be doubted. The Institute of Arts and Letters has arrived upon a turbulent and distressing scene none too soon. May it long remain there! And may its labors become as incessant and potent as they should not fail to become enduring and beneficent.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK BUYERS.

Sir Walter Besant's article on the "Problems of Bookselling in England," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 21, is an interesting statement of the condition of affairs in the book world in England at the present time. But this condition is so very different in every respect from that governing the book trade in America that Sir Walter's criticisms in general do not apply here.

In the first place, Americans buy books much more generally than do their English cousins. We have no great system of circulating libraries like Mudie's, which is, to say the least, not entirely a drawback; for even the $10 or $15 spent for an annual subscription to such a library would be of much more lasting value if expended for books themselves, which can be read more than once and come to form a component part of a growing collection of one's own. Then, too, our free libraries are much more common and accessible, and thus more completely answer the purpose of providing readers with the book of the hour, which one reads, but does not care to own. But, with the increasing cheapness of books, the spread of general education, and the comparatively greater amount of money in circulation, comes Sir Walter's complaint:

While it is beyond a doubt that the number of those who read is increasing with astonishing rapidity, it is also beyond a doubt that the part of the book trade which is represented by the booksellers has fallen into a depression which threatens to become every day more serious.

But do these serious conditions exist in America? We think not, and for various reasons. At the present time English books are sold over there on the whole rather more cheaply than are our own here, for the same class of publication. For instance, Kipling's "A Fleet in Being" was sold in cloth for a shilling, where the same book here would have been published for a dollar. And again, "The Famous Scott's Series," a long list of books, well printed and bound, all written for that series, were published at a shilling net, which allows very small margin for profit. Even those English publishers who have branch houses here often take advantage of the fact that we are accustomed to paying larger prices for our books by asking more for their American editions, even when, as is often the case, the whole edition is printed here, and the sheets for the English edition were sent to England, thus doing away with all question of duty and other charges making it necessary to ask more. Then, too, our chief booksellers are usually publishers as well, and so have a double source of revenue. The best shops, moreover, carry not only current books, but have a rare book department, so appealing to a much wider class of readers.

There is one thing to regret, however, in America, and that is the passing of the small shop where undoubted bargains could be "picked up," and the dying out of the old Nassau Street places, where bookseller and bookbuyer met on such pleasant terms, and where book lovers were wont to drop in on their way up town, to look over the latest importations, and talk over the news of the book buyer met on such pleasant terms, and clubs, but they are rapidly growing to be things of the past.

The spread of bibliographical knowledge among the small booksellers is doing away with the pleasure of the book chase. "Book Prices Current," and publications of that sort, are most valuable aids to the book buyer, whenever he wishes to buy at auction or estimate in any way the value either of books now in his possession or in which he is in some fashion interested. But, alas! when he has discovered a shop on a side street, perhaps dingy and dark enough to promise bargains, it is only to find its proprietor has studied such bibliographical aids, not wisely but too well, so that the collector may be asked for the poorest finds much more than the best class of shops would charge him for better copies, with the result that good books are gravitating more and more toward such finer centres, and to such shops the book buyer must resort for the volumes he desires to purchase.

But we wonder if the larger booksellers quite realize how important it is to preserve a bookish atmosphere in their shops, which can only be done by employing men who are book lovers and who have a true knowledge of and enthusiasm for "the small rare volume black with tarnished gold"—and, also, men capable of transferring some of that enthusiasm to the possible buyers. It would seem, judging from the clerks one often sees in such shops, that the mistaken idea prevails that any one who can read titles and tell prices can sell books.

True book lovers—perhaps not too numerous a class—can no more pass a bookshop than can the confirmed drunkard a saloon; but once in, the extent of his purchases is governed more by the personality of the clerk into whose hands he falls than by the extent of his bank balance. For there is certainly no pleasure so sweet as the one in which it is not quite prudent to indulge. So, granted the book lover once enters the shop and that he falls into the hands of the man who knows about books and is enthusiastic over them, a conversation on bookish subjects, interesting to both, results, which is quite sure to be followed by purchases. That every good bookshop contains at least one such man is probably quite true, but too often he is not in evidence, and the possible purchaser, falling into the hands of an indifferent clerk, who neither knows nor cares for the books he is handling, comes away richer in pocket, to be sure, but without that sense of elation that the small, compact package under his arm gives to the book lover.

The large collector or book buyer always falls into the right hands, but the smaller purchaser is perhaps even more important, because in comparison his name is legion, and the bookseller ought to realize that the small profit from a great number of buyers is in reality of more service to him than is the large purchase which is made so much less frequently.

Sir Walter also thinks that the high price of books prevents their sale, and that if they could be offered at a much cheaper rate the volume of sales would be much greater. But we hardly agree with this statement. It is not so much the price of books which prevents people with small or average incomes from buying them as it is the lack of inclination. For, leaving out of the question collectors, who, rich or poor, will have books, do we find many more book buyers among the richer classes? In some way we usually contrive to acquire the possession of those luxuries we strongly desire. The man of small income does not find it impossible to provide himself with tobacco and wines; nor does the young woman of the same class go without the little unnecessary articles of personal adornment or other little luxuries her richer sister enjoys, even when books are declared to be quite out of her reach; it really being a case of my will but not my poverty forbids.

The average family with Sir Walter's $1,000 a year ought to be able to afford to spend $10 or $15 for books, and no other investment could be made which would return so great an interest on the money spent. For good books added to one's shelves are there for all time, and not merely for the one occasion so many luxuries serve.

It would seem, then, that if the alarmists who are constantly worrying over the depressed condition of the book trade could contrive some way in which the men employed in the business of selling such books could grow more enthusiastic and the general average of bibliophilic knowledge be raised in both buyer and seller, that alone might be an important factor in creating a larger class of book buyers, for in this latter direction, it would seem, lies the success or failure of the bookseller of the future.

If a love of books could be inculcated in a sufficiently large number of people equal to that expressed in the following extract from an essay "In Praise of Books," written by Langford, there would be no necessity for discussing whether reducing the price of books would result in larger sales. In that direction alone—increasing the number of buyers rather than in decreasing the price of books—lies the solution of the problem.

The love of books is a love that requires neither justification, apology, nor defense. It is a good thing in itself; a possession to be thankful for, to rejoice over, to be proud of, and to sing praises for. With this love in his breast no man is ever poor, ever without friends, or the means of making his life lovely, beautiful, and happy. In prosperity or adversity, in joy or sorrow, in health or sickness, in solitude or crowded towns, books are never out of place, never without the power to comfort, console, and bless. They add wealth to prosperity and make sweeter the sweet uses of adversity, and take the sting from or give a bright relief to sorrow; they are the glorifiers of health and the blessed consolers of sickness; they people solitude with the creations of thought, the children of fancy, and the offspring of imagination, and to the busy haunts of men they lend a purpose and a desire, and tend to keep the heart unspotted in the world. It is better to possess this love than to inherit a kingdom, for it brings wealth which money can never bring and which power is impotent to secure. * * * No possession can surpass or even equal a good library to the lover of books. Here are treasured up for his daily use riches which increase by being consumed and pleasures which never cloy. * * * For him the poets sing, the philosophers discourse, the historians unfold the wonderful march of life. * * * No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and happiest of the children of men."

THE RUSKIN THAT ENDURES.

"I do not know what poetical is; is it honest in deed and word? Is it a true thing?"

The schools have set aside the art creed of Ruskin, and are passing through the strange ways of the impressionists and of the luminarists to seek new visions, but there is that in the man which cannot be forgotten, and there is much in his work that will outlive change. He had what might be called the magic touch, a power of making what he handled real and human and vital, a poetic gift which shed light along the paths where he went seeking for truth. He is ranked among the great English writers, not merely for his clear, flowing language, but because of a deep power which molded the style, the power to seize on his share of the beauties and truths which abound in the world, and to love them and make them lovely to us, even if the system of thought in which they are imbedded does not endure.

Unless you are making a study of aesthetic theory, or are using "The Stones of Venice" as a sort of luminous and illuminating guidebook, you do not want to read Ruskin systematically. Rather take up a volume and browse where you may happen to. He is at his best with nature, for he studied her closely, and though his motto, "Paint What Is," has given place among the rising generation to its outcome, "Paint What You See," his instinct for the beautiful is recorded in unchanging words of prose poetry to be found scattered through the long volumes of pure, fine English, delicate imaginings running easily into allegory, inspired by the Alpine pines, by the lichens clinging to old rocks, even by the plentiful everyday grass. "Gather a single blade * * *," he says, "and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Nothing, as it seems, there of notable goodness or beauty. A very little strength, and a very little tallness, and a few delicate, long lines meeting in a point—not a perfect point, neither, but blunt and unfinished, by no means a creditable or apparently much cared for example of nature's workmanship; made, as it seems, only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow to be cast into the oven; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading down to the dull brown fibres of roots. And yet, think of it well, and judge whether of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in Summer air, and of all strong and goodly trees, pleasant to the eyes and good for food—stately palm and pine, strong ash and oak, scented citron, burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green."

Ruskin the poet is not all; there is Ruskin the fighter, Ruskin the insistent thinker, and, in spite of his self-assertion, Ruskin the learner at other men's feet. Perhaps some day there will be a reaction in his favor, and his theories will be given their due honor as the beginning of later work. We have half ceased to grope after some of the mysteries he sought without finding out. Beauty and truth and goodness he confuses in his certainty that they come from a common source, while the later critic too often in his eagerness to show wherein they stand distinct forgets that they bear any relation to each other whatsoever. The world cannot afford to feel that it has digested and improved upon all that Ruskin has to offer of importance to aesthetics, and at any rate even as casual readers we must remember that what lifts him up to the height of poetry is not only an instinct for beauty, but also the very element which makes him guilty of so much theory, his strong, never-failing, poetical seeking after truth.

Herbert Putnam's Work in Washington.

That the relations between Mr. Herbert Putnam, the new Librarian of the Library of Congress, and Congress are thoroughly cordial there is no doubt. Congressmen certainly realize that the National collection of books in his keeping can only be rendered most useful to them if his wishes in regard to administration be allowed to go unhampered. A significant sign was noted the other day when Mr. Putnam went before the Appropriation Committee with some items which, though small, were a fair test. The recommendations were treated by the committee with the utmost courtesy and consideration.

Mr. Putnam apparently seeks to interest Congressmen personally in the work that lies before him, so that, becoming thoroughly appreciative of his ideas, they may be better able to aid him and to encourage his various undertakings, which must soon multiply as the policy of the Librarian is developed. In the light of the present relations between him and Congress, which as time goes on will doubtless become still more cordial and intimate, no one who has at heart the convenience of the library would seek to impose upon Mr. Putnam a Board of Trustees which would intervene between Congress and the library and by so doing diminish the interest of Congress, upon which the Librarian must count for the larger undertakings of the future.

A Friend Who Has Come Inside.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit a rank outsider to express the admiration he feels for the excellent conductorship of your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW.

Having suffered a sad affliction in the early part of last year, I spent a three months' holiday in New York, and on my return was asked by a dear old friend there what newspaper he could remit. Happily I had discovered THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, and selected it in preference to the bulky Sunday papers which my good friend has mailed me regularly for many years, and I cannot tell you how pleased my choice has made me.

I lead a rather solitary life; my friends are considerably scattered; so letters and printed matter play prominent parts with me.

As you are probably aware, our newspapers are not—well, suppose I say what they are—unsatisfactory, uninteresting, (to my mind,) and certainly no low-priced journal approaches our New York friend with the elongated title in general "get-up."

I could make a long story of this letter, having many observations I could wish to convey regarding the several features of your paper, but I fear to bore you. So will only thank you most sincerely for the great pleasure and instruction I reap from your excellent journal. ALFRED P. COWELL.
38 Princess Road, Kilburn, N. W., London, England, Jan. 16, 1900.

WHITTIER.

His Home in Amesbury—Efforts to Preserve It and Make It a Place of Pilgrimage.

One evidence that this country has passed its first youth and acquired memories is seen in the great number of historical and memorial societies that have been formed in the last ten years. Women to whom the inventions of the century have tended to give leisure have contributed largely to this, and the record of their self-denying labors connected with this work makes an interesting and impressive total.

Among these memorial societies is the Whittier Home Association of Amesbury, Mass., which holds its second annual meeting on Feb. 6. Made up of Amesbury women, some of whom were for many years personal friends of the poet, while to all ne was a familiar figure, since for over fifty years he trod the streets of their town, its objects are to restore the home as nearly as possible to its appearance when Mr. Whittier was living, and to open it to the public as the place where his personality is most strongly to be seen. Some account of the house and of Mr. Whittier's life in it, as well as of the association and its methods, will be of interest to readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

In 1836 Mr. Whittier, with his mother, his sister Elizabeth, (whom he calls in "Snow Bound" "our youngest and our dearest,") and the aunt, ("the sweetest woman ever fate perverse denied a household mate,") who together comprised the home family, left the old homestead, in East Haverhill, just beyond the borders of Amesbury, where he had passed his youth, and came to the quiet village, which he had known all his life. For on Sundays, in Summer and Winter, as a boy, he had driven with his father and mother to the plain building on Friend Street, the house of worship of the Friends of the neighborhood. And when a change of home became imperative, and with the father dead, the homestead had to be sold, the thoughts of all turned to the meeting house and its neighborhood.

Hardly a stone's throw away stood a little one-story cottage with a few apple trees in the sunny, spacious garden in its rear. This they purchased, and made their home until, one after another, they were borne from it to the Friends' section of the old burial ground upon the near hillside. The last to go was the son, who, full of years and honors, on the afternoon of Sept. 7, 1892, after the impressive funeral service in the garden, was carried to his last resting place beside the mother and sister whom he had devotedly loved. In that long time, from 1836 to 1892, when he called the Amesbury house his home, from being a comparatively unknown man, he rose to be a powerful influence in National politics, and to be recognized as a representative American poet.

The house changed with his fortunes, until the low cottage became a rambling house with many unexpected turns, sunny and comfortable, full of simple but generous hospitality. It stands to-day not far from the centre of the town, surrounded by the tall elms, many of which the poet planted. As one enters the house, the first impression received is that of several low, small rooms opening one into another. At the right of the entrance is the parlor; at the left are two rooms, which for many years the poet and his mother used as bedrooms, and in one of which, in 1858, Mrs. Whittier died. Back of these, reached by a small hall and semi-detached from the rest of the house, is the poet's study, the "garden room," as he called it, looking out on the large, old-fashioned garden, with many fruit trees and plots for flowers and vegetables. The outlook is toward the southeast. The room is sunny and retired, an ideal one for quiet thought and work.

The house is full of articles of interest. In the parlor one notices first the large oil painting of the poet's mother over the mantel, where it has hung for over forty years. In speaking once to a friend of the houses where he was a welcome guest, and in which, during the latter years of his life, he spent longer or shorter intervals of time, it was to this picture the poet referred when he said emphatically: "My home is where my mother's picture hangs." In the parlor also is the beautiful crayon of Elizabeth, sent to Mr. Whittier after Elizabeth's death, by their dear friend, Lucy Larcom, and a picture of Elsie Venner, sent by Dr. Holmes. On the mantel are roses and old-fashioned letter cases, with the seal of the English Anti-Slavery Society upon letters sent from England in the forties. On one side of the room is the old-fashioned ink-stained desk used by Mr. Whittier from 1836 to 1867, on which all the work of those years was done—the war poems, most of the anti-slavery poems, "The Barefoot Boy," "Songs of Labor," "Barbara Frietchie," "Snow Bound," and many others. This is filled with books that were given to the poet by Garrison, Channing, Robert Dale Owen, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Greenwood, Lucy Larcom, Gail Hamilton, Bayard Taylor, and others, all with their autographs. Here, too, are letters from Charles Sumner, from Mrs. Child, and from Garrison. Barbara Frietchie's cane, carried and valued greatly by Mr. Whittier, is kept in this desk. The garden room is, however, the place of greatest interest. Here the carpet, the furniture, the newer desk which replaced the old one in the parlor, and on which "The Eternal Goodness" was written, the pictures and books remain as the poet left them. On the desk stands the sprig of heather on which the poem on Burns was written. No other place brings the poet's personality so near to one as this quiet, simply furnished room. It is full of the memories of people who have been guests in the house—almost all the men and women of note for a half century.

When Mr. Whittier died he left the house to his niece, Mrs. S. T. Pickard of Boston, of whom the association has leased it for a number of years. Mrs. Pickard is one of the Vice Presidents of the association, and has materially assisted in restoring the house by replacing many articles of value. The association consists of active and associate members. The associate members pay a life fee of $5, and consist of men and women from all parts of the country, who are interested in the work. Among them are Mrs. McKinley, Senator Hoar, President Eliot, Col. T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Livermore, and Mr. E. C. Stedman. The money thus obtained is kept as the beginning of a fund to insure the permanency of this memorial, while the fees of the active members who are Amesbury women, with the slight admission fee, pay the running expenses. The officers of the association are: Mrs. Emily B. Smith, President; Mrs. Lewis Brown, Miss Mary E. Carter, (these two are ladies over eighty years old, personal friends, who were very near to Mr. Whittier for many years,) Mrs. Andrew Fielden, and Mrs. S. T. Pickard, Vice Presidents; Miss Emma Woolfenden, Treasurer, and Mrs. Edward H. Rowell, Secretary.

Uncut Edges Once More.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was much pleased with the article by George H. Knowlton on "Uncut Edges," Will you not give a small space in your valuable journal for a sort of symposium on this subject. Invite brief articles, and you will find nine-tenths of the trade and a larger proportion of readers in favor of doing away with this clumsy imitation of the "English," for that is undoubtedly the reason why so many of our American publishers have sent out this style of binding.

A dealer of over thirty-five years' experience, I have met this objection in selling books, that it is a nuisance to the reader to try to enjoy a siesta with some popular author, and be under the necessity of having to stop every five minutes to cut edges. It is bad enough with Harper's and The Century and some others of the magazines, but with a majority of the popular cloth-bound books, it is well to call a halt. Ye American publishers who do this kind of work, will you not try the old style?

H. E. SUTHERLAND.

Hazleton, Penn., Jan. 20, 1900.

Uncut Copies for Those Only Who Want Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the SATURDAY REVIEW of this date I read with much satisfaction what Mr. Knowlton wrote about "uncut edges." I, too, wish they were completely abolished, or if they must exist to gratify what seems to me a perverted taste, let the greater part of an edition be neatly trimmed and the few copies with uncut edges be saved for those who specially order that style. Just think of sending books with such unkempt and ragged edges from a public library out into a family where some of the members are ill with contagious disease, or even to some other families where neatness is not thought to be one of the essentials of good living. If the books must be left in such an unfinished state, it is a pity we were ever taught anything about bacteria. And then how unsightly the books are to the eye, and how inconvenient to turn over the leaves and use them. I have for several years bought supplies of books for a public library, and when a new and uniform edition of an author's works is announced "with uncut edges and sold only in sets," I hesitate about buying and perhaps do not buy, preferring rather to wear out the old books a little closer.

H. F. LANE.

Templeton, Mass., Jan. 20, 1900.

Cardinal Newman's Gentleman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I can heartily call the attention of your correspondent, "L. E.," to Cardinal Newman's definition of the true gentleman, which can be found in his "Idea of a University," edition of 1891, pp. 200, 210. Thus:

"Hence it is that it is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. This description is both refined and, as far as it goes, accurate. He is mainly occupied in merely removing the obstacles which hinder the free and unembarrassed action of those about him, and he concurs with their movements rather than takes the initiative himself. * * * The true gentleman in like manner carefully avoids whatever may cause a jar or a jolt in the minds of those with whom he is cast—all clashing of opinion or collision of feeling, all restraint, or suspicion, or gloom, or resentment; his great concern being to make every one at his ease and at home. He has his eyes on all his company; he is tender toward the bashful, gentle toward the distant, and merciful toward the absurd; he can recollect to whom he is speaking; he guards against unseasonable allusions or topics which may irritate; he is seldom prominent in conversation, and never wearisome. He makes light of favors while he does them, and seems to be receiving when he is conferring. He never speaks of himself except when compelled, never defends himself by a mere retort; he has no ears for slander or gossip, is scrupulous in imputing motives to those who interfere with him, and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean or little in his disputes, never takes unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments, or insinuates evil which he dare not say out. From a long-sighted prudence he observes the maxim of the ancient sage that we should ever conduct ourselves toward our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend. * * * He knows the weakness of human reason as well as its strength, its promise, and its limits. If he be an unbeliever, he will be too profound and large-minded to ridicule religion or to act against it; he is too wise to be a dogmatist or fanatic in his infidelity."

J. B. S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20, 1900.

Buffalo's Fine Arts Academy.

At last Buffalo is to be congratulated on a visible progress in culture. Blessings, like misfortunes, rarely come singly, and after years and years of waiting, in a sordid devotion to affairs of commerce and industry that had attracted attention by its single-heartedness, Buffalo takes a sudden and long leap forward in the visible civic fruits of culture. John J. Albright has promised the princely gift of a three-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar building for the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. This has been followed by gifts from other friends of a collection of casts and of one of engravings, and a committee has enthusiastically set to work to increase the academy's maintenance fund from $28,000 to $100,000, while a site for the new building in Delaware Park has been practically settled upon. And, as if that were not enough for a new year still so young, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to permit the State Commissioners of the Pan-American Exposition to devote one-third of the appropriation to the erection of the State building, with the understanding that at the exposition's close this shall be made the home of the Buffalo Historical Society. So a noble site for this has been chosen, in the park also, near the lake and on a knoll opposite the little eminence where the Fine Arts Gallery is to stand.

Heretofore in Buffalo the historical collection and the art collection have occupied rooms in the Public Library Building—a central location and well-arranged rooms. But their presence has inevitably crowded the library, which has made in the two or three years since the city took it over a greater growth perhaps than any like institution in the country. Thus their gain by removal is the library's also, and when they get new buildings it gets new floors. The result is, practically, worthy new homes simultaneously for the library, the art gallery, and the Historical Society.

As to a choice of sites in the park, there is possibly something to be said against that—not, however, from the standpoint of the favored institutions. The sites are far away, but the city is rapidly growing arcund them, and they insure for what are likely to be beautiful buildings, beautiful sites, elevated, isolated, and free from the common city peril of dwarfing and crowding. It is even possible that they will enhance for some persons the attractiveness of the park; but we Americans have learned that the pressure in cities to use our public land for public buildings is very great, so that our small park area must be guarded jealously. Still, it is to be said for Buffalo in the present instance that the city has less need for jealous care than have many of our larger municipalities, and that in Europe as well as here there are many reassuring precedents for her decision.

Artist Versus Art Critic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

At the request of several of the most prominent artists of this city, I write begging you will kindly insert the following in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of your much esteemed and admired paper:

The editor of The Collector and Art Critic has thought fit to vent his personal spite by abusing Mr. Ranger's work now on exhibition at Tooth & Son's Fifth Avenue galleries, and those who know Mr. Ranger's work are highly indignant that Mr. Preyer should use even a part of his paper for which they have subscribed for his own petty spite under the impression that he cannot be called down.

Mr. Ranger is considered, perhaps, the foremost of all American landscape painters; the most qualified by strict traditional methods to form an American school of painters of landscape.

It is by this strict adherence to fundamental traditions that England formed its Norwich school, basing it on the Dutch, and again the Barbizon school, based upon the Norwich. Yet would we wish to insult Constable by declaring him an imitator of Rugsdael, whose work he loved, or Dupre and Diaz, a spurious Constable, or again Turner, a copyist of Claude? Yet the familiar quality of the best landscape art is very apparent in all of these and very evident in Mr. Ranger's.

We talk a great deal about the foundation of an American school of painting, yet how is it obtainable? What was the result of studying Ruysdael on the part of Constable? Both the Norwich and the Barbizon schools of painting. What will be the result of a closer and stricter research into the traditional methods as practiced by the most successful of those that have already made art history in their respective countries? Nothing less than a great school of American landscape painters of scenery unsurpassed in all the world.

ARTHUR DAWSON, Artist.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

The foregoing letter of Mr. Dawson's is published as a contribution to the controversy now raging in art circles as to the propriety or advisability of the arrest on a criminal libel charge of an art critic who had harshly criticised an artist's works by the offended artist. Mr. Dawson's letter is creditable to his loyal friendship for Mr. Ranger, and his digest of the evolution of the Norwich from the early Dutch school and of the Barbizon from the Norwich school is well put and correct. It would, however, seem that Mr. Dawson fights shy or has unconsciously missed the real crux of the present questions. The query is, Was it good judgment or good taste, no matter how grievous may have been the critic's offense to the artist, for the latter to have had him arrested on a charge of criminal libel? Would not the artist have gained his end quite as well by bringing a civil suit for damages against the critic and proving damages, if possible? The advertisement—for it has been such for both parties—would perhaps not have been so great, but the artist would not then have been placed in the position of attacking a critic's right to criticise. This is the broad question involved in this controversy.

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

THE first question which meets the announcement of Miss Tarbell's Life of Lincoln is, of course: Why is another life of Lincoln desirable or necessary? The answer we believe adequate:

Miss Tarbell, by years of study, travel, and research, discovered *great quantities of new material*, which has enabled her to prepare the first real personal life of the man.

As we take it, this is an ample reason; any really new light on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln is of the utmost importance to the world. We shall not attempt to further describe the work, except to say that it is issued in two handsome, dignified and well-illustrated volumes, and that the price is $5.00.

* * *

DURING the last month 4,173 copies of "The Gentleman from Indiana," by Booth Tarkington, have been sold, although this is the booksellers' taking-stock season. Here is a letter from a dealer:

"I have been reading 'The Gentleman from Indiana' and got so absorbed in it last night that I lost track of time, and when I pulled myself together it was considerably past midnight. So, having 'tried it on myself,' I can speak confidently when I say that you have one of the best six books published in the past 18 months. If you don't sell 100,000 at least, it will be because you stop pushing it. Out of compliment to the 'Gentleman' (I might say 'Gentlemen') from the West, you may send me over 100 copies and I will *pile 'em up*. Make bill 60 days."

* * *

MR. W. L. ALDEN, in his London letter, asks:

"Has Frank Norris's 'McTeague' been published in America yet? It is a most unpleasant book, but a real book. The author has genuine power."

"McTeague" was published by us six months ago and has gone through four editions. To-day we issue Mr. Norris's new novel, "A Man's Woman," [$1.50,] which begins as the story of an Arctic exploration party, and develops into a novel of dramatic power with no "unpleasant" side. A book, to use a hackneyed phrase, of extraordinary power and able writing. Apropos of Mr. Alden's question as to whether "McTeague" has been published in America, he may be interested to hear that H. B. Claflin & Co. have just purchased an edition of 10,000 in paper covers.

* * *

NO book of poetry printed for years has sold as Mr. Markham's volume, "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems." There has been a strong need expressed for this poem by itself and an account of how it came to be written: this demand is supplied by a handsome paper-covered book published to-day at 50c. a copy.

* * *

All our publications are sent on approval, to be paid for after examination.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO.,
34 Union Square East, New York.

Johnson's Tavern.

From Blackwood.

Johnson's favorite tavern was the Mitre, which lay, and still lies, between King's Bench Walk, at the east end of the Temple, and Fleet Street. But when Boswell first made his acquaintance they often dined or had supper at the Turk's Head, a tavern in the Strand—not the Turk's Head in Gerard Street, where the club met—and kept "by a good, civil woman, who had not much business." The 25th of June, 1763, was the memorable day on which Boswell first met Johnson at the Mitre. They had both been dining at Clifton's—an eating house in what was then Butcher Row, at the back of St. Clement's Church, and famed for its mutton chops—and they arranged to meet later on at the Mitre. "We had a good supper," says Boswell, "and drank two bottles of port." This was often repeated, and poor Bozzy bon vivant as he was, found the doctor rather too much for him.

They often sat up till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning drinking port, and Boswell was obliged to admit that these noctes coenaeque, even in the company of the gods, affected his nerves for some time afterward. On the 6th of July he gave a supper at the Mitre to Johnson, Goldsmith, Tom Davies, Lr. Ogilvie, and some others on which occasion the doctor uttered his memorable witticism about the noblest prospect which a Scotsman ever sees.

MR. MARKHAM.

The Author of "The Man with the Hoe" Gives an Exposition of His Poem.*

It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Edwin Markham should wish to set many of his critics right concerning his famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe." No poem published in recent years has inspired so much and widely differing comment. In a small volume entitled "The Man with the Hoe, by Edwin Markham, with Notes by the Author," the poet replies to his critics, describes the influences which moved him to write the poem, and explains the meaning and significance of his verse. "The Notes" in the volume are introduced by a copy of "The Man with the Hoe," the text of which, in one particular, is different from the original version. The couplet that formerly read:

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light?

Now reads:

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped the suns,
And marked their ways upon the unknown deep?

We have made a few extracts from "the Notes" simply to indicate the temper, if not the way, in which Mr. Markham replies to his critics, and to intimate the spirit in which he would have "The Man with the Hoe" read and accepted.

[Copyright, 1900, by Doubleday & McClure Company.]

I am often asked how I came to write "The Man With the Hoe." I am myself in a limited sense one of the "Hoemanry." During all my early manhood I was a workingman under hard and incorrigible conditions. The smack of the soil and the whir of the forge are in my blood. I know every coign and cranny of ranch and range. The breaking of the ground with the plow, the sowing and harrowing of the seed, the watching of the skies for omens of the weather, the heading and thrashing of the wheat, the piling of the haymows—I know all these things. I know, also, the whistle of the sunburned boy going to hunt the cows, the lyrical shout of the meadow lark in the field of grain, and the ripple of the poppies in the wheat. These things are sweet and deep in memory, but I know, also, the prose of the farm. I know the hard, endless work in the hot sun, the chilling rain; I know the fight against the death clutch reaching to take the home when crops have failed or prices fallen. I know the loneliness of the stretching plain, with the whirl of the dust under foot and the whirl of the hawk overhead. I know the dull sense of hopelessness that beats upon the heart in that monotonous drudgery that leads nowhere, that has no light ahead.

But another force besides the tyranny of overwork helped stir my heart with the wrongs of the hoeman. From boyhood till this hour I have wondered over the hoary problem that has been passed down to us from Job. Why should some be ground and broken? Why should so many go down under the wheel of the world to hopeless ruin as far as human eyes can see?

I had also been stirred by the faith of Isaiah, by his great faith in the coming of social justice when men "shall not build houses and another inhabit them; when they shall not plant and another eat."

Then, too, I knew how the world's injustice had forced from Christ's strong heart that cry against the mouths that devour widows' houses, and that other cry against the feet that walk over graves.

Fourteen years ago I came upon a small print of Millet's picture of the Hoeman, and it at once struck my heart and my imagination. It was then that I jotted down the rough "field notes" of my poem. For years I kept the print on my wall and the pain of it in my heart. And then (ten years ago) I chanced upon the original painting itself.

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I soon realized that Millet puts before us no chance peasant, no mere man of the fields. No; this stunned and stolid peasant is the type of industrial oppression in all lands and in all labors. He might be a man with a needle in a New York sweatshop, a man with a pick in a West Virginia coal mine, a man with a hod in a London alley, a man with a spade on the banks of the Zuyder Zee.

The Hoeman is the symbol of betrayed humanity, the Toiler ground down through ages of oppression, through ages of social injustice. He is the man pushed away from the land by those who fail to use the land, till at last he has become a serf, with no mind in his musole and no heart in his handiwork. He is the man thrust back and shrunken up by the special privileges conferred upon the Idle Few.

In the Hoeman we see the slow, sure, awful degradation of man through endless, hopeless, and joyless labor. Did I say labor? No!—drudgery! This man's battle with the world has been too brutal. He is not going upward in step with the divine music of the world. The motion of his life has been arrested, if not actually reversed. He is a hulk of humanity, degraded below the level of the roving savage, who has a step of dignity, a tongue of eloquence.

The Hoeman is the effigy of man, a being with no outlet to his life, no uplift to his soul—a being with no time to rest, no time to think, no time to pray, no time for the mighty hopes that make us men.

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There are a few who say that the hideous Hoeman does not exist anywhere in the world. Do they hope to dispel this thing by denial? Happy the day when a shrug of the shoulder can dispel this imbruted man—this Accusation.

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It is not the mere poverty of the Hoeman that I deplore, but the impossibility of escape from its killing frost. There are two kinds of poverty. There is that of the pioneer, which is bracing and endurable. Hope has its roots in such poverty, because the means of self-help are not removed. The pioneer has no obstacle between himself and success except his own inertia. There is nothing degrading in the hardship he endures. No middleman comes between him and nature. He has ready access to the land and to other natural resources. With all of his limitations, there is still a path of escape into the heights.

But there is another kind of poverty—hopeless, enervating, destructive of ambition; the poverty of the toiler depicted by Millet, lamented by Ruskin, and grieved over by Carlyle; the poverty of the bent drudges in the sweat shops, the factories, the mines.

Do I need to say that the hoe poem is not a protest against labor? No; it is my soul's word against the degradation of labor, the oppression of man by man.

I believe in labor, as some believe in creeds. I have little respect for an idler, whether at the tramp end or at the millionaire end of the social octave. It is against the public good, against the economy of nature, for any man to be at the same time a consumer and a non-producer.

Farm life can be made beautiful, ideal. Why should not the man who gives bread to nations receive in return the highest gifts of culture and art? Why should not the Prince of the Plow know Shakespeare and Shelley, Schuman and Wagner? There is no need to take any man from his hoe, but there is a deep, imperative, a divine call for his higher recreation, for his spiritual advance. He has made many seeds to grow from one. Let us see to it that he has more than the chaff for his reward.

Nor, again, does the hoe poem refer to the American workman in his best estate. Many of our artisans are men with a broad view and an accurate knowledge of the social problem that confronts us. In this respect they are frequently far ahead of the makers and expounders of the law.

So I will take my stand with the optimists—with those who are willing to trust love—willing to trust love not only in the home, but also in the larger family of the State.

The hoeman is weak of will and blind of vision. He is not Garfield on the towpath nor Lincoln at the railpile. Such men can, perhaps, make their way against the bludgeonings of circumstance. The stars bend to the strong. If ever the lowly are lifted, it will be by the concerted action of the men of power in all walks of life, the men of good-will, the men who carry the Christ purpose in the heart. The inbrothering of men for the common good in times of peace, as they band together for the common welfare in times of war, would, in a generation, cure all our social sorrows. * * *

Co-operation is the logic of Christianity. May we not hope, then, that some day some form of co-operative industry will come into the world?

Mr. Markham will address the Booksellers' League next Monday evening at its fifth annual dinner. His subject will be "Books and the Light They Have Given Me." On the same occasion Mr. W. B. Van Igen, one of the mural painters of the Congressional Library Building, will talk on "Japanese Art"; Mr. Foster Crowell, member of the Society of Civil Engineers and late of the United States Nicaragua Canal Survey, will speak on "Via Nicaragua," and Mr. Ernest Seaton-Thompson, author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," will tell about the "Wild Animals of North America."

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*THE MAN WITH THE HOE. With Notes by the Author. By Edwin Markham. Small 16mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

"The Man Without the Hoe."

MR. ALDRICH AND MR. STEDMAN AWARD THE THREE PRIZES OF $400, $200, AND $100.

From The New York Sun, Jan. 28.

About six months ago The Sun published this communication from a distinguished resident of this town, who has preferred that his name should be known only to ourselves:

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Last January the much-lauded poem of Edwin Markham, "The Man with the Hoe," was published in a San Francisco newspaper and the author promptly found himself famous. While I would detract in no degree from the beauty, grace and strength of his versification, it seems to me that Mr. Markham has twined some very leafy and flowery vines around a vacuum. Either the "Man with the Hoe" is a type of the great mass of those who use farming implements for a living or else he is an exception. If the latter, then the strength of the sentiment uttered lies in the concealment of its weakness, and if the former, then the poem does wrong to a most respectable and ablebodied multitude of citizens, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw "the emptiness of ages in his face" and certainly deserves better of the poet than to be called a "monstrous thing" and "brother to the ox."

From time immemorial the tiller of the soil has been invested with his full share of the honor of this world, and where any individual example of the class—or, in fact, of any honest and respectable class—has given reason for Mr. Markham's inquiry: "Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" it can, I think, be safely said that the man's own breath blew it out. There is no occasion for a farmer to have his soul quenched or to become a "dumb terror." He can hold his head as high as any man's, and he generally does; and what calling is more honorable—at least in this country—to which, by the way, I understand Mr. Markham's observation and study have been confined.

What about the man without the hoe—he who cannot get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries particularly there are multitudes of young men—the younger sons of titled people, for instance—who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty Government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a "genteel" way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of disappointment who walk the earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable sentiment of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent upon them because they have lost the true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny.

The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a great one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject $400 as first prize, $200 as second prize, and $100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of The Sun and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of The Sun before Oct. 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit.

RESPONSIBILITY.

New York, July 26.

The Sun at once guaranteed the good faith of "Responsibility's" offer, and likewise his ability to redeem his promises. At the request of this gentleman we received, until Oct. 15, manuscripts submitted in competition. About one thousand poems were sent. They came from nearly every State of the Union, and from several foreign countries. The entire batch of poems was then submitted by "Responsibility" to a committee of award consisting of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman.

THE AWARD OF THE COMMITTEE.

To "Responsibility"—Dear Sir: The number of manuscripts submitted in competition for the prizes offered by you for the best three poems in answer to Mr. Markham's "The 'Man with the Hoe" amounted to nearly one thousand, of which only a small percentage has seemed entitled to the careful consideration given to them all. The pieces set aside for repeated readings presented features which made decision difficult. Poems manifestly superior in conception and technique strayed widely from the subject prescribed. That the subject was generally misunderstood or understood confusedly, both by the contestants and by the public at large, was owing to the fact that Mr. Markham's "brother to the ox" finds no counterpart in any class of toilers in this country, where he who manfully handles the hoe or grasps the railway brake may himself one day employ an army of workmen or hold the helm of State.

The poems which dealt the closest with Mr. Markham's conception of Millet's painting were, for the most part, lacking in poetic quality. Among the thousand manuscripts examined we have found no single poem entirely fulfilling both the polemic and the literary requirements in the case. It was, however, our duty to award prizes to the three poems which, in our judgment, came nearest to accomplishing this, and we have therefore selected the following pieces, naming them in the order of their estimated distinction:

"The Man with the Hoe, (A Reply to Edwin Markham.") By John Vance Cheney. First prize.

"The Incapable." By Hamilton Schuyler. Second prize.

"A Song, (In Answer to 'The Man with the Hoe.'") By Kate Masterson. Third prize.

In accepting the task with which you honored us we were mindful of the fact that the spur to great poetry has never been a spur of gold. Furthermore, the contesting poet was handicapped by a theme that had lost its novelty; his poem at best could be only the reverse of Mr. Markham's medal—a suggested, and therefore unoriginal, design. It remains to be said that the average merit of the productions submitted to us, written in many instances, as was evident, by unpracticed pens, went beyond our expectation.

Regretting that our fortune in the matter has not been wholly commensurate to your public spirit, we are, dear Sir, very respectfully yours, T. B. ALDRICH,
Jan. 22, 1900. E. C. STEDMAN.

The Three Prize Poems.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.
(A Reply to Edwin Markham.)

"Let us a little permit Nature to take her own way; she better understands her own affairs than we."—Montaigne.

Nature reads not our labels, "great" and "small,"
Accepts she one and all,

Who, striving, win and hold the vacant place;
All are of royal race.

Him, there, rough-cast, with rigid arm and limb,
The Mother molded him,

Of his rude realm ruler and demigod,
Lord of the rock and clod.

With Nature is no "better" and no "worse,"
On this bared head no curse.

Humbled it is and bowed; so is he crowned
Whose kingdom is the ground.

Diverse the burdens on the one stern road
Where bears each back its load;

Varied the toil, out neither high nor low,
With pen or sword or hoe,

He that has put out strength, lo, he is strong;
Of him with spade or song

Nature but questions.—"This one, shall he stay?"
She answers "Yea" or "Nay."

"Well, ill, he digs, he sings"; and he bides on,
Or shudders, and is gone.

Strength shall he have, the toiler, strength and grace,
So fitted to his place

As he leaned there, an oak where sea winds blow,
Our brother with the hoe.

No blot, no monster, no unsightly thing,
The soil's long-lineaged king;

His changeless realm, he knows it and commands;
Erect enough he stands,

Tall as his toil. Nor does he bow unblest;
Labor he has, and rest.

Need was, need is, and need will ever be
For him and such as he;

Cast for the gap, with gnarled arm and limb,
The Mother molded him,

Long wrought, and molded him with mother's care,
Before she set him there.

And aye she gives him, mindful of her own,
Peace of the plant, the stone;

Yea, since above his work he may not rise,
She makes the field his skies;

See! she that bore him, and metes out the lot,
He serves her. Vex him not

To scorn the rock whence he was hewn, the pit
And what was digged from it;

Lest he no more in native virtue stand
The clod-carrier in the land.

But fellow sorry phantoms to and fro,
And let a kingdom go.

—JOHN VANCE CHENEY, Chicago.

THE INCAPABLE.

The pathos of the world is in his eyes,
Within his brain abortive schemings roll,
His nerveless hand in impotency lies
With palm held open for the pauper's dole.

The burden of all ineffectual things
Is in his gait, his countenance, his mien;
While round his harassed brow forever clings
The mocking ghost of what he might have been.

Here, where men toil and eat the fruit of toil,
He idly stands apart the whole day through;
Here in a land of ceaseless work and moil,
His hand and brain can find him naught to do.

No sweat of manly effort damps his brow;
In workshop, field, or mart he hath no place.
To earn his daily bread he knows not how,
Or, scornful, counts the offered means—disgrace.

Too proud to dig, yet not too proud to eat
The bread of strangers to his face and name;
Homeless, he wanders with uncertain feet,
Of thrift the scorn, of fate the idle game.

What though he wear the hall mark of the schools,
A weakling in the world, he stands confessed;
For lack of will to use the humbler tools,
He walks the earth a byword and a jest.

The precious promise of his youthful years,
All unfulfilled, upon his manhood waits.
He wakens to his shame with bitter tears
And knows himself to be the thing he hates.

Incapable! His destiny we spell
In logic of inexorable fact:
At naught may his untutored hand excel:
The curse of Reuben blasts his every act.

The plowman whistles blithely as he goes
And turns upon the world no coward face,
In joy he reaps that which in hope he sows,
Nor bows his head to aught but Heaven's grace.

The craftsman, too, rejoices in the thing
To fashion which his cunning hand was taught;
Of want he feels nor fears the bitter sting,
In manhood's strength his destiny is wrought.

But this one—futile, hopeless, crushed to earth,
A prey forever to forebodings grim,
Well may he curse the day that gave him birth,
And summon God and man to pity him.

—HAMILTON SCHUYLER, Orange, N. J.

A SONG.

(In answer to "The Man with the Hoe.")

From giant-forests hewn,
And golden fields of grain;
From the furrowed hills and the belching mills
With their fuel of hand and brain;
From the mountain's mine-dug depth
To star paths made by men,
Sounds one vast song that rolls along
And circles the world again:

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the music of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

Over the deserts' waste
We measure the miles of chain
Till the Steam King roars from both the shores
And rends the hills in twain.
We search in the ocean's bed,
And bridge where the torrent hurled,
And we stretch a wire like a line of fire
To signal through the world!

You with your tinsel crowns
And kingdoms of crumbling clay,
You with gold in its yellow mold
Rotting your lives away,
Rest when the task is done,
Sleep when the day goes by,
And the sweat of the hand that plows the land
Are gems that you cannot buy!

Work—Let the anvils clang!
Work—Let us sew the seam!
Let us bind the girth of the mighty earth
With the glory of our theme!
Sing as the wheels spin round,
Laugh at the red sparks' flight,
And life will flash from the sledge's clash
Till all the land is light!

From the wealth of the living age,
From the garden grave of death,
Comes one acclaim like a furnace flame
Fanned to a white-hot breath,
Honor the Man Who Toils
And the sound of the anvil's ring;
From a deathless sky a hand on high
Has reached to make a King!

—KATE MASTERSON.

By Paul du Chaillu.*

This is a good old-fashioned story book of travel for children, such as we used to read and enjoy before "Hans Brinker" and the juvenile literature that followed it had changed the fashion set by Peter Parley. Monsieur du Chaillu will not take it amiss if one says he is old enough to assume gracefully the style and title of "Uncle Paul"; and to address his readers as "my dears" without offending the highly sophisticated dignity of the modern "kid," for "dear children" are no more—worse luck! And Uncle Paul tells them a capital yarn of his travels through the Scandinavian Winter to the shores of the Arctic Sea. Starting at the beginning of Winter from Stockholm, and traveling by post horses, he makes his way through the ever-deepening snow (which once ingulfed the cottage where he is forced to stop, so that the family could only escape next morning by crawling up the chimney) to the head of the Bothnian Gulf, and there outfits for a season with the Lapps. Ponies and post chaises are exchanged for reindeer, sledges, and snowshoes (skees.) One has already become interested in the simple rural life of the Swedish farmers and lumbermen, and now he learns an amazing number of entertaining facts about the home life of Lapland, as he follows the wanderings of Uncle Paul, who, in his Lapp costume, wanders over the snowy wastes with the reindeer-keeping nomads, or makes long journeys and hunting expeditions, ever advancing toward the north. Many an adventure and much love of arctic weather and arctic animals, and many an example of the quaint legends with which the people beguile the "long night" falls by the way, and there are hardy adventures and real perils to give spice to the tale.

It is the fiercest of March weather when the arctic shores are reached. A fishing vessel is there, however, and Uncle Paul embarks in it and has numberless experiences among the hardy sea fishermen of that wild northern coast, where people win their livelihood from the bottom of the stormiest of oceans. This recalls the days and feats of the old vikings, whose courage still survives in their fearless descendants, and finally, Uncle Paul gets safely home again. Really, it is a capital little book for boys and girls, or anybody, and Mr. Burns has contributed a great many excellently drawn and very telling illustrations.

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*THE LAND OF THE LONG NIGHT. By Paul du Chaillu. Illustrated by M. J. Burns. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899. $2.

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STEVENSON.

His Personality in His Letters.

Stevenson's many friends—and what a group of well-known names in modern letters they comprise!—have written affectionately and appreciatively of him, but nothing that has been said by them has expressed the idea of his personality and its charm as much as the recently published volumes of his letters. They give an individualizing view of the man and a light on his character that mere biography would never do.

A volume of letters has a charm more securely personal and yet more intangible in its allusive subjectivity than an author's style in any other line of literary work. The tone is an individual one, and though of necessity largely egotistical, it reaches the mind with a sure interest, the self-revealing, legato movement giving a pleasure subdued and exquisite, like the finer essence of a perfume, the liet-motif of a song. This finer essence is not always developed relatively with the greater degree of intellect, for there have been some whose literary undertakings were bounded by the letters which were their only expression of themselves in literature. To these belonged Mme. de Sévigne, Mrs. Carlyle, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Their letters were all they gave to the world, but through them they impressed the idea of their personality upon literature. As for the purely literary man, his letters are largely a revelation of himself, of the underself, the palpable ego mellow in its presence, rather than aggressive.

In Stevenson's letters it is Stevenson himself who looks eager eyed from the pages. His letters are as various in mood as the atmospheric changes of his beloved Scotland—now swathed in white mists with the grim solitudes of fate touched on, now pierced with a ray of warming sun, or shifting to show the smiling green of happy valleys and far off fields. Sad or happy, the gift of exquisite expression that was his interprets the thought to reach the reader's heart. In one of his early letters written from Dumfries to a lady in London who was a dear friend of his he says:

I have tried to write some verse, but I find I have nothing to say that has not been already perfectly said and perfectly sung in Adelaide. I have so perfect an idea of that song. The great Alps, a wonder in the starlight; the river strong from the hills and turbulent, and loudly audible at night; the country a scented Frülingsgarten of orchards and deep woods where the nightingales harbor—a sort of German flavor over all—and the lone drunken man, wandering on by sleeping village and silent town, pours out of his full heart, "Einst O wunder, einst," &c. I wonder if I am wrong about this being the most beautiful and perfect thing in the world, the only marriage of really accordant words and music, both drunk with the same poignant unutterable sentiment.

The artist's gift of words belonged to him in those early days, the first flowering of a style of lucent sweetness and purity. He writes from Mentone:

I tried for long to hit upon some language that might catch ever so faintly the indefinable shifting color of olive leaves, and above all the changes and little silverings that pass over them like blushes over a face, when the wind tosses great branches to and fro. But the muse was not favorable. A few birds scattered here and there at wide intervals on either side of the valley sang the little broken songs of late Autumn, and there was a great stir of insect life in the grass at my feet. The path up to this coign of vantage, where I think I shall make it a habit to ensconce myself awhile of a morning, is for a little while common to the peasant and a little clear brooklet. It is pleasant in the tempered gray daylight of the olive shadows to see the people picking their way among the stones and the water and the bramble.

His judgment of his own work was clever and just, rarely enthusiastic, but sure of the quality. Of Prince Otto he wrote to Henley from San Francisco: "O Lord, it is going to be courtly—not an ugly person or an ugly scene in it." And later: "I think Otto very well constructed; all the sentiments change round, and the points of view are continually, and I think (if you please) happily contrasted. None of it is exactly funny, but some of it is smiling."

Criticism adverse and severe he took kindly, with the determinate effort to "do over" the work criticised. The indefatigable, strenuous striving for perfection never ceased to be his. From his little chalet La Solitude, at Hyères, he wrote: "Prince Otto is at the present a sore burthen, but a hopeful. If I had him all drafted, I could whistle and sing. But no—then I'll have to rewrite him." In the same letter he says: "I am going to make my fortune. It has not yet begun, but soon as I can I begin upon the fortune. I shall begin it with half a penny, and it shall end with horses and yachts and all the fun of the fair. This is the first real gray hair in my character." Of how dear his art was to him, he says:

I sleep upon my art for a pillow. I awaken in my art. I am unready for death because I hate to leave it. I love my wife. I do not know how much, nor care, nor shall unless I lost her; but while I can conceive being widowed I refuse the offering of life without my art. It is me. I am the body of it merely.

He was a man who went out to find the El Dorado of romantic comedy and means to come in sight of it." So he told Henley when thinking of collaboration, "in the pursuit of nightingales," with that tragic genius. He had the faculty of becoming very fond of his environments—of his temporary homes. His health made nomadic movement necessary and the shift of the scenery was continuous. Of La Solitude, his home at Hyères, he wrote:

My house is the loveliest spot in the universe; the moonlight nights are incredible. Love, poetry, and the Arabian Nights inhabit just my corner of the world, nest there like mavises.

The glimpses which are of his own revealing are delightful without being intimate. The unity of affection and intellectual affinity that existed between himself and his wife; the boy Lloyd who was his camarade with his stepfather and who later collaborated with him; the little Skye terrier "Boyne," given him by his companion on the "Inland Voyage," for six years an adored inmate of the Stevenson household. "Poor, selfish, silly little tangle," Stevenson writes when the small Woggins was sick at Davos, "and my wife is wretched" on account of the little dog.

He wrote always so appreciatively of the beauty he found in life. The inflections, the imperceptible nuances of the little things and the finding of new meanings, and the translation of them to others, was a quest of charm to him always. Out of constant weakness, and almost constant bodily suffering, might have been expected a Heinesque note of defeat and protest against fate. But from Stevenson it never came. He was expectantly joyous, avid of the scarce moments' charm; never saying, "Out of my own great woe I make my little song." "To-day at least is mine," he seems to say. "Share its sweetness with me."

It is such a lovable "Louis" that looks out from the letters. Love for his family, for his friends, the intimate melodic sweetness of the man's nature smile through the pages, surrounding him with the music and white light of romance, the poetic aura of the visionist. Subdued, even playful, melancholy strikes a minor key—the sorrow that the present moment—which always might be the last—would pass. So he crowned the moment with roses, garnered the fragrance, made it imperishably sweet for those who read the documents that are in every sense "human"—the translation of himself to his friends, and now to the world, that has learned to love his work.

Henri de Regnier—His Lecture at Harvard in March.

From an Article by Alphonse Gaulin in The Boston Transcript.

There is reason to rejoice over the fact that Henri de Régnier, the distinguished French poet, will deliver next March, before the Cercle Français of Harvard University, a series of lectures on "Contemporary Poetry in France." Both the lecturer and the lectures will, beyond any doubt, prove unusually interesting. Contemporary French poetry, indeed, deserves to be studied and lectured upon, especially after the comprehensive courses given by MM. Brunetière, Doumic, and Rod, on French Classicism and Romanticism, during the last three years. For the French poets of the last twenty years have brought about a revolution in French prosody and a renaissance of French poetry.

In fact, Henri de Régnier has long been considered as the first and foremost of the French poets of his generation. In 1891 Mallarmé said of him: "He is the one who has helped the cause most and to him I bow with admiration." And even such a stout and uncompromising defender of classicism as Brunetière praised him and published his poems in the Revue de Deux Mondes. Another critic, who cannot by any means be accused of being too friendly to the new school, M. Georges Pellissier, wrote: "If the Symbolists have produced anything that will live, M. Henri de Régnier is entitled to have the credit for it"—an opinion which all the leading critics have shared. Add to this that the French Academy itself, some two months ago, awarded him one of its most coveted prizes in recognition of his poetical talents and achievements. It is safe to infer from all this that Régnier stands at the forefront rank in the French world of letters. He surely does.

His books, however, are not many. Most of his poems have been collected in two volumes, 12mo, of about 300 pages each—"Poèmes, 1887-1892" and "Les Jeux Rustiques et Divins." He has also written three small volumes of short stories, "Contes à soi-même," "Le Trèfle noir," and "Le trèfle blanc," and one novel, "La double maitresse," which was published in L'Echo de Paris a few months ago, and hardly anything else.

From that moment on, Régnier has been an uncontested leader of the New School. The time-honored Alexandrine he has abandoned to a large extent, using it subordinately to the general rhythm of his verse, whenever it suited the sentiment he sought to express. In accordance with Mallarmé's theories, he carefully avoided the "Versailles-park-regularity" of the old-school verse, believing that, since poetry aimed at rendering every shade of our sensations and sentiments in their infinite variety, prosody should be infinitely varied accordingly, and unburdened with any law but the poet's own will. As to rhyme, of course it could be discarded also at the poet's liking. Beauty and harmony are the poet's golden rule. Let him find them as he pleases and at his peril.

Whatever may be said about the unintelligibility of Régnier's poems, the same reproach never applies to his prose writings. The latter relate at times strange, complicated stories, but they are invested with a most simple and exquisite style, which reminds one of Anatole France's best pages.

As to the man himself, he deserves still more admiration than the writer. Henri de Régnier has led to this day the life of the artist wrapped up in his work, and whose devotion to art and to his ideals has never faltered. He is a very young man still—about thirty-five years old. Of slender build, somewhat above the average height, with light brown hair and mustache, gray-blue eyes and a pensive face which is lighted up once in a while with a good-natured, though slightly ironical, smile, he looks, some one has said, "as if he had stepped from one of Whistler's paintings." Of a very charming simplicity of manners, though rather timid, and modest without pose, he is welcome wherever he goes, in the "salons" as in the literary circles. The editors of the Mercure de France, the leading review, published in Paris by the younger writers, who know him well, will tell you that he is perhaps the most fascinating of the contemporary French men of letters.

He, however, goes out little in society, and cherishes solitude. Yet he may be seen frequently at José Maria de Heredia's home, Rue de Balzac, where the brilliant academician has for years extended the most cordial hospitality to the young poets of the new school. And, by the way, it may be stated that Régnier married a few years ago one of Heredia's daughters, herself a poet of great distinction.

That he will be heartily welcomed in the United States there is no manner of doubt. And he deserves it. He comes as the representative of the young poets of France, among whom may be counted Americans like Stuart-Merril and Vielé-Griffin; no one surely could have been chosen for this mission who would do more honor to those who sent him and bring a better message to those whose pleasant privilege it will be to receive him.

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THE WEEK IN ART.

It has been a busy art week, with the three nights' sale of the Evans pictures at Chickering Hall, an exhibition of recent drawings by William T. Smedley at Keppel's, the continued exhibition of the good and interesting collection of fifty-seven paintings by modern and foreign artists, owned by Mr. A. H. King of Providence, at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries; the private and press view of the annual Water Color Exhibition yesterday in its novel and temporary quarters at the Astoria Hotel, and a display of recent work by D. W. Tryon at the new Montross Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Chickering Hall has been crowded for three nights past at the sale of the W. T. Evans collection of American pictures, which was, as might have been expected, successful, and which greatly interested the art world. It was a mistake to announce that the collection was the most important one of American pictures ever offered at public sale, for further study, both of the paintings in the galleries and as the pictures have followed each other on the auction block, has confirmed the writer's opinion, expressed last week in this column, that the collection was not as thoroughly a representative one of American art as that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, sold last Winter. This opinion in no way reflects upon Mr. Evans's taste and judgment as a collector. He had his limitations, as had also Mr. Clarke, but, being second in the field as the maker of a first-class collection of American paintings, he was necessarily frequently forced to take second place in the examples of several of the leading American painters. His collection, therefore, was the second best of American pictures, and not the best, offered at auction in this country.

***

It was gratifying to note at this Evans sale the good prices attained for the works of some deserving artists who have heretofore, for some reason or another, failed to obtain their due share of public recognition. It was particularly gratifying, for example, to see the landscapes of Robert C. Minor, whom some art lovers and critics—and with good reason—place in the same rank, or very nearly the same rank, as Wyant and Homer Martin, bring large figures, and to hear the applause, which was spontaneous, and not that induced by a claque, as in one or two other instances when canvases were put up, which prevailed when Minor's canvases were offered.

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The collection of fifty-seven oils by modern French artists, owned by Mr. Austin H. King of Providence, which have been on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries during the week, can still be seen there today and this evening, and will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next The collection, while not a great one, is one of the most interesting of the kind that has been shown by any New York up-town gallery for some years. Every example has been well selected, and while none is remarkable, they are all good, and with two or three exceptions, notably the Delacroix, are thoroughly representative of the able brushes which painted them. The collection is especially rich in figure works. Mr. Samuel P. Avery's introductory note to the catalogue, which states tnat "almost all the pictures from their quality, subject, and size, could be placed in the most important collections, * * * as they seldom are on the market in this manner and with so many choice examples at one time," is, unlike many of these introductory catalogue notes, entirely truthful and deserved. Individual opinions will differ as to the most attractive canvases, but there can be little dissent, it would seem, from the tribute of praise here given to Voltz's "Cow and Calf," Cooman's charmingly refined modern Madonna, "The Holy Family," with its rich color quality; Krueger's "Frosty Morning," with its delicate and delicious color scheme; Vibert's amusing genre, "The Birthday Bouquet," and his other characteristic "Amusing Book"; Moreau's charming outdoors with figures, "The Affianced," and the excellent examples of Van Marcke, "Cows in a Field" and "In the Lane"—the last particularly good; Dupre's two examples, "Landscape and Cattle," and a characteristic marine; the fair example of Gérome, "Return to the Palace"; the little Boldini, "Street Scene, Paris"; the rarely good example of Berne-Bellcour, "The Good Samaritan"; the large, fine, and strong Michel, "Cottages by the Road," and the large and important example of Domingo, the Spanish Meissonnier, "Spanish Court Yard." There are also a good Rico, a large outdoors with figures by Heilbuth, the painter of outdoor society life in France, "In the Garden"; a characteristic and strong Lefebvre, "Ophelia"; Carl Becker's "Faust and Marguerite"; a single figure, Hagbord's "Fisher Girl with Net"; an interesting, if not great example of Alma-Tadema, "Tibullus in Delos"; an excellent Perrault, a delightful story picture by Grison, "After the Fête," an interior with three figures, charmingly composed, with fine light effect and superior detail work, and the largest and finest Schreyer, "Bedouins on the March," offered for sale in many a day in New York. There are two fair Corots, four Daubignys, one "Sunset on the River," an unusually important canvas, with a strong sky and rich color; four examples of Diaz, one a figure group, and another, (No. 46,) "In the Forest at Fontainebleau," a rarely good canvass; a large and good Troyon, two Richets, a fair Rousseau, and a good example each of de Neufville, Detaille, Zamacois, Zeim, Breton, Cazin, Ceramano, Jacquet, and two good Jacques. The example of Pasini, "Market Place—Constantinople," one of those customary transcriptions of an Eastern courtyard, with its white walls under the bluest of skies, and all flooded with sunshine, which this painter of the Orient loves to produce, has a melancholy interest from the recent death of the artist.

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Mr. Thomas Shields Clarke, the sculptor, chose an unfortunate place and time for the press view this week of his recently completed model of a heroic group, "To Alma Mater," to be erected on the campus of Princeton University. A crowding art week, bitterly cold winds, and Seventy-seventh Street and Riverside Drive were not a propitious combination to induce art writers to visit Mr. Clarke's studio, and so his really fine piece of work has not received the notice that is its due. The sculptor has brought to his group—a seated female figure of Alma Mater, clad in academic robes, to whom a nude, youthful athlete approaches, holding out the spoils of athletic victories—ability and sympathy, for Mr. Clarke is a devoted alumnus of Princeton. The figures are strongly modeled and have great dignity, and the work as a whole is one of much artistic beauty, both in conception and execution. A more extended notice will be given later on.

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The collection of fifty or more drawings by W. T. Smedley, the well-known illustrative artist, now on exhibition at the Keppel Gallery, in East Sixteenth Street, is well worth visiting, not only by the art lover, but by the members of New York's social world, for their subjects, for the most part, have been found in New York public and private ballrooms, on the Avenue, at the Astoria, Delmonico's, and Sherry's, on Riverside Drive, in Madison Square Garden, at Newport, and along the north Massachusetts coast. Most of the drawings are the originals for the introductions which have appeared in the Harper periodicals and in the novels and stories published by that firm. Viewed as a whole, they give emphasis to Mr. Smedley's versatility and individuality, and especially to his knowledge of the refinements of social life in America—a quality not always found in the work of other American illustrators. His men and women are all bien posé, well groomed, and fit in with their surroundings. Mr. Smedley's good draughtsmanship and technical knowledge are also a feature, as always, of his work.

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The Maryland commission has awarded the contract for the statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson, to stand in the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol at Washington, to Richard E. Brooks, a native of Massachusetts, whose studio is in Paris. The committee appointed by Gov. Lowndes selected, in their minds, Augustus St. Gaudens and Daniel C. French to model the two figures, for which the Legislature of Maryland had appropriated $24,000. As these two prominent sculptors were too busy to undertake the proposed commissions, they recommended young Mr. Brooks, who has been appointed by the committee, while the Baltimore sculptors are not unjustly remonstrating because they have not even an opportunity to compete for the statues of Maryland men in the gift of a Maryland Legislature.

The pill would have been bitter enough if the distinguished sculptors originally selected had been commissioned, but the choice of a young man from another State was the last straw. Mr. Ephraim Keyser and his nephew, Mr. Ernest A. Keyser, and Mr. Charles J. Pike are the sculptors of Baltimore who are interested and aggrieved. Mr. Ephraim Keyser is a sculptor who stands well in his profession, and the mistake he seems to have made consists in having changed his residence from New York to Baltimore. His design for the statue lately erected at Frederick to Francis Scott Key is said to have been the finest submitted, and yet the Frederick committee selected a sculptor from New York.

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The Maryland artists who were recently dined in this city by the Society of Mural Painters say that they heard the praises of Arthur Grantley sung, who lived in New York and sold his pictures in Baltimore. They claim that Mr. Grantley might have starved if he had remained in Baltimore, and that if Bolton and Frank Jones and Cy Turner had remained in that city they might have been obliged to live on very plain fare indeed.

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The Society of Mural Painters is resting for the moment on its laurels gained in the Appellate Court House. Mr. Robert Reid and Mr. Elbert E. Garnsey are going to Paris to decorate the United States Building on the grounds of the Exhibition. Mr. Joseph Lauber is at work on five stained-glass windows for All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church at Richmond, Va., which are to be executed by the Tiffany Glass and Decorative Company. The influence of the society is said to have been felt indirectly by the powers in charge of the Buffalo Exposition.

Philadelphia and Botany.*

Philadelphia may be justly proud of her botanists. It was in Philadelphia, many years before the Revolution, that a taste for the study of botany first began. In Mr. John W. Harshberger's "The Botanists of Philadelphia and Their Work," he writes: "The peculiar attractiveness of the region and the richness of the flora have so enticed botanists into the field that systematic botany has been almost exclusively the department of the science practiced by a majority of those mentioned in this work." The search for plants seems to have been the recreation of "busy men, physicians, bankers, and merchants" in the past.

The study of botany in or around Philadelphia our authority divides into four periods. In 1694 the German Pietists established on the Lower Wissahickon a garden for useful or medicinal plants. "It may, therefore, be styled the first garden in America where a botanical arrangement of plants was made." In 1739 a Governor of Pennsylvania, James Logan, published an essay in Latin entitled "Experimenta et Meletemata de Plantarum Generatione." This work, printed at Leyden, was translated into English, and republished in London in 1747.

"This may be said to be the first work of any botanical importance issued by a Philadelphia botanist." Logan was of the pre-Linnaean period, and so his work is simply curious to-day. The most notable period began with John Bartram. Then came the ascendency of the Linnaean ideas.

John Bartram was one of the first persons who may be said to have used the Linnaean system in the study of plants. Dr. Benjamin Franklin introduced Bartram to European botanists, among them Dr. Gronivius. * * * The overwhelming influence of the great Linnaeus gave to botany of the eighteenth century an almost exclusive and descriptive character.

The two remaining periods are those in which the study of botany was further developed. The author shows that Christopher Witt, or De Witt, an Englishman, who came to America in 1704, lived in Germantown, and started a garden there. "It is probably the first botanical garden in America, antedating Bartram's celebrated garden by twenty years."

It is around John Bartram that centres the greatest interest. He may be justly called the founder of botany in the United States. Bartram was born near the village of Darby, Penn., in 1693. In 1725, while plowing casting his eyes on a daisy, his interest was first excited. He procured such books as he could lay his hands on; and then began to botanize all over his farm. In a short time he was acquainted with every plant, shrub, tree, and flower in his neighborhood. Becoming proficient, he traveled, going to Virginia, the Carolinas, to New York, intent on botanical researches. He kept diaries devoted to the enumeration of the new plants he found. In the Junto Club, of which Franklin was a member, there was Joseph Breintnall, who was interested in science. Breintnall induced Bartram to send his botanical notes to a well-known English botanist in London, Peter Collinson. Then began a continued correspondence, which was kept up for many years. It was through Bartram that the "vegetable wealth of North America was communicated to Europe." It was not alone to England that Bartram sent specimens; he forwarded plants and seeds to Linnaeus and to botanists all over Europe. Bartram bought a piece of ground near the Schuylkill, some three miles from the city, and here he built a house and laid out a garden containing about five acres of ground. The original Bartram garden, with some outlying ground, now belongs to the City of Philadelphia.

Peter Marshall may be considered as the second of the Philadelphia worthies in the list of early botanists. He was born in Chester County in 1722. He was a stonemason. About the middle of the last century "he turned his attention to the acquisition of knowledge, evincing a decided partiality for astronomy and natural history." Marshall erected a greenhouse, and this was the first one ever seen in Chester County. In 1780 he prepared an account of the forest trees and shrubs of this country, which was published in 1785. That same year he was elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and in 1786 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society.

The author gives the names of all the principal organizations in Pennsylvania devoted to the study of botany, with lists of officers. In every way the volume is excellent and worthy of the subject it so fully presents.

*THE BOTANISTS OF PHILADELPHIA AND THEIR WORK. By John W. Harshberger, Ph. D. Philadelphia.

Ladies of the English Court.*

Mrs. Richardson's attitude toward these ladies who have lived each of them near a throne, giving and receiving more or less flattery and favor, and most of them the victims of scandals that have gradually crystallized with the passage of time into historic records, is that of an apologist rather than of a critic. In her preface she pleads the restriction of woman's sphere in the earlier and less happy days when, "excluded from the majority of intellectual and beneficent pursuits, her energies were concentrated upon the service of the emotions" in extenuation of the thirst of her heroines for power and social fame. "The cloud of man's lawless authority no longer hangs over us," she says, but our improved condition should teach us charity in our estimates of those who are out of the battle and for whom that battle raged more fiercely than it rages for ourselves. The examples chosen range from "Bess of Hardwick," whose shrewishness of temper, magnificence of taste, and lack of principle defeated her unfortunate Earl in the game of life at which he played with so much zest, to the Marchioness of Hertford, "all gentle and juvenile, curly and gay," who was fascinating beyond the age of sixty.

The story that most affects the reader is that of Sidney's Stella, the pure drama of which is pretty badly obscured in Mrs. Richardson's rendering. In a work of fiction we certainly should treasure the scenes of psychological adventure connected with the early marriage of Penelope Devereux to Lord Rich, the suddenly ripening passion of Philip Sidney in the presence of her sacrifice, the kindly wisdom of her chiding to a lover who stirred no responsive chord, and her swift capitulation in the case of Mountjoy, deep calling unto deep until both sank in the struggle between human feeling and the moral law. In a work of what we may without disrespect call imaginative history, the poetry of conduct and of circumstance ought to be still more impressive, characters and events having the fine solidity of truth. To spoil the effect by surrounding them with sentences such as the following is to sap of its vitality the most romantic of romances:

What if she felt that the man who had not approached her when ways were clear was heading now for an imaginary being conjured up of his disgust at the union of his whilom girl friend with a coarse-souled mate?

The fruitless love of Astrophel for Stella was a theme beloved of the poets. They at least attached no blame to the fair lady, whose charms inspired Sidney's delightful poems and whose grave replies made the sublimity of his rhymes.

With this impetuous style, the author is at her best in such chapters as that on Anne, Countess of Sunderland, where she quotes extensively from sources and fortifies her own opinions with the details on which she bases them.

The lady selected to represent the scandalous Court of Charles II. is Frances, Duchess of Richmond, who very well typifies the fitful fortunes, the mad childish and unchildish pleasures, the frivolous games and playthings of the rollicking troop that rode along the Mall on a dazzling July afternoon in 1663 beneath the appreciative gaze of Samuel Pepys. Her beauty was of the type most pleasing to the monarch, an aristocratic version of Nell Gwynne's charm. She was the model for the figure of Britannia declining on a rocky coast which for a time adorned the common coinage of the realm. A more inappropriate symbol would be impossible to conceive, as her path, in comparison with that of most of her companions, was strewn with roses. Her childish tastes, her irrepressible laughter, her eagerness in following trivial pursuits, the utter lightness of her heart, made her a fair match for the King, and she remained through the ravages of smallpox, despite stubborn efforts to escape his importunity, the real heroine of his career, for whom he seems to have felt a species of respect.

The eighty-three illustrations of the text are most of them portraits, and form an interesting collection. The book is handsomely made, and while it can hardly be cherished, and perhaps is not intended as a very serious contribution to history, it shows a good deal of careful labor in the gathering of material, and contains suggestive facts as well as occasionally convincing deductions.

*FAMOUS LADIES OF THE ENGLISH COURT. By Mrs. Aubrey Richardson. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. Price, $3.50.

Pen Pictures of Mexico.*

"My first bit of advice to the traveler intending to visit Mexico," writes the author of "Mexican Vistas," "is, be vaccinated." There may be some differences as to what is the best time to see our neighbor, whether in Winter or Summer. Mrs. Sherratt writes: "The ideal way for those who love sea travel is to enter Mexico by land and leave it by water." It is the small stream, the Rio Grande, that separates "two races, two civilizations, two cycles." It was at Torreon where the first glimpses of Mexican life were seen. The men were conspicuous for tight clothes and "the thinnest legs. The women wore shawls over their heads, and it was interesting to see that hoopskirts were still in fashion in Mexico."

All the principal cities in Mexico were visited by the author. In Zacatecas the services of an interpreter were sought. The glare of the sun affected the lady's eyes. Blue glasses were asked for. The man went out and brought back a collection of blue and other colored wine glases. Finally the required goggles were found. Hotels in the smaller cities are not of the best, and so the traveler is often put to much discomfort. At Queretaro food and lodging were very bad. The city is associated with the tragedy of Maximilian. Here the "Hill of the Bells," where Maximilian last looked on this world, was visited. Queretaro is where Americans buy opals. The author writes: "The only safeguard for an intended purchaser of the precious stones is to engage as a traveling companion an expert lapidary."

The capital, Mexico, will always be the most interesting of places for the tourist. According to Prescott, the city of old somewhat resembled Venice, the houses standing on piles, resting on the bed of Lake Tezcuco. To-day the waters of the lake have receded some three miles, "so that Mexico is compelled to float, if she floats at all upon her smells. Certainly they are strong enough to bear her up." The filth of the houses empties into the gutters. The author gives in good style a description of all the notable things to be seen in the city. The stone calendar of the Aztecs at the museum is mentioned. Upon this sacrificial stone, which is curiously carved, "is cut a channel, down which flowed the blood of the victim to the vase beneath." The most recent research discredits the use of this "channel" for carrying off the blood. It is believed that the groove is modern work, and served for the removal of the stone.

Of the President of Mexico the author writes in the highest terms. President Porfirio Diaz "is as intelligent and progressive as the best American. Under his wise rule Mexico is taking great strides forward, and it is to be hoped that his days may be long in the land. The most popular woman in the country is Señora Diaz, the sweet-faced wife of the President. This simply attired gracious wife of a great ruler is a thorough gentlewoman."

Mrs. Sherratt's account of her travels in Mexico is both an entertaining and instructive book, for "These neighbors of ours, who speak a different language, think different thoughts, and live different lives from our own, are well worthy of our serious consideration, our sympathy, and our friendship."

*MEXICAN VISTAS SEEN FROM HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF TRAVEL. By Harriet Wight Sherratt. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH POOR LAW. Vol. III., from 1834 to the Present Time. By Thomas Mackay. 8vo. Pp. xv.-617. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.50.

THE AFRICANDERS. A Century of Dutch-English Feud in South Africa. By Le Roy Hooker. 12mo. Pp. 279. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

NORTH AMERICAN FORESTS AND FORESTRY. Their Relation to the National Life of the American People. By Ernest Bruncken. 8vo. Pp. vi.-265. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE PASSING OF THE EMPIRES. 850 B. C. to 330 B. C. By G. Maspero. Edited by G. A. Sayce. Translated by M. L. McClure. With maps, three colored plates, and numerous illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xii.-824. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM. A Study in Constitutional History. Harvard Historical Studies. By Gaillard Thomas Lapsley. Published under the direction of the Department of History and Government from the income of the Henry Warren Torrey Fund. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Pp. xi.-380. Longmans, Green & Co.

BOOKS ON EGYPT AND CHALDEA. In four volumes. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xii.-198. New York: Henry Frowde.

THE AGE OF JOHNSON. 1748-1798. By Thomas Seccombe. 12mo. Pp. xxxvii.-366. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BROOK FARM. Its Members, Scholars, and Visitors. By Lindsay Swift. 12mo. Pp. x.-302. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

MADAME DREYFUS. An Appreciation. By Josephine Lazarus. 16mo. Pp. 54. New York: Brentano's.

LETTERS OF DAVID RICARDO TO HUTCHES TROWER AND OTHERS. 1811-1823. Edited by James Bonar and J. H. Hollander. 8vo. Pp. xxiii.-240. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.

RELIGION.

REINCARNATION OR IMMORTALITY? By Ursula N. Gesterfeld. 8vo. Pp. 165. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. $1.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK OF THE HEBREW EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. 1848-1898. 8vo. Pp. 194. Philadelphia: Published by the society.

THE CHRISTIAN USE OF THE PSALMS. With Essays on the Proper Psalms in the Anglican Prayer Book. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. 12mo. Pp. 272. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

MEMORIAL OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERY. Containing an account of the services held to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of the church, &c. Published by the vestry. 8vo. Pp. 194. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

SCIENCE.

OUTLINES OF THE COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF ANIMALS. By Joseph Le Conte. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-499. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE CHILD. Its Growth and Health in Education. By Francis Warner. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-233. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

NATURE'S MIRACLES. Familiar Talks on Science. By Elisha Gray. 18mo. Pp. viii.-243. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. Its Modern Prophylaxis, and the Treatment in Special Institutions and at Home. By S. A. Knopf, M. D. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-343. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. $3.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY. By Herbert Spencer. In two volumes. Vol. II. Revised and enlarged edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-663. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HOW TO GAIN HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. By P. M. Hanney. 16mo. Pp. xi.-114. Chicago: The Hazel Pure Food Company. $1.50.

DIET AND FOOD. Considered in Relation to Strength and Power of Endurance, Training and Athletics. By Alexander Haig. Second edition. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-102. Philadelphia: F. Blakiston's Son & Co. $1.

POETRY.

SPARKS AND FLAMES. Poems by Henry Wilson Stratton. 12mo. Pp. 87. New York: M. F. Mansfield and A. Wessels.

NEW EDITIONS.

A DEFENSE OF POESIE. By Sir Philip Sidney. Cassell's National Library. 24mo. Pp. 192. New York: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Israel Gollancz. Vols. V. and VI. With Many Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 413. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 per vol.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF JOHN GOWER. Edited from the Manuscripts, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossaries. By G. C. Macaulay. 8vo. Pp. lxxxvii-564. New York: Henry Frowde. $4.

THE PLAYS OF RICHARD BRINLEY SHERIDAN. 8vo. Pp. viii.-450. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A GONDREVILLE MYSTERY. By H. De Balzac. Translated by Ellen Marriage. The Middle Classes. Translated by Clara Bell. Preface by George Saintsbury. 12mo. Pp. xii.-537. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Croscup & Sterling.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Shenandoah Edition. Vols. V. and VI. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE ESSAYS, COLORS OF GOOD AND EVIL. Advancement of Learning. Of Francis Bacon. 8vo. Pp. xi.-422. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

FICTION.

WANDERINGS OF FRENCH ED AND OTHER STORIES. By J. Adelard Rene. 12mo. Pp. 172. New York: Wright & Co.

MARY PAGET. A Romance of Old Bermuda. By Minna Caroline Smith. 12mo. Pp. vi.-326. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

PICTURE STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. A Manual for Teachers. By L. L. W. Wilson. In Two Parts. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-236. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents. (Two copies.)

PITMAN'S FRENCH COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. 12mo. Pp. vii.-232. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN GERMAN. Handelskorrespondenz. 12mo. Pp. 232. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

GRADED LITERATURE READERS. Edited by Hardy Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Second Book. 12mo. Pp. 192. New York: Maynard Merrill & Co. 40 cents.

PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE in Shorthand. By Isaac Pitman. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-207. London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. 85 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NEW YORK. No. 72. In Assembly, Jan. 30, 1899. Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor. 8vo. Pp. 576. New York and Albany: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

THE TEARS OF THE HELIADES, or Amber as a Gem. By W. Arnold Buffom. Illustrated. First American, reprinted from the Third English Edition. Revised by the Author. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-110. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

YEAR BOOK OF THE ART SOCIETIES OF New York. 1898-99. 8vo. Pp. 169. New York: Leonard Scott Publication Company. $1.50.

HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING. By Helen Churchill Candee. 12mo. Pp. ix.-343. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

BIRD NOTES AFIELD. A Series of Essays on the Birds of California. By Charles A. Keeler. 12mo. Pp. vii.-352. San Francisco: D. P. Elder & Morgan Shepard.

OEUVRES COMPLETES DE MOLIERE. 8vo. Pp. 656. New York: Henry Frowde. $1.25.

AUTHORS' BIRTHDAYS. Third Series. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo. Pp. 267. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen, publisher. $1.

Training that Would Give Us Better Poetry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The majority of the discussions in your most interesting paper seem of late to hinge on fiction and prose. I should like to see more dissertations on what may not be so popular, but what is of the highest interest—poetry. A great deal of verse making goes on in these days among the minor poets; but it is a question with those studying their efforts whether much that passes for poetry is really deserving of that high title. Probably one of the most prominent faults of the young poet is the reflection of a subjective state on the objective world. In a prominent periodical I saw recently high praise given to a really fine bit of verse that was nevertheless a striking example of pathetic fallacy. Now in many of our schools and colleges pathetic fallacy in poetry is most rigorously condemned.

I have heard a professor who has an international reputation state that "The Death of the Flowers" and "Thanatopsis" are not poetry at all, since the human emotions of the writers cast such a gloomy reflection on nature that the real scenes and circumstances are distorted and discolored. Many students and teachers of literature affirm that while grief and despair may figure to a large extent in poetry, they must nevertheless yield to a supreme hope or expression of the final dominance of the human will, or the artistic effect is marred. This principle is usually applied in the dramatic school, as a play rarely ends in so pathetic or hopeless a manner as to send the audience home dispirited and melancholy. Tennyson's "In Memoriam" is undoubtedly one of the finest poems in the English language dealing with sorrow, and here we have throughout the work a steady and beautiful transition from a more or less sensuous grief to a sanctified will.

Being in full accord with this view of the matter, I think that mere sorrow or morbidness as such, however beautifully dressed in flowers of speech and musically placed in lines, cannot be called poetry at all. The spirit of the muse must rise and soar, leading to heights of rarer atmosphere and more dazzling prospect. More training along these lines would eliminate much of the puerile element in poetry, and strength in this, as in life, consists in conquering and not in the weak expression of hopelessness and fear.

OREOLA WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1900.

An Unfortunate Seeker.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "Seeker After Knowledge" who speaks so slightingly of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20, seems to have been singularly unfortunate in his quest.

If he had pursued his inquiries he might have found that the "ignorance guilelessly betrayed" lies not at Mr. Major's door, but elsewhere.

Does he really suppose that in the sixteenth or any other century royal families were always on parade? Did they not doff at times their "purple and fine linen," and in their private apartments enjoy their "cakes and ale" like ordinary mortals, and were they not at such times boys and girls with their friends? If not, such writers as Shakespeare, Scott, and Dumas have grievously misled us.

Perhaps the "Mrs. Grundy" of that day might have been shocked at the meetings in Mary's parlor, but fun-loving young people have often disturbed the aforesaid prim old lady without harm to themselves or others.

While reading and writing were not as common in the days of Henry VIII. as at this time, it does not seem impossible that a Princess and her companions might have been able to compose an invitation to dinner and a proper reply to such an epistle.

As to the "well-furnished libraries," does not "Seeker" know that there were such in England, not only seventy-five years after printing was discovered, but many years before. Caskoden does not imply that they were common, but felicitates himself that his favored standing at Court gave him access to one or more, and he seems to have had the good sense to use his privileges.

So much for some of the items in the indictment.

In common with many others, I am glad that "Mr. Major" was able to "crib" from trite historic records (by the way, where else should he have gotten the facts?) the foundation for so charming a tale.

Without inquiring what some other authors might have done, it is enough that "we have 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' and it sells."

W. P. M.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

Longing for Peace.

Oh, for the halcyon days of Peace—
When War's asperities shall cease!
The sword be sheathed and cruel strife
Give place to Love and nobler life.
When vain ambition, selfish greed
Shall learn the altruistic creed—
That life is not enriched unless
It seeks to aid want and distress!
Alas, that scourge of horrid war
Shades now the horison near and far!
Strange irony, that thus so soon
After concerted aim, the boon
Of International peace should fail,
Filling the air with sorrow's wail!
That leading nations of the world
Have hostile banners each unfurled,
That booming cannon's echoing roar,
Should now resound from shore to shore!
Is this famed Progress, and its dower?
Does Liberty's great name empower
To chase as foeman from his field,
Wresting from him his labor's yield?
Or, by the specious plea of Right,
Seize by the arbitrament of Might?
Or, if more plausible the cause
Be, to establish better laws,
And for their semi-savage strife
Teach them the nobler Christian life—
Whate'er the plea, God speed the day
When war shall cease, and Peace have sway!
What are our Nation's greatest needs—
Colossal wealth or valorous deeds?
These have we, and the trump of Fame
Wins glory for each victor's name—
But there's a greater glory still,
High moral culture would fulfill—
Cupidity, fraud, selfish aim
Would not then tarnish her fair name,
But virtue, truth, and purity
Would glorify our liberty!

—FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

Jan. 6, 1900.

Andrea del Sarto.

In his preface to this remarkably rich little volume the author speaks of it as being but a part of a much larger intention, "the purpose of which was to present, in illustrated form and with full particulars, all the known or accredited works of the master in European galleries." This intention has had to be for the time relinquished, but the forty-one illustrations to the present book give some idea of the charm possible to a full del Sarto collection. The examples "have been chosen with care as being chiefly characteristic of his style," and are taken from originals in the Pitti Palace, in the Uffizi, in the Louvre, in Dresden and Berlin, in Madrid, in the Scalzo Cloister, and elsewhere.

The brief estimate of his place among Italian painters is discriminating. The word equilibrium expresses, perhaps, his most characteristic quality. He ran to no extremes, preserving a balance of drawing, color, composition, and tactile values, that gave his work a singularly even and harmonious effect. There is "nothing forced and nothing outré" in it, neither is there a marked originality. His biographer hesitates, however, to consider him much of a borrower from the art of others. "A great deal," he says, "has been written and said about the influence of other artists upon the art of del Sarto; and critics of ability have sought to trace in him the manner of Fra Bartolommeo and Leonardo, of Ghirlandajo and Michael Angelo. But though there may, of course, be truth in pronouncements of this sort, we are inclined to believe that, beyond the subtle influence and stimulating incitement which all great works must necessarily impose upon contemporary workers, del Sarto was free from seeking to follow the manner of any who went before him. We have found reminiscences of Piero di Cosimo in his earlier works, and have seen that Dürer had aroused his liveliest admiration; and we know that the frescoes of Masaccio were the constant study of his youth, and must have determined to a large degree the colorist del Sarto was yet to be; but these were but passing influences, while the only abiding inspirer of his art was and ever remained—Nature herself! Del Sarto worthily represents the golden age of the cinque cento. The Renaissance was over. It had touched a time when technical processes were perfected; but already the aim after ideal beauty was beginning to sink, and an achieved greatness, which the age could no longer support, sank rapidly into that mediocrity which marked the arts generally at the close of the sixteenth century."

The account of del Sarto's personal career also is conservative, with no disposition to exonerate Lucrezia from her responsibilities. The attempts that have been made to "whitewash her memory" the author brushes aside with some contempt as a part of the "present tendency to overturn all accepted opinions." "Though she may not have been as bad as she has been painted," he says, "there is sufficient evidence to show that she was a woman of small aims and of personal egoisms, which left her husband without that higher sympathy which his art demanded. Nor was she one who could put self aside, and while encouraging him to fulfill all honorable obligations, would fill his cup of human happiness full, and at the last watch by him with tender care and helpfulness when death should take him," a most indisputable conclusion, as she ran away from him in fear of the plague from which he died.

His own temperament and character are described with a good deal of leniency, his utmost foible appearing to rise from his intense devotion as a husband. He is shown not as the reflective, philosophical genius of Browning's pathetic poem, but as a very simple and straightforward man of bourgeois origin and life, whose ambition did not extend far beyond attaining technical excellence in his painting, and pampering his wife. Nothing in the tone taken by the author suggests that he shares to any degree the harsh verdict of Dr. Berdoe, who, in his Browning Encyclopaedia, finds the real del Sarto an immoral, dishonest, contemptible being, whose soul no woman ruined, because he had no soul to ruin.

*GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. ANDREA DEL SARTO. By H. Guinness. London: George Bell & Sons. 1899. $1.75.

The Woman Beautiful.*

The thoroughness of Ella Adelia Fletcher's "The Woman Beautiful" must not be questioned. Some of the gentler sex might be satisfied with being only pretty, but if loveliness is required "you must do it with a will, not languidly and intermittently. You must be your own severest critic, setting about the task with a firm resolve to correct errors and develop and set off to advantage every natural charm." In the volume there are special chapters devoted to the many means by which a woman can be physically improved. There are not less than 228 cosmetic and therapeutic formulae given for the complexion; 62 for the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelashes; 47 for the teeth; 97 for the hands and manicuring; 149 for perfumes; 46 for flesh-reducing, and 167 for the hair.

The advice given on dress is excellent. Women, or the major part of them, see no difference between the frame and the picture. The first too often overshadows the latter. "What does a woman do? She goes to her tailor or dressmaker, or to the great department shop, and docilely—nay, too often eagerly—accepts the newest thing, in cut or fabric; and taste, sense, judgment, propriety, and suitability are all sacrificed to a woman's inordinate craving for novelty. * * * Instead of making dress a means of enhancing her charms, woman has allowed it to become the vehicle of her undoing."

*THE WOMAN BEAUTIFUL. A Practical Treatise on the Development and Preservation of Woman's Health and Beauty, and the Principles of Taste in Dress. By Ella Adelia Fletcher. New York: W. M. Young & Co.

British parliamentarians are much interested in the forthcoming publication by Mr. Murray of the journal of Lord Ossington, (Evelyn Denison,) written when he was Speaker of the House of Commons, between 1857 and 1882. Some extracts of this journal were privately printed by his niece last Summer.

An important book on Biblical higher criticism has been arranged for by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The work, "The Apostles' Creed," is being written by Archibald Hopkins.

The Book Buyer for February.

Number One of Volume XX. NOW READY.

15 Cents a Copy. **THE CONTENTS.** *$1.50 a Year.*

Portrait of Algernon Charles Swinburne . . . . . *Dante Gabriel Rossetti*
From the original drawing, in the possession of Mr. George A. Armour.

Mr. Stockton and All His Works . . . . . *W. D. Howells*
An Appreciation; with a View of Clayton, Mr. Stockton's Home.

Thackeray—A Protest . . . . . *Maude Frank*
An Essay upon Thackeray's Influence on Young Readers.

Great Sea Fights, and Yankee Privateers . . . . *Cyrus Townsend Brady*
A Review of Rawson's "Twenty Famous Naval Battles" and Maclay's "History of American Privateers," with five illustrations.

On Cromwelliana . . . . . *Jeffry Montague*
Suggestions for Cromwell study.

A Group of Rare Lambs . . . . . *Lida Rose McCabe*
A Note upon the late Augustin Daly's collection, with a Portrait of Mr. Daly and eight photographs now first published.

"What Are They That Do Play?" . . . . . *John Malone*
A Review, with five Portraits, of the late Mrs. John Drew's "Autobiography."

Notes of Rare Books, *E. D. North.* **The Literary Querist,** *Rossiter Johnson.* **The Rambler,** *with Ten Portraits.* **The Literary News in England,** *F. M. Bulloch.*

Current Literature—Signed reviews of the Newest Books by Brander Matthews, W. C. Brownell, E. H. Mullin, H. G. Paine, Carolyn Shipman, Mary Tracy Earle, and others.

The leading features for the year include a series of articles on **America's Literary Diplomats,** from Franklin to Hay, which will review the line of distinguished men of letters who have represented America abroad. Several detached articles treat of **The New York Type in Fiction** as illustrated by the work of contemporary writers, **The Modern Type of Woman** as shown in modern literature, **The Disappearance of the Old West** from the pages of American novels, and **Novels of Neighborhoods.**

The Book Buyer for a Year and Mrs. Burnett's "De Willoughby Claim" for $2.00.

An Illustrated Circular containing full announcement of THE BOOK BUYER for 1900 free on application.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Persons whose memories go back to the time of the appearance of the first edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," may wonder why the gifted author was moved to alter in a small but significant degree the wording of the dedication inscribed in the book. Copies of the first edition bear the legend, "To the Wife of My Youth." The early readers of "Ben Hur" noted this line with sorrow. Many admirers of the work and of the author wrote letters to Gen. Wallace, letters filled full of condolence and sympathy for the loss of the wife of his youth. Friends and acquaintances wrote, too, gently reproving him for not making them a party to his sorrow. The misapprehension grew to such an embarrassing extent that the author was finally obliged to put a stop to it. He then wrote the dedicatory note that now appears, "To the Wife of My Youth, Who Still Abides with Me."

Prof. Herkomer, in a recent lecture, recalled some of his reminiscences of Tennyson. As the great literary lion, Tennyson hated prying persons. Once he was walking with the artist and came suddenly to a standstill. Tennyson was short-sighted. He was looking intently at something apparently hidden behind a tree. "What is the matter?" asked the painter. "I am looking for an American," said Tennyson grimly, and "as a matter of fact," adds Prof. Herkomer, "there was an American tourist." As a model, Tennyson was a difficult subject. When the artist presented himself the poet said, "I hate your coming." After a while poet and painter became great friends.

Baron Nordenskiold's collection of old geographical literature may be considered as the largest private one known. It contains several hundred maps, printed before the year 1500, 5,000 or 6,000 between 1500 and 1600, with many rare charts of later date. In the collection are all the Ptolemy works of the sixteenth century, with but a single exception. There are all the eighty-seven rare books described by Harisse in his Bibliotheca Americana Vetusima. In addition to these there are 130 incunabula. On the retirement of the Baron from the chair of the Royal Academy of Science, Stockholm, this collection will probably be disposed of.

There had been some reason to suppose that in consequence of the bad health of Mrs. Spurgeon the lady might not have been able to resume work on the final volume of her husband's life. The public will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Spurgeon's condition has very much improved of late. Mr. Spurgeon planned out the general features of the work, and in the last volume there will be valuable information as to the methods employed by him in the preparation of his sermons, and also as to the books he read.

Dr. James Martineau, whose death took place in his ninety-fifth year, was deemed in England to be one of the foremost leaders of modern thought in ethical and religious subjects. Dr. Martineau's sister, Harriet, is well known to fame. If Harriet Martineau was something of a theorist, her brother was very much more practical. He was educated in youth at the Grammar School at Norwich, and had for companion George Borrow, the author of "The Bible in Spain." Borrow ran away from school, was captured, and dispatched home. On one occasion it was Martineau's business to hoist Borrow, when the master, Dr. Valpy, administered a flogging. Dr. Martineau liked to recall the traits of the author of "Lavengro." Borrow was always inventing strange stories, which he told to the lads. He would illustrate them, too, and on the scraps of paper there were always two figures. One was the devil and the other was the Pope. The early traits of Borrow became more positive when he had arrived at man's estate.

Although Dr. Nansen turned out the popular story of his explorations in the vicinity of the north pole in a surprisingly short time after his return to civilization, the scientific record of his journey has been much delayed. To the purely scientific work the doctor is now putting the finishing touches. It will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co. in the form of a series of memoirs.

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

New Books About Paris.

"Harpers' Guide to the Paris Exposition" will shortly come from the publishing house in Franklin Square. This book will not simply confine itself to data which will be useful and valuable to the tourist after he shall have reached the French capital, but it will contain a lot of material concerning all those things about which the traveler should thoroughly inform himself before setting out. Grant Allen's historical guide books to "Paris," "Venice," "Florence," and "Cities of Belgium" have just been published in convenient form by A. Wessels Company. It was Mr. Allen's object rather to supply the tourist who wishes to use his travel as a means of culture with such historical and antiquarian information as will enable him to understand, and therefore to enjoy, the architecture, sculpture, painting, and other arts of the towns he visits. A suggestive auxiliary to the Parisian guide book, as well as an interesting volume for those who are obliged to stay at home, will be found in "Paris as It Is," by Katherine De Forrest, which Doubleday & McClure Company have in active preparation. This book will deal with Parisian life—culture, manners, characteristics—as a woman sees it.

A Valuable Foot-Note to the Revolution.

In "The Crisis of the Revolution," written and published by William Abbatt, the author has with much labor and with infinite care reconstructed the itinerary of Major André in his attempt to escape to the British lines after his negotiations with the traitor Arnold. Apparently Mr. Abbatt has exhausted his subject, and his work must henceforth be regarded as the most complete and authoritative book dealing with "The Crisis of the Revolution." Among the dramatis personae appear many names which have been vaguely mentioned or ignored altogether by previous historians—Stevenson Thome and his son Jesse, of whom André asked his way to Chappaqua, and David and Sally Hammond, the children of Sergt. Hammond of Pleasantville, and several others. The chief interest among the portraits reproduced is attached to that of André, which is by himself; that of Joshua Hett Smith, Arnold's aid, dupe, sympathizer, or what you will, and that of Lieut. Col. John Jameson of Sheldon's Dragoons, through whose mistake Arnold was allowed to escape. The portraits and views include pictures of the lonely meeting place of the traitor and spy, King's Ferry, and Strong's Tavern. Many of the portraits and views are reproductions of old and hitherto unpublished sketches. As has been said, the author has probably exhausted all existing material on his subject, and he has produced a work which shows an extraordinary amount of research and discrimination and one that must be accepted as the final word on the particular subject of which it treats.

South African War Literature.

It seems that Scribner's Magazine will follow the war in South Africa with the same energy and enterprise that its correspondents and artists followed the late Spanish-American War. Mr. H. J. Whigham's article in the February number is the beginning of a series. In his second article, which will appear in the March Scribner, Mr. Whigham will describe the battles of Belmont, Gras Pan, and Modder River, and will make clear just what Methuen's Division tried to accomplish and how far it was successful. This will be followed by an account of the battle of Magersfontein. Distance, rapidly shifting events, and censorship have made the reporting of this war very difficult, so that the carefully prepared descriptions in Scribner's, it is believed, will form the basis of permanent literature on the subject. As in the Spanish war, the illustrations will form a valuable accompaniment to the text. The pictures for Mr. Whigham's articles are from his own camera, taken sometimes from very unusual, as well as perilous points of vantage. Mr. Whigham, it may be recalled, first won fame as an amateur golfer before he made a record for himself as war correspondent in Cuba, where one of his adventurous enterprises led to his capture and imprisonment by the Spaniards.

English Classics in Handsome Dress.

With the publication of a volume of Bacon's Essays and a volume containing the plays of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the Macmillan Company usher in their Library of English Classics, each volume of which will appear in solid octavo form and with appropriate letter press, binding, and paper. It is the intention of the publishers to present a permanent literary collection of the most distinctive English classics in a dignified yet comparatively inexpensive form. The series will be issued under the general supervision of Mr. A. W. Pollard, who will insert in each book a brief biographical and critical note. Among the works which will shortly follow the publication of the Bacon and Sheridan volumes will be "Travels of Sir John Mandeville," (with Illustrative Narratives from Hakluyt;) "Malory's Morte D'Arthur," (2 vols.;) "Don Quixote," (translated by Shelton. 3 vols.;) "Walton's Lives and Complete Angler," "The Works of Laurence Sterne," (2 vols.;) "Fielding's Tom Jones," (2 vols.;) "White's Natural History of Selberne," "Boswell's Life of Johnson," (3 vols.;) "De Quincy's Confessions of an English Opium Eater; Murder as a Fine Art; The English Mail Coach, and other Essays," "Lockhart's Life of Scott," (5 vols.,) and "Carlyle's French Revolution," (2 vols.).

Additional Ruskin Literature.

Probably the first biography of John Ruskin to appear after the death of the famous art critic will be issued by the Lippincott Press. It is the work of M. H. Spielmann. The volume, besides the biography, will include many personal reminiscences of the subject, and a paper from Ruskin's pen, entitled "The Black Arts," originally written in 1887 as the first of a series of contributions to The Magazine of Art. Mr. Spielmann does not attempt to present an elaborate biography, but would show Ruskin as his friends knew him—Ruskin, the man, the artist, the fearless champion of righteousness in art, in economics, in morals, in life—and his account is illuminated by scraps of correspondence, a particularly interesting case being a series relating to George Cruikshank. Of the later Ruskin literature it may also be well to recall an essay by Frederic Harrison, which occurs in a volume just issued by The Macmillan Company, entitled, "Tennyson, Ruskin, Mill, and Other Literary Estimates."

Harper's Bazar for Feb. 10 will contain two rather distinctive articles. Mrs. Emma Ramm Story will write on "The Long Uphill Road to Success," while Ignace Paderewski will tell about "Piano Playing."

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" is now selling in its two hundredth thousand. There has been added to the last edition of the book a fine portrait of the author, printed on India paper.

Prof. Henry P. Johnston has just published, through James T. White & Co., a book called "The Storming of Stony Point on the Hudson." The work, we are assured, is founded entirely upon new material. Many hitherto unknown documents and letters are therein published for the first time.

Anna Katharine Green's latest detective story, "Agatha Webb," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, having passed through eight editions, is about to appear in a paper-cover issue.

"The Hon. Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford, which was published in 1894, has just gone into its thirty-eighth edition. Three weeks ago its thirty-seventh edition was announced. The book is said to be selling better than ever.

Major J. B. Pond will recount the most significant events in his long career as purveyor of foreign and American talent to the lecture audiences of this country in a volume to be published by G. W. Dillingham Company, called "The Eccentricities of Genius."

Seumas MacManus, the well-known Irish author, will give a reading from his works next Tuesday evening at 181 Lenox Avenue, in aid of the Merington School Fund to establish a scholarship in Bernard College.

The firm of M. E. Mansfield and A. Wessels has changed its name to A. Wessels Company, Mr. Mansfield having severed his connection with the firm. It is the intention of the present house to enlarge its business, while keeping close to the original lines of producing distinctive literature in handsome dress and at moderate prices.

James Pott & Co. have in press a work which will supply a long felt want of accurate marginal dates for the Bible, derived from the Bible itself, and its revealed system of accurate chronology.

The January number of The Catholic University Bulletin, which was late in appearing, contains among other features, "The Concept of Immortality in the Philosophy of St. Thomas," by Edward A. Pace; "The Priesthood and the Social Movement," by William J. Kerby; "The Poetry of Israel," by Eneas B. Goodwin; "Eugene O'Growney and the Revival of Gaelic," by Richard Henebry, and "The Works of Hippolytus," by Thomas J. Shahan.

"The Heavenly Twins" will shortly be brought out in a popular edition by Street & Smith, this firm having purchased the copyright and plates of the book from the Cassell Publishing Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons publish to-day "A Book on Whales," by F. E. Beddard; "A Priest's Marriage," by Nora Vynne, and a portfolio of "Canadian Views," by W. D. Wilcox, all of which have been briefly touched on in these columns.

A collection of short stories, principally dealing with Western life and character, from the pen of Frederic Remington, will shortly come from the press of Harper & Brothers. It will bear the title of "Men With the Bark On."

Brentano's has just presented an authorized translation of "The Joy of Captain Ribot," from the Spanish of A. Palacio Valdes, by Minna Caroline Smith, who also has a novel in press at the Macmillin Company called "Mary Paget," the scene of which is placed in the days of James I.

Street & Smith have just purchased more than 50 per cent. of the large collection of plates formerly owned by the American Publishers' Corporation, organized by John W. Lovell, also a large number of the plates of the Cassell collection. These newly acquired books, both copyright and standard, will be issued in their various series in rapid succession.

"The Real Krüger and the Transvaal" is the title of a book just published by Street & Smith. The text is brought down to the battle of Colenso. Additional material will be added from time to time as future editions may become necessary.

Brentano's has just received from Paris, "La Locomotiona Travers l'Historie et les Moeurs," by Octave Uzanne, illustrated by Eugène Courboin, mostly with colored plates, and "Pompeii," by Pierre Gusman. Both these books are elegantly printed and elaborately illustrated.

Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," published last December by John Lane, has just reached its seventh thousand.

"Via Crucis," F. Marion Crawford's latest romance, has just passed to its seventieth thousand.

"Richard Carvel" is now selling in its twenty-fifth edition or its three hundred and thirtieth thousand.

The first four volumes of the new series of Oxford Classical Texts (Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Oxoniensis) are ready at the Clarendon Press. These are "Thucydides," edited by H. S. Jones; "Plato," edited by J. Burnet, and "Tacitus," edited by H. Furneaux. Other volumes of the series, which comprises twenty-six authors in all, will be published by Mr. Henry Frowde of the Clarendon Press and the Oxford University Press at short intervals.

Big Holiday Book Purchases.

What brought it about is a matter for debate, but the fact remains that the holiday trade in books for 1899 not only broke all previous records, but proved extraordinary in the extreme. Testimony as to this is abundant. A round of the shops and stores at any time for a fortnight before Christmas was sufficient to prove that books were the most conspicuous holiday presents of the hour. Rich, well-to-do and those of slim purse alike crowded the counters buying. The publishers' shops did not show the crowding, of course, though these were better filled than usual. The real secret of it all was the buying on the part of a new book public, people who were not book buyers generally. A hundred little signs showed this. The literary microbe had quite evidently infected a new class of people. When it is stated that one Sixth Avenue department store sold 500 copies of "Janice Meredith" in one day, and over 150 sets (at $5 each) of Stevenson's Letters, the extraordinary nature of the holiday book buying may be appreciated.

Every class of book sold well. Sets in calf, popular new novels, juveniles, cheap reprints, all moved off easily. The most marked demand, however, showed itself early in the buying season. It was for the novels whose titles have been made famous on every hand. One publisher estimates this special trade at very nearly fifty per per cent. of the holiday selling. A very able and keen department store book manager said that it was the books talked about—the new novels—that a good share of the people asked for. They very eagerly took them in preference to the old standard books in cheap editions or in fine bindings, though the gross sale of the latter was quite as large as it was last year.

Warren Synder of Wanamaker's bore testimony to the fact that the sales had been larger than ever before in the history of the department, especially in the popular novels of the day. He said also that valuable sets and cheaper works alike were picked up rapidly.

Mr. Edwards of the book department of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson found the greatest demand in books selling from 75 cents to $1.50. "People bought books that they had read about," he said, "books that had been talked about. We had little demand for cheap books. People wanted good typesetting and good paper. Most of them knew just what books they wanted, too. Thackeray sold a lot, because he's been talked over so much lately. Stevenson's 'Letters' sold surprisingly well."

Miss Curtin of Ehrichs' reported that it was the well-known new books that had sold beyond all others, the books that the public had heard especially of. She had noticed that the greatest sales had been "Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Santa Claus's Partner," "Red Pottage," Mrs. Ballington Booth's "Sleepy Time Stories," Mrs. Ritchie's "Thackeray." No, the sales of cheap books had been nothing in comparison with these.

At Charles Scribner's Sons' it was said that this season more than ever had the department stores purchased the new, popular books. Both in the wholesale and the retail departments had the holiday trade been extraordinary—far above that of last year. The demand for the newest books had been the greatest feature. The very high-priced books, they were under the impression, had not sold much better than usual. Of those moderately high priced, the Stevenson "Letters" had done the best. Of the generally popular, "Santa Claus's Partner," Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," "The Lion and the Unicorn," "The Great Willoughby Claim," by Mrs. Burnett, and the two Seton-Thompson books.

Mr. Robert Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Co. said that it was a holiday season of a few books selling enormously. These few went everywhere, seemingly to places where books were seldom bought. They made the great aggregate a December of remarkable sales. But books in general, he thought, had not sold especially well.

Mr. Irving Putnam, director of the retail department of G. P. Putnam's Sons, said that the large selling of the two months preceding the Christmas holidays had foreshadowed an almost unprecedented business during the fortnight immediately before Christmas. Cheap literature, cheaply made, he said, played a small part in the general business. English books were not in so great demand as last year, even in American editions; and the call for Kipling had been replaced by extraordinary orders for the best editions of books by American authors, particularly those novels whose rapidly multiplying figures had formed a source for universal astonishment among the reading public.

At E. P. Dutton & Co.'s it was said that the general tendency among book buyers this season had been for a higher grade of bookmaking than ever before. There were scarcely any demands for cheap editions of the classics, while many handsomely bound and artistically printed sets of these works had been sold. The big selling novels of American authors—"Janice Meredith," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood was in Flower," and "David Harum"—had been the single works that had been chiefly called for. How far the financial success had been superior to last year could not yet be learned.

A representative of D. Appleton & Co. said: "Our Autumn and holiday business has been in every way most satisfactory. Our sales in December were double those of December, 1898, and that was a good average year. Among our best selling books we can refer to Hope's 'King's Mirror,' 'The Half-Back,' by R. H. Barbour; the 'Book of Knight and Barbara,' by Dr. David Starr Jordan; 'Reminiscences of a Very Old Man,' by John Sartain; 'A History of American Privateers,' by E. E. Maclay, and 'Oom Paul,' by H. C. Hillegas. Of 'David Harum' it is hardly necessary to speak. The sales in December alone ex-

ceeded 50,000, and, instead of the great falling off which would be expected in January, the demand for the book continues, and the daily orders are most remarkable. The book exceeds 410,000. One interesting feature is the great and increasing sale in the Middle West and the Western States."

"The Suitors of Aprille."*

In one of the most attractive covers of the season, designed and signed by Charles Robinson—the illustrator of the book, reproduced in soft reds, browns, yellows, and greens, which with a small amount of gold blends into a most harmonious whole—comes a romance by Norman Garstin, "The Suitors of Aprille," which in its narration proves itself worthy of its delightful cover. The story is not unlike some of the old French romances written by William Morris, except that Mr. Garstin's language is not at all archaic, and yet his story contains no modern slang or idioms to spoil its simple and charming style. The tale begins in this wise:

Once upon a time there lived and reigned a merry King, who loved hunting, and high feasting, and deep drinking, so that the vaults beneath the palace held no other prisoners save those royal tuns whose blood had flowed from a hundred winepresses and ripened on a hundred hillsides through all his pleasant land. He loved a jest, provided it were broad enough and easy to be seen; he loved his wife and he loved his subjects, and governed both with the same mildness, so there was peace and contentment from palace to cottage all the days of his golden reign.

The book first describes the wooing of her whom the King loved best—a little sister younger than he by half a score of years, whom, when she could not be dissuaded, he gave a brave dowry, and put a ring upon her finger, and kissed her, and the little sister rode off with the Red Duke, and months passed and no tidings came from her.

At last there came a day when the King went a hunting with all his Court, but no game was found; until at length the hounds gave voice, and the King followed gallantly, until at last he had left all his followers far behind him. So he "rode and rode until at last coming to the edge of a high cliff which overhung the sea, the hounds disappeared, one by one, over its edge, and down that smooth slope galloped the great roan; it seemed to the King strange that he felt no desire to stop; he had seen the best blood of the kennels spring out to certain destruction, and here was he galloping with swift strides toward that fearful margin. * * * His hand did not even tighten on the reins, he was as one carried along a great stream toward the brink of a cataract; so great was the power which hurried them forward though his will did not even fight against it, but something of fierce pleasure seemed to nerve him, and he drew his breath and set his teeth hard to meet the fast coming end."

But at the last minute the King was awakened from the spell by the cry of a child; too late to save his horse, however, which went over the cliff before his eyes. The child which he found in a deserted mill playing beside the body of a dead woman he carried back to the Court. The second chapter opens after the passage of twenty years.

The King was redder in the face, and wore an ampler belt. * * * The tall son was named Debonair, and he was brave and courteous, and if there be any other matter that should be told concerning him, it is that he sang as sweetly as a nightingale and that he knew more songs than all the birds of the air put together. * * * The Lady Aprille, for so the king had * * * named the little maid found that April day in the mill, had grown to be the sweetest and fairest damsel in all the world, and lest it be thought that these words may haply be used too lightly or loosely, you need but to read the chronicles of that day, which all in gracious words tell of her loveliness, how that no man could stand against her beauty without sickening almost to death for love of her, and how her fame was known unto far distant lands, and great princes and nobles came long journeys to see this world's wonder, and, having seen, were constrained to linger near her sweet presence.

But, pleased at first by Aprille's many suitors, the King in time became much upset by the fact that constant quarrels and intrigues, and even bloodshed, followed for the sake of the fair maid, who seemingly cared for none of her many suitors. Worn out at last, the King sent for all Aprille's wooers, and, first thanking them for the honor they had done her in coming so far, and in suing for Aprille's hand, told them that at the end of a year he would bestow it upon that suitor who could show the best cause for deserving it; reminding them, also, that the mystery surrounding the birth and parentage of his adopted daughter had never been solved, such solution being worthy of trial. The suitors, including Debonair, all accepted the challenge, the latter declaring:

As the lady of our desire is the fairest and sweetest maid that ever the sun shone upon, so doth she deserve token of love stronger and more enduring than that which for the most part moves the hearts of men.

How this year passed, and especially to Debonair, whom his father had not expected to find among the suitors, but who was allowed to take up the quest of adventure with the other princes, cannot of course be told without spoiling the interest of a beautiful story.

The charm of Mr. Robinson's illustrations is too well known to need reference here except perhaps to add that they really help in the telling of the story, which cannot always be said of illustrations.

To Form New Libraries in New Jersey.

The New Jersey Library Association has recently published a pamphlet on public libraries in the State, the same having been prepared by a committee appointed by the association. This committee has drawn up a bill for the appointment of a State Library Commission, with the authority to encourage, advise, and aid financially the formation of new libraries.

The pamphlet contains much of interest as to library statistics, from which it appears that Newark has the largest public library, Burlington the oldest, Jersey City the largest circulation, and that Camden, with a new library, has the largest circulation in the State in proportion to the number of volumes on its shelves.

The bill, to be introduced at this session of the Legislature, is similar to those acts bearing on this question in other States. It calls for the appointment of five Commissioners, and allows sums not exceeding $100 to be expended by the Commissioners in any town where an equal amount has been obtained for the formation of a public library. New Jersey has 122 cities and towns without a library of any kind—quite a contrast to Massachusetts, which has only seven. Valuable suggestions regarding the appointment of Trustees, selection of books, the appointment of a librarian, are all subjects worthy of consideration in places where new libraries are to be founded.

*THE SUITORS OF APRILLE. By Norman Garstin. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1900. $1.50.

Another Reader in Difficulties.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent "Omega" pleases me; in fact, no letter which has appeared in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of late has given me more pleasure. Why? Simply because his literary inclinations are very much like my own. I will not admit that my literary taste is not good, as my friends tell me; I cannot agree with them when they say that no one who is not fond of Dickens, Thackeray, &c., can lay claim to a high literary taste. Like "Omega," I can read Carlyle, Emerson, Ruskin, Lamb, Addison, &c., forever without being wearied by them, but nothing will make me feel drowsy faster than one of Dickens's or Thackeray's novels. Remember, I have not the same aversion for all fiction, and the stories of Bret Harte, Kipling, or Stevenson never fail to strike a responsive chord within me. I am a great lover of poetry, and am always in the mood to read Homer, Virgil, or any of the Greek and Latin poets, Longfellow, Holmes, or Omar; in fact, all good poetry appeals to me very strongly. I am also fond of history, and have derived much pleasure from the works of Prescott, Robertson, Carlyle, and others. I never take up a Shakespearean play without becoming deeply interested, and can truly say the same of the plays of Marlowe, Sheridan, Goethe, Schiller, Molière, Racine, and many others. Why is it that I cannot acquire a liking for Dickens, Thackeray, or Scott? My friends tell me I must force myself to like them; that I must continue to read them until I like them. I tell them that I have tried this plan, with the result that I care less for the authors in question than before. This scheme bore very good fruit when applied to the study of philosophy, and now I often read the great philosophers and find them both interesting and instructive. Perhaps one of your numerous readers can suggest some method whereby "Omega" and myself may be cured of this unfortunate antipathy.

ARCHER DUNCAN.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 25, 1900.

"This Beats the Dutch."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Dec. 23, J. Howard Suydam, exemplifying the supposed origin of the invidious phrase, "Dutch courage," quoted a passage from Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." In the next issue "P. A. H." followed up by a quotation from Marryat's "Peter Simple," and concluded with "So 'Dutch courage' was proverbial long before the time of Walter Scott." Probably it was, and Scott only cited an adage in use long before, but "P. A. H." is wholly wrong in supposing that Capt. Marryat's literature antedates that of Walter Scott. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." "Peter Simple" was not published until 1834, while Scott died in 1832, and his "Heart of Midlothian" had been issued in 1818.

It would be interesting to know whether the contemptuous phrase ever had any foundation in a real or traditional incident. It may date back as far as the severe struggles by land and sea between the English and the Hollanders during the seventeenth century. It is difficult for hostile peoples to do exact justice to each other; they are apt either to disparage or to magnify the enemy's prowess. There is an adage on the other, the complimentary, side, which may be as old as the days of Charles II., when a Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames as far as Gravesend and threw London into a paroxysm of fright, as Pepys witnessed. "This beats the Dutch" always intimated something as unusually difficult as it now appears to be in South Africa.

B. W. WOODWARD.

Lawrence, Kan., Jan. 9, 1900.

Marion Crawford's Law.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

We are all admirers of the genius of Marion Crawford, but when it becomes a question of the accuracy of the theory upon which the plot of any one of his novels is founded, I feel that if the facts were supported by accompanying affidavits it would be well to have the witnesses indicted for perjury. I presume that if Mr. Crawford's attention were called to the fact that by canon law a father and son may marry a mother and daughter, he would assume that in "Via Crucis" he was dealing with a remote age, and did not care anything about historical accuracy.

In "The Ralstons" Mr. Crawford deals with a nearer time and lays down the law as it exists for the people of the State of New York. A fortune of $30,000,000 or thereabout is bequeathed by will right here in the City of New York. No question exists as to the capacity of the testator, but if the will is overturned this vast fortune will descend to others. Therefore we are confronted with the fact that two of the witnesses to the will are not able to recollect that the third witness signed the will in their presence. When this damning fact is brought before the court the will is, of course, upset and Old Father Antic, the law, is brought forward for the censure of well-thinking people. There is no State or country where such a fact as this would have any more effect on the validity of a will than the fact of whether the witness wrote with a quill or a steel pen. In New York we require only two witnesses to a will, so that the law of Mr. Crawford becomes grotesque. J. B. GLEASON.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Honors from the Pennsylvania Academy.

The awards of honors for the sixty-ninth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts have been announced in Philadelphia as follows:

The Walter Lippincott prize of $300 for the best figure painting in the exhibition by an American artist, the same to be available for purchase by Mr. Lippincott—To Henry O. Tanner, for his picture entitled "Nicodemus."

The Temple gold medal for the best painting in oil by an American artist—To Miss Cecilia Beaux, for her portrait group, entitled "Mother and Daughter."

The Mary Smith prize of $100 for the best painting by a resident woman artist—To Mary E. R. Clay, for her portrait entitled "Irene K." Honorable mention to Janet Wheeler, for her "Portrait," owned by Miss Howell.

The painting by Tanner represents Christ and Nicodemus on the housetop. His "Raising of Lazarus" was bought for the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris.

Miss Beaux's prize picture is the same which gained her the medal and $1,500 at the Carnegie Exhibition in Pittsburg. It is the portrait of Mrs. and Miss Griscom standing in their evening wraps.

Gilbert White's Famous Book.*

The last, possibly the most permanent, work of the late Grant Allen, who had won distinction in so many fields of literature, was the editing of an edition of Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selborne." Mr. Allen possessed admirable qualifications for the task. He was a naturalist of recognized standing; he was a man of letters; he was a man of broad human sympathies and a keen observer of natural phenomena. In a word, all things pointed to him as the ideal commentator for this English classic. His ultimate achievement gives an emphatic confirmation of the wisdom of his selection.

When White wrote his book in the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was little accurate and distinctly scientific knowledge—from a modern point of view—pertaining to his theme. To be sure, Buffon had published his "Natural History," but the ingenious Frenchman often lacked the power of careful and accurate observation, and interpolated valuable theories with false surmises, purely imaginary conclusions, and rehashed traditions. Walton, too, in his "Compleat Angler," had showed the possibilities that one phase of natural history possessed from a purely literary point of view. But the Linnaean method of nomenclature had not been established, nor had honest observation of nature herself yet swept aside the countless fallacies of superstition and pedantry.

Blessed with a simple, direct, and graphic style and with a remarkable gift for thorough observation of little things, the learned recluse of Selborne walked about his parish, attended to his simple pastoral duties, or cared for his garden with his eyes wide open. What he saw he scrupulously posted in his natural history calendar. He pinned down the fallacies of the men of science as they were revealed to him, without malice and without egotism; but he pinned them down permanently. His early correspondence with the naturalists Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington simply shows his friendly desire to aid these men of science, craving neither profit nor fame. Later, in 1771, we find him sketching to Pennant the project of "a natural history of my own native parish, an annus historico-naturalis, comprising a journal for a whole year, and illustrated with large notes and observations."

Thus the idea of giving to the public the valuable results of his observations gradually grew into being. Mr. Allen clearly indicates in his preface that the first letters never passed between the correspondents, and were simply written as an introduction after the idea had come to the author to write for publication.

Besides the valuable and entertaining footnotes furnished by Mr. Allen, the edition before us contains a complete bibliography of the editions of this famous book, and the marginalia of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, made on his own copy of White's "Selborne." No portrait of the author is known to be in existence, but we have presented to us photogravure pictures of Pennant and Barrington, while the pen-and-ink sketches by Edmund H. New greatly enhance the value of the volume, both from the point of view of the artist and of the naturalist. The achievements of editor and artist have added a finish and a charm to "The Natural History of Selborne" which have long been desired; at the same time, they have much augmented their own respective reputations.

*THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. Edited by Grant Allen. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. Large 8vo. New York and London: John Lane. $7.50.

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FEUDAL CHATEAUX.

A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.*

The advent of Rollo, the Norseman, in France, revolutionized country architecture. Castles sprang up all over the land and were at one time the most superb fortified structures in the world. The Crusades called the French knights from their castle building, and it was not until the capture of St. Louis on the fatal field of Massouah, in 1250, thus ending the sixth crusade, that Frenchmen lost their crusading ardor and settled themselves to rebuilding the castles, which, during their prolonged absence in the Holy Land, had fallen into a sad condition of decay. From that period date the magnificent fortified palaces of which Pierrefonds is the type. The sixteenth century saw the end of castle building by the seigneurs, and with it the decline of knighthood. Each of these châteaux was the background for some sinister or heroic figure, and all are invested with delightful romantic legends. It has been Mrs. Elizabeth W. Champney's pleasant task to gather the legends of these feudal châteaux and weave them into the fascinating narrative which we now have before us, bearing the alluring title of "Romance of the Feudal Châteaux." Some of these tales are undoubtedly historically true, others are creatures of the imagination, but with the legendary dress of centuries clinging about them, they are as charming as those based on the more substantial foundations of fact.

Throughout the tenth century the descendants of Charlemagne had slowly declined in power, until, under the last Carlovingian, France was divided into one hundred and fifty fiefs, each a petty State, governed by an independent noble. In 987 these chieftains, including such powerful nobles as the Lords of Anjou, Blois, Tours, Vendôme, Maine, and Chatres, elected Hugh Capet King of the Gauls, Aquitanians, Bretons, Normans, Goths, Gascons, and Spaniards. From his accession to the crusades rose the abbeys, early Gothic cathedrals, and castles, the latter in every province. Two powerful families contested for supremacy, those of William of Normandy and the Foulques of Anjou. Under the latter were built, or enlarged, a crescent of fortresses from Angers, or Amboise, including Loudon, Mirebeau, Montresor Montrichard, Langeois, Montbazon, Loches, and Chinon. William the Conqueror, however, surpassed this and established a record by the construction of seventeen great strongholds in England, prominent among which were Rochester, Conway, Kenilworth, Windsor, and the Tower of London.

In the defense of the châteaux and in the life passed within their confines, the history of those days had birth. We now study with great interest the method of warfare, the plans and implements of attack, and the mode of defense. Out of the attack, defense, and siege of those ancient castles grew the science of modern warfare and sieges. The fosse, ramparts, blockhouse, postern, barbican, mine, and countermine have their counterparts in modern days, but the invention of gunpowder was a deathblow to castles, as the former impregnable fortresses could be blown up by bombs fired from long-distance cannon. Likewise chivalry and the joust and tourney of the Middle Ages passed away, and all that we can now do is to gather up the memories and legends of those gallant days and weave them into a fragrant nosegay. This Mrs. Champney has done in a most attractive manner, and we are charmed by her vivid descriptions of the life in those days of brave knights and noble troubadours. The French châteaux have not had until now a chronicler who has adequately recounted their past glories, as Scott, "the poet of romantic legend, of adventure, of chivalry, of life in its heyday of action, and its golden glow of pageantry and pleasure," has done for Melrose, Kenilworth, and the other superb ruins of Scotland and England. Time would have caused most of the French castles to crumble and decay, but this destruction was hastened by the work of man. Richelieu, on account of the opposition of some of the nobles to the King, issued an edict in 1626 which ordered the removal of all useless castles and fortifications in the kingdom. All through the South of France, and in Provence especially, the grand old towers and walls were destroyed, and thus is explained why France is not so rich as Germany or England in specimens of castellated architecture. The author has selected a list of châteaux, which includes names celebrated in history as well as romance. We quote her description of the list which she has chosen for the contents of this volume:

> Angers, with its traditions of Roland and the peers of Charlemagne; Mont St. Michel, with souvenirs of Rollo and the Vikings, with legends of the submerged castle of Is close at hand; Caen and Falaise, which tell the story of William the Conqueror; Chinon, the cradle of the Plantagenets; Avignon and Carcassonne, re-echoing the poetry of the troubadours; Gaillard, that proved Richard Coeur de Lion the greatest military engineer of his time; Monfort l'Amaury, Josselin, and Laval, unfolding like a tapestry the panorama of the war of the Three Joans, with du Guesclin always in the foreground; and Coucy giving dissolving views all through the centuries, from Merovingian times until it unites with Pierrefonds to tell of the ambition and fall of Louis d'Orleans. Gentle St. Louis walks with de Joinville before the stately Keep of Vincennes; gloomy Gaston de Foix rages at Pau; Louis XI., wily and cruel, peers from Plessis les Tours and from Amboise at those castles of death, the gibbets, with their ghastly inhabitants, or at that more gruesome living death in the dungeons of Loches, and in his greedy kingship strikes the first blow to feudalism, just as it is coming to perfection.

Lack of space prevents our detailing any of the traditions which the author has incorporated in this fascinating work. If we could we would relate the stories of the "Siege of Château Gaillard," "A Castle of the Sea," and "The Secret Chamber," and all the glories of Gaillard, Mont St. Michel, Coucy, and Pierrefonds would be ours again. We will leave these pleasures for our readers, and can heartily recommend the volume to them as one of the most interesting in its class. Superb illustrations and all the attractive features of superior bookmaking are present in this elegant volume.

*ROMANCE OF THE FEUDAL CHATEAUX. By Elizabeth W. Champney. 8vo. Illustrated. 436 pages. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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Sales of Books.

Recent sales held by Bangs & Co. have included many books of great interest. Among the valuable items in the sale of Jan. 22 and 23 were the following:

Andrews's "Bradford Map," 1893, $21.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (A copy brought $24 Nov. 10, 1899.)

Andrews's "Old Booksellers of New York," 1895, $9.50. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (On Nov. 10, 1899, a copy sold for $13.)

Andrews's "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," 1896, $12. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure. (Last November a copy fetched $10.)

Andrews's "New Amsterdam," 1897, with twenty-six extra plates laid in, $46. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. (A copy sold last November for $48.)

Allen's "American Book Plates," 1894, edition de luxe, $11. Bought by E. F. Bonaventure.

Duer's "Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker," New York, printed for W. L. Andrews, 1897, No. 8 of twenty-five copies printed on large paper, $21. Bought by George D. Smith.

Mitchell's "Picture of New York," New York, 1807, $14. Bought by George D. Smith.

Riker's "Annals of Newtown," New York, 1852, $12.75. Bought by "Bleecker."

Thompson's "History of Long Island," New York, 1843, twelve plates laid in and with manuscript notes, two volumes, $23. Bought by George D. Smith.

The first copy of Whitman's earliest publication to come into the auction room in recent years was sold by Bangs & Co. on Jan. 25. This was his "Franklin Evans; or, The Inebriate. A Tale of the Times. By Walter Whitman," called "An Original Temperance Novel," which appeared as "Extra Series No. 34" of "The New World" for November, 1842. The copy sold at Bangs's was bound in with Volume II. of "The New World" and with other New World extras. It was sold as two volumes, in half calf, and fetched $10, Dodd, Mead & Co. securing it. In the matter of condition it was not, of course, as desirable as if it had been in the original paper covers, but it is undoubtedly exceedingly rare in any condition. Luther S. Livingston, who carefully described the book in The Bookman of November, 1898, said then that it was so rare that he did not know of the sale of any copy at auction.

The Grolier Club Burns a Mortgage.

On the evening of Jan. 25 the Grolier Club of New York, which has always occupied among literary and social societies a unique position, formally wiped out its last remnant of indebtedness. To many material souls the burning of that last mortgage might seem an act wholly commonplace, but to those who know the history of the club, and have for books and all artistic things a genuine love, it had a significance that cannot be fittingly expressed in mere words. Other literary clubs have started as enthusiastically, perhaps, in the past, but melancholy and lamentable has been their later history, for when they have not died for want of sincere and proper encouragement they have merely existed in a listless and ineffectual twilight. To start in 1884 with absolutely nothing, as the Grolier Club did, and to accumulate within sixteen years property valued at $100,000, is a record not to be equaled when materially viewed alone. At the same time (as was said in the second part of the "Transactions," 1894,) "that the objects for which the Grolier Club was organized have not been neglected, is shown by the reputation and standing it has won both at home and abroad. And reputation is an asset the value of which can barely be estimated.

Public Documents and Their Usefulness.

"Public Documents" means little to most people. The result of Congressional distribution of these useful books no doubt still results in making the reports of the Department of Agriculture and similar publications welcome gratuitous scrapbooks to many a sweet child of the back districts, or at most—since they are bound books—stopgaps in the farmer's scanty library. Mark Twain's humorous advice to married women to give a set of a certain Government publication ("Patent Office Reports," was it not?) to their husbands as a Christmas present calculated to inculcate none but highly moral thoughts represents another—the humorous—point of view of the great majority.

When we hear that the New York Public Library is making a specialty of public documents and that nearly 50,000 volumes are already housed in the Astor Library Building, it does not mean what it should to most of us. Here our Government is carrying on a great printing and publishing business, freely giving away the products of the same, yet these products are but too often regarded as mere "lumber." True, there is something uninteresting, appallingly so almost, in the long rows of sheep-covered "House and Senate Executive Documents," but a proper use of indexes will unlock a storehouse of information in this unpromising-looking material. Particularly the large number of publications which have been issued separatey, students have found of great use in their specialties. There is probably no branch of human knowledge that is not represented in the large output of Uncle Sam's printing presses. A mention of a few examples will serve to indicate or to recall. Documentary material for sociological and economic studies, for instance, is found in the reports of the Labor Bureaus and Labor Commissioners of the United States and the various States, (with their special volumes on "Strikes and Lock-outs," "Wages," and other special phases of the labor question;) Factory Inspectors' reports, the report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital, (1883,) the Treasury's "Summary Statement of Exports and Imports," the yearly volume on "The World's Commerce," Consular reports, and the census statistics of special phases of our National development.

Furthermore, the reports on agriculture and the publications of the various agricultural experiment stations, meteorological reports, United States Astronomical Observatory publications, the Nautical Almanac, the naval scientific papers, the "Military Information" series, (including, for instance, a volume on the condition of our militia and a translation of the Spanish officer Müller y Tejeiro's "Combats and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba,") the valuable reports of the "Bureau of Ethnology," the voluminous and detailed official records of the war of the rebellion, the very complete atlas of the entire country, which is being issued in numerous sheets by the United States Geological Survey; the various geological surveys, (United States and State,) and the United States reports on mineral resources of the country—all of these, selected at random, illustrate our National publishing activity in various fields of art and science.

Barely more than publications of more recent years have been touched upon, while the great mass of material of older date has not been referred to. Nor has a word been said about the public documents of other countries where the diversity of interest is just as great, if not greater. There the Government is prone to carry on even more extensive research in certain branches of human knowledge or industry. Thus in France not a few valuable works are issued by or under the auspices of the Government, while having little or nothing in their scheme to recall Blue Book formality. Many, no doubt, have used such books without a thought of placing them in the same category as, say, the British Parliamentary "Sessional Papers," the German "Stenographische Berichte über die Verhandlungen des Reichstages des Norddeutschen Bundes," the French "Journal Officiel," or our own "Messages and Documents." Cases in point are publications of the French Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, such as the "Bibliographie des Travaux Scientifiques," the issues of the Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques, the "Exploration Scientifique de la Tunisie," and Pelleches's "Catalogue Général des Incunables."

The broad, liberal policy which characterizes the management of our Public Library finds noteworthy expression in this judicious acquisition of material not yet valued at its real worth, and the results of this wise forethought are felt more and more.

A Little Masterpiece by Balzac.*

You may look in vain through the Edition Définitive of the works of Honoré de Balzac for a sketch of about eight thousand words entitled "Une Rue de Paris et Son Habitant." Still, such a sketch exists. It was first published in Le Siècle of July 28, 1845, and it now sees light as "A Street of Paris and Its Inhabitant," presented in a small quarto volume of calmly artistic binding and letterpress. The translation has been performed with much sympathy and with conspicuous success by Henri Pène du Bois.

The sketch recalls to mind "Entre Savants," one of the titles set down among the volumes composing "Scènes de la Vie Parisienne," in "La Comédie Humaine." It might well have formed the opening chapter of "Entre Savants," but "Entre Savants," like many other works of the father of realism, never had actual existence. M. du Bois attempts to throw some light on the subject by saying that "this little Parisian silhouette in prose was written by Balzac to be the first chapter of a new series of the 'Comédie Humaine.'" We do not know of any record concerning this proposed "second series," and so we shall stick to the idea that in "Une Rue de Paris et Son Habitant" we have the first chapter of "Entre Savants." We are also informed in M. du Bois's preface that Balzac retouched the sketch so as to make it appear complete and coherent, and gave it to Hetzel for his "Le Diable à Paris." For some reason or other it was not so employed, and Hetzel from his exile in Brussels finally sold it to Le Siècle. The original autograph manuscript is now in the possession of M. le Vicomte Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, author of the well-known biography of Balzac.

"A Street of Paris and Its Inhabitant" is a miniature masterpiece; it is one of the best examples of the author's power to make little things absorbingly interesting and to arouse keen, although undemonstrative, anticipation through an artistic expression of the commonplace. It relates a simple episode in the life of an aged savant. Prof. Marmus starts out to take dinner at his sister-in-law's. On his way he becomes absorbed in an imaginary discussion with a scientific rival, forgets all about the dinner, and returns home suffering from hunger. That is all; but upon this thread of narrative Balzac has constructed one of the most interesting studies imaginable. The text is interpolated with little drawings in color by M. Courboin depicting the incidents of the savant's walk. They are suggestive and pertinent, and in every way enhance the literary and artistic value of the little volume.

*A STREET OF PARIS AND ITS INHABITANT. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Henri Pène du Bois. Illustrated by F. Courboin. 400 copies; 25 on Japan paper, numbered 1 to 25; 375 on special paper, numbered 26 to 400. New York: Meyer Brothers & Co.